

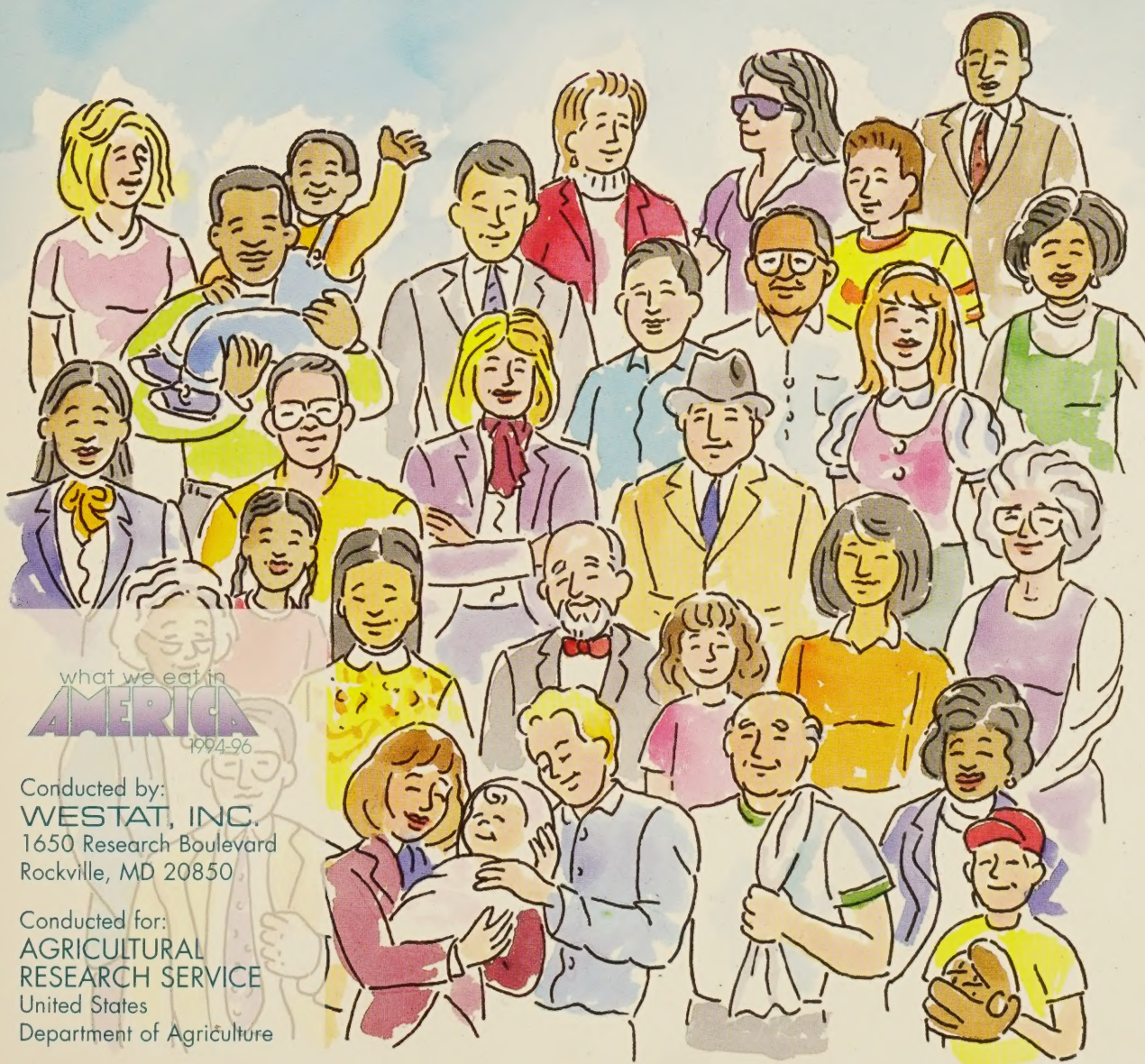
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1997

Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals/ Diet and Health Knowledge Survey 1994-96

3-YEAR SURVEY OPERATIONS REPORT



what we eat in
AMERICA
1994-96

Conducted by:
WESTAT, INC.
1650 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850

Conducted for:
**AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH SERVICE**
United States
Department of Agriculture

**CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS/
DIET AND HEALTH KNOWLEDGE SURVEY 1994-96**

3-YEAR SURVEY OPERATIONS REPORT

Contract No. 53-3K06-5-0008

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September 1997

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS) 1994-96 was conducted by Westat, Inc., under contract to the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (ARS, USDA). Westat, Inc., was awarded the contract at the end of September 1992. A 1-year period beginning at contract award was devoted to the design, conduct, and evaluation of a Pilot Study as a dress rehearsal for the 3-year Main Survey. The Pilot Study allowed for the testing and evaluation of all survey procedures and materials, including sampling procedures, the training of the field staff, the ability to achieve high response rates, the use of a nonmonetary incentive, the data collection instruments, and the data processing activities. From October 1992 through September 1993, staff from Westat and ARS worked collaboratively on the Pilot Study in preparation for the Main Survey. Three years of continuous Main Survey data collection began in January 1994.

During the 3 years of data collection, interviewers conducted two 24-hour food Intake interviews (spaced 3 to 10 days apart) with approximately 15,000 sample persons (SPs). In households with eligible SPs, interviewers also administered a Household Questionnaire, which collected socioeconomic data about the household, and a Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (DHKS) Questionnaire that captured the selected SP's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors on diet and health issues. This report documents the procedures and accomplishments of the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.¹

A multistage area probability sample design was used to select persons for the Intake and DHKS interviews. The design included the selection of (1) 62 primary sampling units (PSUs), which are metropolitan statistical areas or groups of counties; (2) area segments within the sampled PSUs; (3) households within the selected segments; and (4) SPs within households.

The CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 was conducted by a field organization of 5 regional supervisors, 5 senior interviewers, and approximately 90 interviewers for each annual survey (about 5% of whom were bilingual). Sixty-three percent of the field staff who conducted the CSFII/DHKS 1994 also conducted the CSFII/DHKS 1996. Prior to the 1994 data collection effort and four times thereafter, field staff new to the survey attended 7 days of in-person training, which was monitored by ARS, on the use of all

¹ The contract for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 contains very specific requirements for sample precision and sample yields, data collection schedule and contact procedures, response rate targets, quality control procedures, data processing and delivery schedule and quality specifications, reporting schedule, and 61 contract deliverables. The efforts described in this report are in response to these requirements.

questionnaires, materials, and procedures. Before the start of each year of data collection, the field staff who had conducted the survey the previous year attended a 1½-day in-person session. The session was devoted to a debriefing on procedures and forms used during the previous year and training on refinements to the survey materials and on areas of survey administration needing improvement. To enable close supervision of data collection, Westat developed an automated Field Management System (FMS) that operated on laptop computers provided to the supervisors and interviewers. The FMS captured and reported interviewing production and cost data on a weekly basis. Quality control of interviewing was conducted throughout the year and included taped interviews, in-field observations of the interviewers at work by Westat and ARS staff, and validation interviews of a portion of each interviewer's work to confirm that the interviews had been conducted.

The interviewing for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 involved screening 29,371 of the 29,827 occupied households for basic demographic information about household members, for a Screener response rate of 98.5 percent. Of the screened households, 9,664 households had a total of 19,830 SPs selected for the Intake interview. Interviewers were able to complete Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interviews with approximately 16,000 and 15,000 SPs, respectively, for an interview response rate of 77.2 percent. Additionally, 8,302 Household Questionnaires and 5,765 DHKS Questionnaires were completed, for response rates of 86.0 percent and 91.6 percent, respectively. The target response rates specified in the contract were exceeded for each of the survey's instruments.

Seventeen food coders coded the Intake Questionnaires. The coding of food items on the Intake Questionnaires was accomplished using Survey Net, a computer-assisted food coding system designed for the CSFII and provided to Westat by ARS. Seven non-food coders reviewed and coded the non-Intake documents. The non-Intake documents were manually coded, keyed, and machine edited. The processed questionnaire data were delivered electronically to ARS once a week. Interviewers and coders received feedback on the results of the quality review performed at Westat and ARS.

Westat's Forms Tracking System (FTS) was used to track survey documents from receipt at the home office through delivery to ARS. A "snapshot" of FTS data was transmitted electronically to ARS every day. The FTS also generated reports on the status of data processing and the quality of Survey Net coding.

Two sets of sampling weights were calculated for each survey year and for the 3 survey years combined, one for the Day 1 Intake interviews and the other for the DHKS interviews. Jackknife replicate weights were also calculated to facilitate variance estimation.

1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of September 1992, Westat, Inc., was awarded a contract to conduct the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS) 1994-96. The 1994-96 survey is the third in a series of U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) surveys responsive to the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program requirements for the continuous collection, processing, and analysis of dietary status data of the U.S. population. The 1994-96 survey was the first to be conducted by Westat, Inc. The 1994-96 survey was administered by the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), USDA.

The CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 contract was set up with an initial 1-year period, beginning at the time of contract award, for the design, conduct, and evaluation of a Pilot Study as a dress rehearsal for the Main Survey. Specifically, the Pilot Study was an opportunity to test all of the survey operations, procedures, and materials associated with the study's design. From October 1992 through February 1993, staff from Westat and ARS worked collaboratively in preparing for the Pilot Study. During this period, the study questionnaires were finalized and a Food Instruction Booklet (FIB) containing detailed probes for the interviewers to use during the Intake interview was extensively revised. Instructional manuals and training programs were developed for field supervisors, interviewers, and coders. Considerable effort was also spent on developing a set of materials that interviewers could use with respondents to gain their participation.

The Pilot Study was a very valuable experience for Westat and ARS. Survey participation and response rates were positive, and interviewers and coders were trained to collect and process high-quality data. The automated management systems developed to monitor the data collection and data processing activities, the Field Management System and the Forms Tracking System, provided timely information that was very useful for performing the work. The Survey Net system developed to code the food data was highly regarded by the data processing staff who used it. A report submitted to ARS at the conclusion of the Pilot Study outlined results and included recommendations for the Main Survey.

The Main Survey spanned 3 years of data collection beginning in January 1994, with each year a separate contractual option. As a result of the experience from the Pilot Study, staff from Westat and ARS worked collaboratively to revise the survey instruments and other materials for the Main Survey. Questionnaires were refined and the FIB was expanded and improved. The instructional manuals and

training programs for field supervisors, interviewers, and coders were also revised to reflect lessons learned from the Pilot Study. The CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 was very successful in achieving many of its goals. Reports submitted to ARS at the conclusion of each annual survey provided detailed descriptions of the survey procedures and results. This report covers all 3 years of data collection for the Main Survey, referred to as the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.¹

The design of the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 required that a sample of persons (referred to as SPs) participate in two 24-hour food Intake interviews spaced 3 to 10 days apart on different days of the week. To identify the SPs, interviewers carried out a screening procedure with a sample of dwelling units (DUs) to determine a specified number of SPs in accordance with the sample design requirements in the contract. Two additional questionnaires were completed at households with eligible SPs: A Household Questionnaire collecting socioeconomic data administered in person to a knowledgeable household respondent and a DHKS Questionnaire completed primarily by telephone with a selected adult SP 2 to 3 weeks after the second Intake interview.

The CSFII/DHKS was a multistage area probability sample design consisting of 62 primary sampling units (PSUs). These PSUs are metropolitan statistical areas or groups of counties selected with probabilities proportional to the 1990 population. Data collection occurred in all 62 PSUs during each year of the survey.

In each PSU, 36 second-stage sampling units (i.e., area segments consisting of Census blocks or block groups) were selected before the start of Main Survey data collection in January 1994. Within each PSU, one-third of the sampled segments were randomly assigned to each of the 3 years of the survey, and within each year, one-quarter of the segments were randomly assigned to each quarter of the year. Lists of addresses of every DU within each area segment were compiled. From the lists of DUs, a self-weighting sample of an average of 11,000 DUs per year were selected, for a total of 33,000 DUs. To enable interviewers to systematically select SPs within sampled DUs, sampling messages were assigned to each household. A description of the sample design can be found in Chapter 2 of this report.

A field organization of 5 regional supervisors, 5 senior interviewers, and approximately 90 interviewers conducted each annual survey. Prior to each survey year, the regional supervisors, senior

¹ The contract for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 contains very specific requirements for sample precision and sample yields, data collection schedule and contact procedures, response rate targets, quality control procedures, data processing and delivery schedule and quality specifications, reporting schedule and 61 contract deliverables. The efforts described in this report are in response to these requirements.

interviewers, and interviewers who had conducted the survey in the previous year attended a 1½-day in-person session in early January. The session was devoted to a debriefing on procedures and forms used during the previous year, training on refinements to the survey materials, and retraining on particularly complex or difficult materials and procedures. Additional interviewers were hired and trained each year to replace interviewers who left the field force. At a 7-day in-person session, these interviewers received instruction in the use of all questionnaires and procedures, with extensive hands-on practice with the instruments, the FIB, and the food measuring guides. As part of training, each trainee interviewed a respondent who was brought into the session. In addition, after leaving training and before beginning interviews, each interviewer had to complete a practice interview that was reviewed by his or her supervisor and a mock interview that was conducted by telephone with the supervisor.

Based on the workload in the PSU, 40 percent of the PSUs were staffed with two or more interviewers and 60 percent of the PSUs were staffed with one interviewer. Each regional supervisor was responsible for 12 PSUs and approximately 20 percent of the interviewing workforce. The supervisors were in direct communication with the interviewers and reported to the field director in Westat's home office. Supervisors assigned work to their interviewers and monitored production, costs, and the quality of each interviewer's work. Each supervisor was assisted by a senior interviewer, who was available to travel to convert nonresponse cases and observe the interviewers at work.

As will be described in Chapter 3 of this report, the interviewing for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 involved screening 29,371 of the 29,827 occupied households, representing a 98.5 percent Screener response rate. Of the screened households, 9,658 households had a total of 19,818 SPs eligible for the Day 1 Intake interview and 19,813 eligible for the Day 2 Intake. Interviewers were able to complete Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interviews with 15,303 SPs, for an interview response rate of 77.2 percent. Additionally, 8,302 Household Questionnaires and 5,765 DHKS Questionnaires were completed, for response rates of 86.0 percent and 91.6 percent, respectively.²

Quality control of the interviewing process was conducted throughout the year. Regional supervisors reviewed practice interviews, listened to taped interviews, conducted in-field observations of the interviewers at work, and performed validation procedures to confirm that interviews had been

² The numbers eligible differ from the numbers selected because the numbers eligible do not include households or SPs who left the population of interest before having a chance to participate: Over the 3 survey years, six households, 12 SPs before completing the Day 1 Intake interview, 17 SPs before completing the Day 2 Intake interview, and 6 SPs selected for the DHKS. These ineligible households and SPs are not included in the denominator of the response rate calculations reported on page 3-36. For a discussion of the population of interest, see pages 6-1 and 6-2 of this report.

conducted. In addition, an extensive quality review was completed when the questionnaires were receipted in the home office and interviewers received feedback on the results of this review.

To enable close supervision of the data collection, Westat developed an automated Field Management System (FMS). The FMS captured and reported data on field production and costs. Field interviewers and supervisors operated the FMS software on laptop computers. Once a week, the interviewers transmitted field production and cost data to the home office that in turn was downloaded to the supervisors. Reports on response rates, production, and costs were generated weekly.

The data processing of questionnaires, described in Chapter 4, began shortly after the start of data collection. Materials and systems developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994 were revised annually to reflect small changes to the survey documents. Materials and systems included programs for data entry and cleaning, instructional manuals for reviewing and coding Intake and non-Intake questionnaires (i.e., the Screener, the Household Questionnaire, and the DHKS Questionnaire), file layouts, and an automated Forms Tracking System to monitor the stages of data processing.

Seventeen food coders, 14 of whom were trained for the CSFII/DHKS 1994, coded the Intake questionnaires. Seven coders coded the non-Intake questionnaires.

When questionnaires arrived in the home office, they were first reviewed to be sure that the minimum set of data items was present to consider the questionnaire completed. The coding of food items reported on the Intake Questionnaires was accomplished using Survey Net, a computer-assisted food coding system designed for use in the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 and provided to Westat by ARS. ARS worked closely with Westat to modify Survey Net after the Pilot Study. As a quality control measure, 10 percent of Intake Questionnaires were double-coded using Survey Net and adjudication reports were produced. Discrepancies were resolved by Westat's coding supervisor. All coding decisions and questions were recorded in Survey Net for review by ARS.

The non-food questions on the Intake Questionnaire and the non-Intake documents underwent manual coding and data entry in Westat's production data entry shop, using the Tartan system of data entry hardware and software. As a quality control measure, 100 percent of the non-food data were independently double entered. Following key entry, the data were machine edited using programs developed with COED, Westat's software system for cleaning survey data. The COED software generated machine edit programs, which checked that all keyed data were within the acceptable ranges and that all skip patterns had been

followed correctly. Uncodeable and out-of-range responses were recorded for review by ARS staff. Special programs were also written to check Survey Net coversheet entries against the Tartan/COED data. The processed questionnaire data were delivered electronically to ARS once a week.

Westat developed the Forms Tracking System (FTS) to manage receipt and processing activities performed at the home office. The system tracked a document from the time it arrived at the home office until it was delivered to ARS. Current FTS data were electronically transmitted to ARS every day. The FTS also generated weekly reports, which detailed the number of documents received, the number of documents at each stage of processing, and the status of the coder quality control operations. These reports were electronically transmitted to ARS weekly.

Throughout the survey year, ARS was actively involved with Westat in the management of the survey. Westat submitted monthly progress reports and participated in quarterly progress meetings, as called for in the contract, to report on the status of the project. Additional meetings between Westat and ARS were held as needed to discuss topics such as data processing, revisions to the FIB, and weighting of the survey data. ARS staff accompanied interviewers in the field for in-person observations. The Westat project director and the ARS Project Officer held weekly telephone calls to discuss progress of the survey. In addition, Westat's director of data processing was in regular telephone contact with key ARS staff responsible for Survey Net coding and the quality of the Intake and non-Intake data.

The CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 was successful in achieving many of its goals. The response rates specified in the contract for the various instruments were all exceeded. The number of completed dietary Intake interviews required for the 3-year sample design plan met or exceeded the goal for most of the 40 sampling domain groups. Westat's staff and approach to processing the data allowed for the delivery of the majority of the questionnaire data within 30 days of receipt at Westat and review of the questionnaire within 2 days of receipt at Westat. The feedback received from ARS on the quality of the data delivered by Westat was instructive and positive. The staff, systems, and operating procedures developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-1996, as well as Westat's collaborative working relationship with ARS, provided a firm basis for successful conduct of the survey.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARS, USDA	Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture
CHAID	Chi-squared Interaction Detector
CPS	Current Population Survey
CSFII	Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals 1994-96
CV	coefficient of variation
DHKS	Diet and Health Knowledge Survey
DU	dwelling unit
FIB	Food Instruction Booklet
FMS	Field Management System
FTS	Forms Tracking System
MSA	metropolitan statistical area
NALS	National Adult Literacy Survey
NHIS	National Health Interview Survey
NIRF	Non-interview Report Form
PSU	primary sampling unit
SP	sample person
TIGER	Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (file)
VEU	variance estimation unit
WIC	Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children

2. SAMPLE DESIGN

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the sample design for the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS 1994-96). Additional details are given in selected procedural memos in Attachment 2.A.

2.1 Introduction and Overview

The primary goal of the sample design for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 was to obtain nationally representative samples of noninstitutionalized persons residing in the United States for each of 40 analytic domains defined by sex, age (10 age groups), and income level (a "low-income" group and an "all-income" group) that are aimed to meet specified precision levels for estimates of mean Day 1 saturated fat and iron intakes. Persons living in group quarters or institutions, residing on military installations, and the homeless were excluded from the study. The specific precision levels were that (1) the coefficients of variation (CV) for mean saturated fat and iron intakes should be 3 percent or less for each of the 20 all-income sex-age domains and (2) the corresponding CVs for the low-income sample should be 5 percent or less for each sex-age domain (Section II.1.1.2 of the Survey Operations Plan). These precision goals translated to the 3-year target sample sizes summarized in Table 2-1. Although infants under the age of 1 year were to be included in the survey if there was at least one other sample person (SP) in the household, no specific sample size goals were specified for this age group. In addition, the CSFII/DHKS design specified that one Day 1 Intake respondent (20 years of age or older) be selected for the DHKS from each household with at least one Day 1 Intake respondent aged 20 or over.

Table 2-1. Three-year sample size goals for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Sex	Age group (years)	Income group	
		Low income*	All income (total sample)
Male	1-2	207	719
	3-5	207	719
	6-11	207	719
	12-19	207	719
	20-29	207	793
	30-39	207	850
	40-49	207	850
	50-59	207	850
	60-69	207	850
	70+	207	793
Female	1-2	207	719
	3-5	207	719
	6-11	207	719
	12-19	207	719
	20-29	207	739
	30-39	207	793
	40-49	207	850
	50-59	207	850
	60-69	207	793
	70+	207	719
Total		4,140	15,482

*Households with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines.

A complex multistage area probability sample design was used to select persons for the Intake and DHKS interviews. The design was a stratified multistage area probability sample that included the selection of geographical areas called primary sampling units (PSUs), area segments within the sampled PSUs, households within the selected segments, and SPs within the households. The major features of the sample design are summarized below:

- The first-stage sample was a stratified sample of 62 PSUs consisting of metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) or groups of counties. PSUs were selected within strata of approximately equal size, with probabilities proportional to the 1990 population.
- Thirty-six area segments (consisting of Census blocks or groups of blocks) were selected from each PSU, for a total of 2,232 area segments for the 3-year survey. The 36 segments selected from each PSU were then divided into 12 sets of 3 segments each, and a set of 3 segments per PSU was assigned to each of the 12 quarters of the 3-year survey period.

- Within the sampled segments, lists of dwelling units (DUs) were prepared by Westat interviewers. More than 300,000 DUs were listed for the 3 years of the study. From these lists, more than 33,000 DUs were selected for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.
- Within the occupied DUs identified during screening, persons eligible for the survey were selected by a probability sampling process designed to achieve the specified sample sizes for various sex-age-income domains (see Table 2-1).
- Finally, one person 20 years of age or older who completed the Day 1 Intake interview was randomly selected for the DHKS from each household containing such persons.

Additional details about the CSFII/DHKS sample design and selection procedures are given in Sections 2.2 through 2.6. Section 2.2 describes the procedures used to select the sample of PSUs. Section 2.3 describes the selection of area segments within PSUs (including the use of an existing sample of previously listed segments to reduce costs), and Section 2.4 discusses the procedures for selecting DUs within the sampled segments. Finally, Sections 2.5 and 2.6 describe the procedures for selecting household members for the Intake and DHKS interviews.

2.2 Selection of Primary Sampling Units

The sampling frame of PSUs was created from county-level data contained in the 1990 Census Public Law 94-171 (PL 94) and the Bureau of Economic Analysis data files. The PL 94 data file provided county-level population counts by race and Hispanic origin, while the Bureau of Economic Analysis file provided the corresponding income information. In general, PSUs were defined to be MSAs or groups of contiguous counties. Because of their large populations, the New York MSA was divided into three PSUs and the Los Angeles and Chicago MSAs were each divided into two PSUs. Each of the remaining MSAs comprised a single PSU. Counties outside of MSAs were grouped, as necessary, to form PSUs that (1) had a minimum 1990 population of 15,000 persons, (2) were as internally heterogeneous as possible, and (3) were still small enough to permit convenient travel across the PSU by interviewers. From the more than 3,000 counties in the United States, 1,404 PSUs were created.

The 24 largest PSUs in the frame were included in the sample with certainty. The remaining (noncertainty) PSUs were then assigned to 1 of 38 strata of approximately equal size (in terms of 1990 population), and one PSU was selected per stratum with probability proportional to 1990 population. The following stratification variables were used (some explicitly and some implicitly) to select the noncertainty PSUs:

- Region of the country (four Census regions);
- Whether or not the PSU is an MSA (among the noncertainty strata, 26 were MSA strata and 12 were non-MSA strata);
- Population of the MSA;
- Percentage of the population in the PSU who are black or Hispanic; and
- Per-capita income.

The definitions of the 38 noncertainty strata are documented in Table 2-2A, and the distribution of the sampled PSUs by Census region and MSA status is summarized in Table 2-2B. The locations of the 62 sampled PSUs are shown in Exhibit 2-1 to provide an indication of the geographic spread of the PSU sample. Attachment 2.B provides a list of the sampled PSUs along with selected characteristics of the PSUs.

Table 2-2A. Definition of noncertainty PSU strata for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

PSU stratum code	Census region	Metropolitan status	1990 PSU population size class	Income or minority status
C101	Northeast	Non-MSA	—	All PSUs
B101	Northeast	MSA	1,000,000+	\$23,053 or more per-capita income
B102	Northeast	MSA	1,000,000+	Less than \$23,053 per-capita income
B103	Northeast	MSA	<1,000,000	\$19,275 or more per-capita income
B104	Northeast	MSA	<1,000,000	\$17,280-19,052 per-capita income
B105	Northeast	MSA	<1,000,000	\$15,993-17,192 per-capita income
B106	Northeast	MSA	<1,000,000	\$12,280-15,927 per-capita income
C201	Midwest	Non-MSA	—	\$14,123 or more per-capita income
C202	Midwest	Non-MSA	—	\$13,291-14,121 per-capita income
C203	Midwest	Non-MSA	—	\$12,188-13,272 per-capita income
C204	Midwest	Non-MSA	—	\$7,096-12,174 per-capita income
B201	Midwest	MSA	900,000+	\$17,156 or more per-capita income
B202	Midwest	MSA	900,000+	Less than \$17,156 per-capita income
B203	Midwest	MSA	<900,000	\$16,475 or more per-capita income
B204	Midwest	MSA	<900,000	\$15,713-16,466 per-capita income
B205	Midwest	MSA	<900,000	\$14,418-15,647 per-capita income
B206	Midwest	MSA	<900,000	\$10,185-14,389 per-capita income
C301	South	Non-MSA	—	33 percent or more black persons
C302	South	Non-MSA	—	20-32.8 percent black persons
C303	South	Non-MSA	—	\$12,696 or more per-capita income
C304	South	Non-MSA	—	\$11,190-12,612 per-capita income
C305	South	Non-MSA	—	\$6,115-11,167 per-capita income
B301	South	MSA	—	31.6 percent or more black persons
B302	South	MSA	—	Less than 31.6 percent black persons, and \$14,744 or more per-capita income
B303	South	MSA	—	Less than 31.6 percent black persons, and less than \$14,744 per-capita income
B304	South	MSA	—	14.5 percent or more Hispanic persons
B305	South	MSA	900,000+	\$16,399 or more per-capita income
B306	South	MSA	900,000+	Less than \$16,399 per-capita income
B307	South	MSA	<900,000	\$15,432 or more per-capita income
B308	South	MSA	<900,000	\$14,059-15,068 per-capita income
B309	South	MSA	<900,000	\$11,262-14,017 per-capita income
C401	West	Non-MSA	—	\$12,885 or more per-capita income
C402	West	Non-MSA	—	Less than \$12,885 per-capita income
B401	West	MSA	—	26.3 percent or more Hispanic persons
B402	West	MSA	—	13.2-24.3 percent Hispanic persons
B403	West	MSA	1,300,000+	\$17,057-19,667 per-capita income
B404	West	MSA	500,000-1,299,999	\$13,087-17,540 per-capita income
B405	West	MSA	<500,000	\$9,993-21,840 per-capita income

Table 2-2B. Distribution of 62 PSUs selected for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, by Census region and MSA status

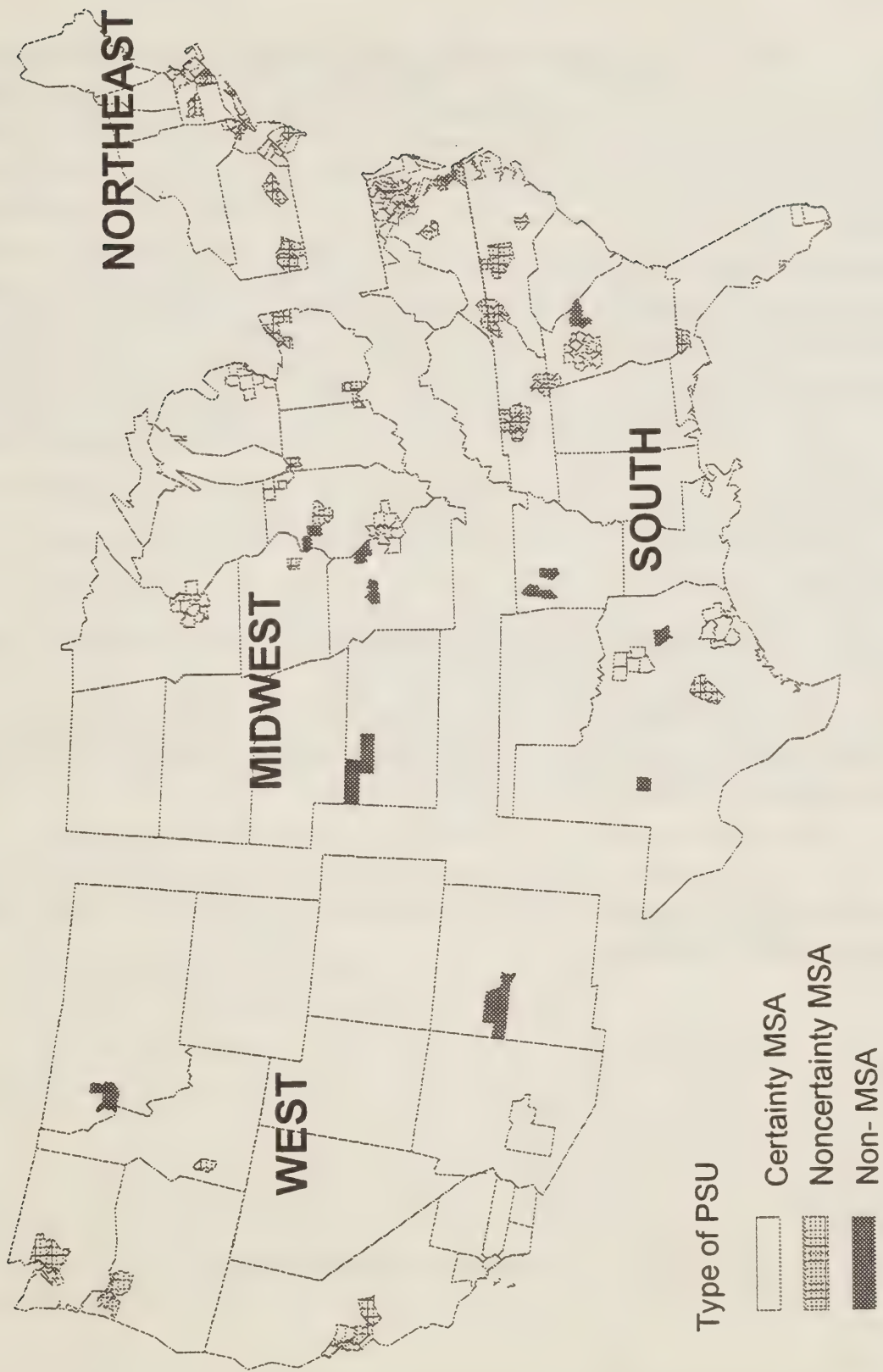
Census region	Type of PSU			Total
	Certainty MSA	Noncertainty MSA	Non-MSA	
Northeast	6	6	1	13
Midwest	5	8	4	17
South	6	7	5	18
West	7	5	2	14
Total	24	26	12	62

2.3 Selection of Area Segments

The second-stage sampling units were area segments, which were defined to be individual Census blocks or a group of blocks. A sample of 36 area segments was randomly selected from each PSU with probabilities proportional to the number of dwelling units. The 36 segments selected from each PSU were then divided into 12 sets of 3 segments each, and a set of 3 segments per PSU was assigned to each of the 12 quarters of the 3-year survey period. As described in Section 2.3.2, segments were assigned to the quarters of the year in a balanced random manner to ensure a wide spread of the segment sample within each quarter for each PSU. This balanced sampling was carried out in order to improve sampling precision by reducing the design effects resulting from the homogeneity of persons within segments.

The first step in the sampling process was to create a frame of area segments for each of the 62 sample PSUs. This frame was constructed from the Census Bureau's 1990 PL 94 data tape, which contains population, housing counts, and limited geographic information for each block in the United States. To ensure that the segments would be of sufficient size for use in sampling, small blocks were combined with adjacent blocks to form segments that had a minimum expected size of 60 dwelling units (DUs). After the frame had been constructed, the area segments were sorted into minority strata (depending on the proportion of black and Hispanic persons in the segment) and geographically within minority strata prior to sample selection.

Exhibit 2-1. Sample of 62 primary sampling units by Census region for the CSFII 1994-96



To reduce sampling costs, advantage was taken of a national sample of segments that Westat had previously selected and listed in the selected PSUs. The sample developed for the National Adult Literacy Survey (NALS) used basically the same sampling procedures required for the CSFII/DHKS, except that high-density minority segments were selected at about twice the rate of the nonminority segments. For the NALS, the segments were deliberately made much larger than needed (they were designed to contain a minimum of 60 DUs) so that they could serve as the equivalent of a master segment sample that could be used for other studies. Fifty-six percent of the 2,232 segments required for the CSFII/DHKS sample could be drawn from the previously selected NALS segments. The remaining segments were selected in a way that yielded the desired overall probabilities of selection while maximizing the overlap with the NALS sample (see Section 2.3.1). Use of the master segment sample reduced the cost of sampling, mapping, and listing by about 40 percent. It should be noted that although the listings from the master sample were about 4 years old by the time the third year of data collection began, the listings were updated through standard quality control procedures (see Section 2.4.4).

2.3.1 Procedures to Maximize Overlap with the National Adult Literacy Survey Sample

The following procedure was used to select the segment sample. It can be shown that the procedure produces a segment sample with the desired probabilities of selection for the CSFII/DHKS, while maximizing the overlap with the previous NALS sample.¹

For a given PSU, let p_i denote the (within-PSU) probability of selecting the i -th segment for NALS, and let P_i denote the corresponding desired probability of selecting the segment for the CSFII/DHKS. Specifically,

$$p_i = \frac{M_i^{NALS}}{I}$$

and

$$P_i = \frac{36 M_i^{CSFII}}{\sum_{i=1}^N M_i^{CSFII}}$$

where

$$M_i^{NALS} = \text{the NALS measure of size for segment } i;$$

¹ Brick, M., Morganstein, D., and Wolters, C. (1987). Additional uses for Keyfitz selection. *Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods of the American Statistical Association*, pp. 787-791.

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \text{the sampling interval used to select the NALS segment sample} \\
&\quad \text{within the given PSU;} \\
M_i^{CSFII} &= \text{the number of DUs}^2 \text{ in segment } i; \text{ and} \\
\sum_{i=1}^N M_i^{CSFII} &= \text{the total CSFII/DHKS measure of size for the PSU.}
\end{aligned}$$

The NALS measure of size, M_i^{NALS} , was a weighted sum of the within-segment population counts for minority and nonminority groups that was designed to give the high-density minority segments a relatively higher probability of selection than the nonminority segments. Because there was no requirement to "oversample" high-density minority segments for the CSFII/DHKS, the procedure described below had the effect of adjusting for the higher-than-desired selection probabilities of these segments.

Within a PSU, the "frame" of area segments was divided into the four classes listed in Table 2-3. The appropriate "conditional selection probability" defined in the last column of Table 2-3 was then assigned to each segment in the frame. For example, if a segment was previously selected for the NALS sample and $P_i \geq p_i$ (class A), then this segment was assigned a conditional selection probability of 1 and was retained in the CSFII/DHKS sample with conditional certainty. On the other hand, segments in class D (i.e., non-NALS segments with a smaller CSFII/DHKS probability than NALS probability) were assigned a conditional probability of 0 and thus had no chance of being selected for the CSFII/DHKS (although they did have an appropriate chance of selection in the original NALS sampling process).

Table 2-3. Definition of segment classes used to select CSFII/DHKS segments and corresponding probabilities of retention

Class	Description	Conditional (on NALS status) selection probability
A	Segments in the NALS sample for which $P_i \geq p_i$	1
B	Segments in the NALS sample for which $P_i < p_i$	P_i/p_i
C	Non-NALS segments for which $P_i \geq p_i$	$(P_i - p_i)/(1 - p_i)$
D	Non-NALS segments for which $P_i < p_i$	0

Let a be the number of segments in class A (i.e., NALS segments to be retained for the CSFII/DHKS). With a required 36 segments per PSU for the CSFII/DHKS, an additional $(36-a)$ segments were selected from classes B and C with probabilities proportional to the conditional selection probability. Before selection, the file of segments was sorted to reflect the implicit stratification used in the NALS

² Some blocks are recorded in the Census files as having 0 DUs. All such blocks were retained in the sampling frame and given a minimum sampling measure of size of 60. This was done to avoid excluding blocks containing newly constructed DUs that were not reflected in the Census file counts.

sample selection. Of the 2,232 segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS by this procedure, 1,254 were NALS segments.

2.3.2 Assignment of Segments to Years and Quarters

After the segments had been selected, they were numbered sequentially from 1 to 36 within each PSU to reflect the original NALS selection order. Table 2-4 was then used to assign the segments from each PSU to 1 of 12 "segment groups." A random permutation of the integers 1, 2, and 3 (denoted by A, B, and C) and another random permutation of the integers 1, 2, 3, and 4 (denoted by Q, R, S, and T) were generated separately for each of the 62 sample PSUs. The 12 segment groups were then assigned to 1 of the 3 survey years A, B, or C and to quarters Q, R, S, and T, as indicated in Table 2-4. The use of the 12 segment groups defined in Table 2-4 was intended to balance the spread of the sampled segments for each year across the sorted frame of segments.

Table 2-4. Assignment of ordered segments to segment groups, years, and quarters

Segment group	Ordered CSFII/DHKS segment number in PSU			Year	Quarter
	1	2	3		
1	1	25	24	A	Q
2	3	27	22	B	Q
3	5	29	20	C	Q
4	7	31	18	A	R
5	9	33	16	B	R
6	11	35	14	C	R
7	13	36	12	A	S
8	15	34	10	B	S
9	17	32	8	C	S
10	19	30	6	A	T
11	21	28	4	B	T
12	23	26	2	C	T

2.4 Selection of Dwelling Units

The following sections describe the procedures used to select the sample of DUs for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96. These sections summarize the procedures used to create the segment-level lists (frames) of DUs (Section 2.4.1), special procedures for handling a few extremely large segments in the listing process (Section 2.4.2), the selection of DUs from the segment listings (Section 2.4.3), and the field procedures used to verify and update the listing information (Section 2.4.4). Finally, Section 2.4.5 summarizes the results of the DU sampling process.

2.4.1 Listing Procedures

The purpose of listing was to create a list of DUs from which a sample could be selected for interviewing. For the sample to be representative of the population of interest, it was essential that the listing be carried out accurately and systematically, so that every DU in a designated segment was included in the list. The process of listing involved an interviewer walking or driving through every street, road, alley, and/or boundary in the segment and recording on listing forms the address and/or description of every DU within the boundaries of the selected segments (for a complete description of listing procedures, see Westat's Listing Manual).

Map Production

The maps necessary to list the 978 non-NALS segments were generated in August 1993 using the U.S. Census Bureau's map-producing database called TIGER. The TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) file is a geographic database in which all map features are digitized and stored along with attribute information. TIGER files, available on CD-ROM, can be read into various Geographic Information Systems software packages for the PC. Using this database, the software can draw a map of any specified area, at any scale and level of detail. The files include all roads and many other terrain features such as railroads and water bodies (rivers, streams, lakes, etc.). For each selected non-NALS segment, a detailed map and a "context" map were generated. Similar maps had already been produced for the NALS segments. The maps clearly showed the segment's boundaries, the streets within the boundaries, and enough "context" so that interviewers could locate the segments within the general vicinity.

2.4.2 Use of Chunking to Reduce Listing in Large Segments

Census data indicated that some of the sampled segments were very large. To reduce the listing workload in the large segments, an additional stage of sampling was introduced. In general, these segments (defined as segments with an estimated 500 or more DUs) were divided into two or more smaller "chunks" of approximately equal size, and one chunk was selected for listing with probability proportional to estimated size. Of the 2,232 segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS, 150 (including NALS segments) were chunked using these procedures. Although the selected chunks were treated like all other segments in the subsequent stages of selection, their probabilities of selection were properly adjusted to reflect the additional stage of selection.

The following procedure was used to chunk the large segments. First, the lister canvassed the segment to obtain a quick and approximate count of DUs. Using these approximate counts of DUs, the segment was divided into two or more compact chunks of approximately the same size. From these, one chunk was randomly selected for listing with probability proportional to estimated size.

2.4.3 Selection of Dwelling Units from Listed Segments

Over the 3 years of the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, more than 33,000 DUs were selected from the sampled segments. The number of sampled DUs varied from 9,500 in 1994 to 11,500 in 1995 and 12,000 in 1996. The initial sample size of 9,500 DUs was determined solely on the basis of population estimates from the 1993 Current Population Survey (CPS) and assumptions about response rates and eligibility rates. As actual survey results became available, it became apparent that the 9,500 would not be large enough to provide the required sample sizes for some sex-age-income domains. Thus, the sample size was increased to 11,500 DUs in 1995. The number of DUs was further increased to 12,000 in 1996 as a result of additional analysis of the sample returns.

To select the sample in a given survey year, the overall national sampling rate was computed as $f = n / \hat{N}$, where n is the number of DUs to be sampled and \hat{N} is the estimated number of DUs in the United States based on the DU counts obtained during listing. Specifically, \hat{N} was calculated from this formula:

$$\hat{N} = \sum_{h=1}^{62} \left(\frac{1}{P_h} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{12} \left(\frac{N_{hj}^L}{P_{hj}} \right), \quad (1)$$

where P_h is the probability of selecting PSU h , N_{hj}^L is the number of DUs listed in segment j in PSU h , and P_{hj} is the within-PSU probability of selecting segment j in PSU h for the given year of the study.

For the NALS segments, the N_{hj}^L 's reflected the numbers of DUs *originally listed* for the NALS (i.e., not including any new or missed structures added through the "missed structure" or "missed DU" procedures described in Section 2.4.4). Ideally, the measures of size used for sampling should include new construction. However, the consequences of failing to do so are minor and do not result in any selection bias. As documented below, the within-segment sampling rates used to select the DUs were designed to produce a self-weighting national sample for each year of the study. Note that the procedure for selecting DUs within the NALS segments was slightly different from that used in the non-NALS segments because of the need to avoid selecting those DUs previously selected for NALS.

Selection of Dwelling Units in Non-NALS Segments

Let N_{hj}^L denote the number of DUs that were listed in (non-NALS) segment j in PSU h . The N_{hj}^L DUs in the segment were subsampled with equal probabilities at a rate of

$$f_{hj}^{(w)} = \frac{f}{P_h P_{hj}}, \quad (2)$$

where P_h is the probability of selecting the PSU and P_{hj} is the conditional probability of selecting the segment within the PSU. The within-segment sampling rate, $f_{hj}^{(w)}$, given by formula (2) was designed to give each DU in the segment an overall probability of selection equal to f (i.e., $P_h P_{hj} f_{hj}^{(w)} = f$). The actual selection of DUs within a segment was accomplished by first creating a file of unique line numbers corresponding to the DUs listed in the segment, and then selecting the line numbers systematically using a random start and skip interval equal to $1/f_{hj}^{(w)}$. The systematic sampling algorithm described in Hansen, et al. (1953) was used to make the selections.³

³ Hansen, M., Hurwitz, W., and Madow, W. (1953). *Sample Survey Methods and Theory*, Volume I (p. 343). New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Selection of Dwelling Units in NALS Segments

Let N_{hj}^L denote the number of DUs that were originally listed for the NALS in segment j in PSU h . For the NALS segments, the count N_{hj}^L does not include any structures or DUs that were added as a result of the missed structure or missed DU procedures (see Section 2.4.4). Of the N_{hj}^L DUs in the segment that were originally listed for the NALS, the n_{hj}^{NALS} DUs that were sampled for the NALS were identified and excluded from the sampling process. The remaining $N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{\text{NALS}}$ DUs were then subsampled at a rate of

$$f_{hj}^{(w)} = \frac{f}{P_h P_{hj} \left(\frac{N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{\text{NALS}}}{N_{hj}^L} \right)}, \quad (3)$$

where the term $(N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{\text{NALS}}) / N_{hj}^L$ in the denominator of formula (3) is the probability that a DU in the segment was not previously selected for the NALS.

The selection of DUs within a NALS segment was accomplished by first creating a file of unique line numbers corresponding to the DUs listed in the segment, deleting the line numbers corresponding to the DUs previously selected for NALS, and then selecting the line numbers systematically using a random start and skip interval equal to $1/f_{hj}^{(w)}$. The overall sampling rate for DUs in the NALS segments is the same as that in the non-NALS segments (i.e., $\left[P_h P_{hj} (N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{\text{NALS}}) / N_{hj}^L \right] f_{hj}^{(w)} = f$).

2.4.4 Application of Missed Structure and Missed Dwelling Unit Procedures

Two separate quality control procedures were used to check and update the listing information for the segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96. Both of these procedures were conducted during data collection. The first of these, referred to as the missed-structure procedure, was applied whenever certain DUs in the segment were selected for the CSFII/DHKS sample. For the first 2 years of the CSFII/DHKS, a segment was designated for the missed structure procedure if the first DU in the segment was selected for the sample. For the third year of the CSFII/DHKS, the rules for designating the missed-structure segments depended on whether the segment was a NALS or non-NALS segment. For the non-NALS segments, the "standard" rules used in the previous 2 years were applied; i.e., a non-NALS segment

was designated for the missed-structure procedure if the first DU in the segment was selected for the sample. However, for the NALS segments, a modified rule was adopted. The modified rule was designed to take account of the possibility that large amounts of new construction could have occurred since the NALS segments were originally listed in 1991. Under the modified rule, a NALS segment was designated for the missed-structure procedure if any one of the first four DUs in the segment was selected for the CSFII. Thus, for the third year of the study, the NALS segments were designated for the missed-structure procedure at four times the rate of non-NALS segments.

The above rules for designating the missed structure procedure segments applied to both the NALS and non-NALS segments. Because DUs selected for the NALS were excluded from the CSFII/DHKS sample, NALS segments that were previously designated for the missed structure procedure in the NALS were not designated for this procedure in the CSFII/DHKS. In effect, the updating work performed for the NALS was ignored for the CSFII/DHKS. However, no bias is introduced because the new or missed DUs still had the appropriate chances of selection for the CSFII/DHKS.

In those segments selected for the missed structure procedure, the interviewer prepared a list of all DUs that were not included in the original listing forms (i.e., the new or missed DUs). This information was then sent to the central office, where a subsample of the new or missed DUs was selected at rates designed to yield the same overall probabilities of selection specified for the other DUs in the sample. Thus, in general, all of the new or missed DUs in segments selected by the standard missed structure rules were added to the CSFII/DHKS sample. On the other hand, only 1 in 4 of the new or missed DUs in the NALS segments selected by the modified rules were added to the sample to compensate for the fact that those segments had four times the chance of being selected for the missed-structure procedure. Additional details about the modified missed-structure procedures used in 1996 are given in Project Memo #501.

The second quality control procedure, referred to as the missed DU procedure, applied to structures containing many DUs (e.g., apartment buildings) and all DUs listed at a single address. If the first DU in the given structure was selected for the CSFII/DHKS sample, then the entire structure was checked to identify DUs that may have been omitted from the listing sheets. Any missed DUs found by this process were added to the sample.

To keep the interviewing workload to manageable levels within the segment, upper limits were established for the number of missed or new DUs that would be added to the sample. With a few exceptions, these limits were 10 per segment for the missed structure procedure and 4 per structure for the missed DU procedure. Where the actual numbers of missed DUs exceeded these limits, a subsample of the

new or missed DUs was retained in the sample. In the first 2 years of the CSFII/DHKS, the subsampling of new/missed DUs was required for 10 of the 219 segments in which the missed structure procedure was applied. In the third year of the study, in which the modified rules were used to designate NALS segments for the missed structure procedures, subsampling of new/missed DUs was required for 8 of the 282 segments in which the missed structure procedure was applied. Subsampling of the missed DUs was not required for any structures in which the missed DU procedure was applied. Over the 3 years of the CSFII/DHKS, 273 DUs were added to the sample through the missed DU procedure and 811 DUs were added through the missed structure procedure.

2.4.5 Results of the Dwelling Unit Sampling Process

A total of 32,932 DUs were selected for the 3 years of the study. In addition, 1,084 DUs were added in the field as a result of the missed structure or missed DU procedure; thus, the total number of DUs included in the study was 34,016. Of these, 33,560 (99%) completed either the full or an abbreviated Screener Questionnaire or were vacant or non-DUs (see Section 3.2 for additional details about the screening process). About 12 percent (4,189) of the sampled DUs were vacant or non-DU structures. Of the 29,371 occupied DUs, 9,664 DUs (33%) had household members who were eligible for the survey (i.e., had eligible SPs).⁴ In this report, the term "eligible SP" refers specifically to household members designated for Intake interviews by the sampling process described in Section 2.5. The results of the DU sampling process are summarized in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5. Results of DU sampling process for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Survey year	Number of DUs selected from listings	Number of DUs added in field	Total number of DUs in sample	Number of vacant or non-DUs	Number of occupied DUs with eligible SP	Number of occupied DUs with no eligible SPs	Number of nonresponding DUs*
1994	9,423	205	9,628	1,161	3,266	5,067	134
1995	11,504	319	11,823	1,337	3,379	6,954	153
1996	12,005	560	12,565	1,691	3,019	7,686	169
Total	32,932	1,084	34,016	4,189	9,664	19,707	456

*Nonresponding DUs are those for which a Screener questionnaire was not completed.

⁴ In 1994, about 39 percent of the sampled households had eligible SPs. In 1995, about 33 percent had eligible SPs. The lower eligibility rate in 1996 was a result of changes that were made in the sampling messages (see Section 2.5).

2.5 Selection of Sample Persons for Intake Interviews

The approach used to select persons for the Intake interviews was to designate subsets of households within which persons meeting specified sex-age-income criteria would be included in the study. For example, for a predesignated subset of households in the DU sample, only low-income males between the ages of 60 to 69 years were to be selected for the Intake interviews. In another subset of households, only low-income males between the ages of 50 to 69 years were to be included in the sample. In yet another subset of households, low-income males between the ages of 50 and 59, and females 1 to 2 years of age regardless of income status were to be included in the sample. Sampled households were assigned to the various subsets in a random fashion to ensure the unbiased selection of SPs for the study. In addition, all infants under 1 year of age in households that contained at least one SP 1 year or older were included in the sample.

To facilitate the selection of SPs in the field, each Screener Questionnaire carried a sampling message specifying the characteristics of the persons to be included in the sample. A set of 24 distinct sampling messages was initially developed for the 1994 data collection. The messages were subsequently revised in 1995 and 1996. In 1995, a set of 21 sampling messages was developed and used to select SPs in the first half of the year, while a slightly different set of 21 messages was used in the second half of the year. In 1996, a set of 13 sampling messages was used for sample selection in the first half of the year, and a different set of 17 messages was used in the second half of the year. The proportion of households receiving a particular message was a function of the target sampling rates for the various sex-age-income domains. Section 2.5.1 discusses the derivation of the sampling rates that were used to construct the sampling messages for each of the three years of the study. Section 2.5.2 describes how the final sets of messages were constructed and why it was necessary to modify the messages in 1995 and 1996. Section 2.5.3 describes how households were classified into income classes for sampling purposes. Finally, Section 2.5.4 summarizes the results of the SP sampling process.

2.5.1 Derivation of Sampling Rates

2.5.1.1 Sampling Rates Specified for 1994

The sampling rates used to select SPs in the first year of the study were derived as follows. First, estimates of the number of persons by sex, age, and income level were obtained from the March 1992 *Current Population Survey* (CPS) public use data file. These population estimates are summarized in

column (5) of Table 2-6. The low-income designation noted in column (2) of the table refers to persons in households with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines. The CPS estimates given in column (5) include adjustments to compensate for the known undercounting of certain groups of individuals; therefore, they were expected to be somewhat larger than the corresponding counts to be obtained from the CSFII/DHKS listing operations. If the published CPS estimates were used to derive the sampling rates for the CSFII/DHKS, the resulting sample sizes would likely have been smaller than desired. To avoid underestimating the required sampling rates, coverage rates from the 1992 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) were applied to the March 1992 CPS counts to obtain estimates of the number of persons who would be covered by an area probability sample. The NHIS coverage rates used in these calculations are shown in column (6) of Table 2-6. The resulting population counts ("unadjusted for undercoverage") are given in column (7).

The target sample sizes specified for all 3 years of the CSFII/DHKS are summarized in column (4) of Table 2-7. Note that the sample sizes are specified separately for the all-income sample and the low-income sample. Also note that the population counts in the upper half of column (5) of this table refer to the "all-income" group, rather than just the non-low-income group as in Table 2-6. Column (6) gives the corresponding "initial" sampling rates (expressed in units of 0.001) obtained by dividing the target sample size by the corresponding population count in column (5). For the reasons given previously, the initial sampling rates were calculated using the estimated population counts in column (5) rather than the published CPS counts. Columns (7) and (8) of the table give the expected numbers of non-low- and low-income SPs, respectively, in the *all-income* sample, assuming that the initial rates in the *upper half* of column (6) are used to select the sample. In other words, the sample sizes shown in columns (7) and (8) are those that would be expected if there were no supplementation of low-income persons.

Based on the results shown in column (8) of Table 2-7, it appeared that the all-income sampling rates given in the upper half of column (6) for five of the sex-age domains (those denoted with an asterisk in column 9) would be sufficient to provide the required 207 low-income SPs. For these five sex-age groups, it would not be necessary to supplement the sample of low-income SPs. However, for the remaining 15 sex-age groups, varying amounts of supplementation would be required to obtain the required low-income sample sizes.

The rates at which low-income SPs would have to be sampled to meet the specified target are given in the lower half of column (6) of Table 2-7. We refer to these rates as r_g^{low} , where g denotes the sex-age group. For the 15 sex-age groups requiring supplementary low-income samples, the required sampling

Table 2-6. 1992 CPS population counts adjusted for undercoverage, by sex, age, and income group

(1) Sex-age-income domain	(2) Income level based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	(3) Sex	(4) Age group	(5) March 1992 CPS weighted population count (1,000s)	(6) 1992 NHIS coverage rate	(7) Estimated population count, unadjusted for undercoverage
1	Non-Low	Male	1 to 2	2,698	0.90	2,428
2	Non-Low	Male	3 to 5	4,145	0.90	3,731
3	Non-Low	Male	6 to 11	8,461	0.93	7,869
4	Non-Low	Male	12 to 19	10,822	0.92	9,956
5	Non-Low	Male	20 to 29	16,192	0.86	13,925
6	Non-Low	Male	30 to 39	18,843	0.86	16,205
7	Non-Low	Male	40 to 49	14,912	0.87	12,973
8	Non-Low	Male	50 to 59	9,789	0.90	8,810
9	Non-Low	Male	60 to 69	8,178	0.93	7,606
10	Non-Low	Male	70 +	6,600	0.92	6,072
11	Non-Low	Female	1 to 2	2,627	0.94	2,469
12	Non-Low	Female	3 to 5	3,959	0.94	3,721
13	Non-Low	Female	6 to 11	7,848	0.94	7,377
14	Non-Low	Female	12 to 19	10,223	0.94	9,610
15	Non-Low	Female	20 to 29	15,149	0.86	13,028
16	Non-Low	Female	30 to 39	18,123	0.93	16,854
17	Non-Low	Female	40 to 49	15,138	0.94	14,23
18	Non-Low	Female	50 to 59	10,091	0.93	9,385
19	Non-Low	Female	60 to 69	8,740	0.95	8,303
20	Non-Low	Female	70 +	7,970	0.90	7,173
21	Low	Male	1 to 2	1,315	0.90	1,184
22	Low	Male	3 to 5	1,686	0.90	1,517
23	Low	Male	6 to 11	2,966	0.93	2,758
24	Low	Male	12 to 19	2,963	0.92	2,726
25	Low	Male	20 to 29	2,632	0.86	2,264
26	Low	Male	30 to 39	2,615	0.86	2,249
27	Low	Male	40 to 49	1,520	0.87	1,322
28	Low	Male	50 to 59	1,149	0.90	1,034
29	Low	Male	60 to 69	1,332	0.93	1,239
30	Low	Male	70 +	1,616	0.92	1,487
31	Low	Female	1 to 2	1,189	0.94	1,118
32	Low	Female	3 to 5	1,651	0.94	1,552
33	Low	Female	6 to 11	3,046	0.94	2,863
34	Low	Female	12 to 19	3,107	0.94	2,921
35	Low	Female	20 to 29	4,007	0.86	3,446
36	Low	Female	30 to 39	3,732	0.93	3,471
37	Low	Female	40 to 49	2,004	0.94	1,884
38	Low	Female	50 to 59	1,658	0.93	1,542
39	Low	Female	60 to 69	2,369	0.95	2,251
40	Low	Female	70 +	4,314	0.90	3,883
TOTAL				247,379		224,434

Table 2-7. Sample size targets specified for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, initial sampling rates, and expected sample sizes based on initial rates

<i>Income-sex-age group</i>			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(1)	(2)	(3)						
Income group	Sex	Age group	CSFII sample target (all 3 years)	Population counts based on CPS totals and NHIS coverage	Initial sampling rate corresponding to target (0.0001s)	Expected number of non-low-income SPs in all-income sample	Expected number of low-income SPs in all-income sample	Sample for sex-age group meets target for low income
All	Male	1 to 2	719	3,612	0.1991	483	236	*
All	Male	3 to 5	719	5,248	0.1370	511	208	*
All	Male	6 to 11	719	10,627	0.0677	532	187	
All	Male	12 to 19	719	12,682	0.0567	564	155	
All	Male	20 to 29	793	16,189	0.0490	682	111	
All	Male	30 to 39	850	18,454	0.0461	746	104	
All	Male	40 to 49	850	14,296	0.0595	771	79	
All	Male	50 to 59	850	9,844	0.0863	761	89	
All	Male	60 to 69	850	8,844	0.0961	731	119	
All	Male	70 +	793	7,559	0.1049	637	156	
All	Female	1 to 2	719	3,587	0.2004	495	224	*
All	Female	3 to 5	719	5,273	0.1363	507	212	*
All	Female	6 to 11	719	10,240	0.0702	518	201	
All	Female	12 to 19	719	12,530	0.0574	551	168	
All	Female	20 to 29	739	16,474	0.0449	584	155	
All	Female	30 to 39	793	20,325	0.0390	658	135	
All	Female	40 to 49	850	16,113	0.0528	751	99	
All	Female	50 to 59	850	10,927	0.0778	730	120	
All	Female	60 to 69	793	10,554	0.0751	624	169	
All	Female	70 +	719	11,056	0.0650	466	253	*
Low	Male	1 to 2	207	1,184	0.1749	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	3 to 5	207	1,517	0.1364	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	6 to 11	207	2,758	0.0750	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	12 to 19	207	2,726	0.0759	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	20 to 29	207	2,264	0.0915	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	30 to 39	207	2,249	0.0920	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	40 to 49	207	1,322	0.1565	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	50 to 59	207	1,034	0.2002	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	60 to 69	207	1,239	0.1671	XX	XX	XX
Low	Male	70 +	207	1,487	0.1392	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	1 to 2	207	1,118	0.1852	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	3 to 5	207	1,552	0.1334	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	6 to 11	207	2,863	0.0723	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	12 to 19	207	2,921	0.0709	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	20 to 29	207	3,446	0.0601	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	30 to 39	207	3,471	0.0596	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	40 to 49	207	1,884	0.1099	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	50 to 59	207	1,542	0.1342	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	60 to 69	207	2,251	0.0920	XX	XX	XX
Low	Female	70 +	207	3,883	0.0533	XX	XX	XX

rate for the low-income group, r_g^{low} , is greater than or equal to r_g^{all} , where r_g^{all} is the corresponding sampling rate for the all-income sample given in the upper half of column (6) of Table 2-7. For example, for males 6 to 11 years of age, $r_g^{low} = 0.0750$, which is greater than $r_g^{all} = 0.0677$.

Because the overall low-income rate, r_g^{low} , was designed to yield 207 SPs for the given sex-age group, we can define the "required" number of non-low-income SPs in the given sex-age group as $n_g^{nonlow} = n_g^{all} - 207$, where n_g^{all} is the all-income sample size target given in the upper half of column (4) of Table 2-7. The implied sampling rate for non-low-income persons is then

$$r_g^{nonlow} = \frac{n_g^{nonlow}}{N_g^{nonlow}},$$

where N_g^{nonlow} is the non-low-income population count given in the last column of Table 2-6. Column (6) of Table 2-8 summarizes these "adjusted" rates. The corresponding rates for the low-income sample are given in the lower half of column (6) of Table 2-8. These rates were then used to construct the sampling messages for the first year of the study, as described in Section 2.5.2.

2.5.1.2 Sampling Rates Specified for 1995

As summarized in Section 2.5.5, the numbers of completed Day 1 Intake interviews obtained in the first year of data collection fell short of the 1-year targets for some analytic domains. To compensate for these shortfalls, the sampling rates established for the initial year of the study were modified in a way that would attempt to make up for the shortfall equally in the 2 subsequent years of the study. For example, suppose that at the end of the first year of data collection, 60 Day 1 Intake interviews had been obtained for a domain for which the 3-year target was 207. At the current rate, 180 completed interviews would be available at the end of the study, which is short of the target of 207. In order to make up for the shortfall, the original sampling rate was increased by about 20 percent in order to obtain an expected $(207-60)/2 = 74$ completed interviews in each of the remaining 2 years of the study. Similarly, for those domains for which there was an excess of completed interviews in the first year, a corresponding downward adjustment was made to the original sampling rates.

Table 2-8. Adjusted sampling rates for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 by sex-age-income group

<i>Income-sex-age group</i>			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Population counts based on CPS totals and NHIS coverage	Actual sample targets for non-low and low-income groups	Adjusted sampling rate for non-low-income (and all-income) group (0.001s)	Adjusted sampling rate for low-income group (0.001s)
Income	Sex	Age group				
Non-Low	Male	1 to 2	2,428	483	0.1991	XX
Non-Low	Male	3 to 5	3,731	511	0.1370	XX
Non-Low	Male	6 to 11	7,869	512	0.0651	XX
Non-Low	Male	12 to 19	9,956	512	0.0514	XX
Non-Low	Male	20 to 29	13,925	586	0.0421	XX
Non-Low	Male	30 to 39	16,205	643	0.0397	XX
Non-Low	Male	40 to 49	12,973	643	0.0496	XX
Non-Low	Male	50 to 59	8,810	643	0.0730	XX
Non-Low	Male	60 to 69	7,606	643	0.0845	XX
Non-Low	Male	70 +	6,072	586	0.0965	XX
Non-Low	Female	1 to 2	2,469	495	0.2004	XX
Non-Low	Female	3 to 5	3,721	507	0.1363	XX
Non-Low	Female	6 to 11	7,377	512	0.0694	XX
Non-Low	Female	12 to 19	9,610	512	0.0533	XX
Non-Low	Female	20 to 29	13,028	532	0.0408	XX
Non-Low	Female	30 to 39	16,854	586	0.0348	XX
Non-Low	Female	40 to 49	14,230	643	0.0452	XX
Non-Low	Female	50 to 59	9,385	643	0.0685	XX
Non-Low	Female	60 to 69	8,303	586	0.0706	XX
Non-Low	Female	70 +	7,173	466	0.0650	XX
Low	Male	1 to 2	1,184	236	XX	0.1991
Low	Male	3 to 5	1,517	208	XX	0.1370
Low	Male	6 to 11	2,758	207	XX	0.0750
Low	Male	12 to 19	2,726	207	XX	0.0759
Low	Male	20 to 29	2,264	207	XX	0.0915
Low	Male	30 to 39	2,249	207	XX	0.0920
Low	Male	40 to 49	1,322	207	XX	0.1565
Low	Male	50 to 59	1,034	207	XX	0.2002
Low	Male	60 to 69	1,239	207	XX	0.1671
Low	Male	70 +	1,487	207	XX	0.1392
Low	Female	1 to 2	1,118	224	XX	0.2004
Low	Female	3 to 5	1,552	212	XX	0.1363
Low	Female	6 to 11	2,863	207	XX	0.0723
Low	Female	12 to 19	2,921	207	XX	0.0709
Low	Female	20 to 29	3,446	207	XX	0.0601
Low	Female	30 to 39	3,471	207	XX	0.0596
Low	Female	40 to 49	1,884	207	XX	0.1099
Low	Female	50 to 59	1,542	207	XX	0.1342
Low	Female	60 to 69	2,251	207	XX	0.0920
Low	Female	70 +	3,883	253	XX	0.0650

Ideally, it would have been desirable to use all of the information available at the end of the first year of the study to make the necessary changes for the second year. Unfortunately, this was not possible because of the considerable amount of time needed to process the survey results. In order to proceed with the preparation of materials for the second year of data collection, the sample yield results from only the first two quarters of 1994 were used to modify the sampling rates for the second year.

Table 2-9 summarizes the sampling rates specified for the first year of the study (column 1), along with the actual sample yields for the first two quarters of 1994 (column 3). Shown in column (5) are the revised sample size targets for 1995, based on the projections from the first two quarters of 1994. As can be seen in columns (5) and (6) of the table, it appeared that adjustment of the original sampling rates would be required to more closely achieve the desired CSFII sample size targets.

Table 2-10 summarizes the initial target sampling rates (column 4) for the second year of data collection, prior to collapsing income-sex-age domains for sampling purposes. These rates are the products of the nominal 1994 sampling rates (Table 2-9, column 1) and the corresponding ratio of the target-to-expected yields (Table 2-9, column 6). Following the procedures developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994, income-sex-age domains with similar sampling rates were collapsed. In addition, the sampling rates for children aged 1 to 2 years and low-income males aged 60 to 69 years were increased by about 5 percent to provide some protection against unanticipated shortfalls in these domains. The resulting sampling rates shown in column (5) of Table 2-10 are those used to select SPs in the first two quarters of 1995.

Midway through the second year of data collection, it became apparent that the results of the first two quarters of 1994 may have overstated the expected sample yields for some sex-age domains. As a consequence, it appeared that if no adjustments were made to the sampling rates originally specified for 1995, some potentially large shortfalls could result for certain sex-age domains (e.g., males in the 12-49 and 60-69 year age groups and females in the 3-5 and 30-39 year age groups). To increase the yields for these domains, the sampling messages specified for 1995 were modified in a way that would increase the numbers of SPs in the specified domains in the second half of 1995. The last column in Table 2-10 shows the sampling rates that resulted from these message changes. The construction and configuration of the sampling messages used in the two halves of 1995 are described in the Section 2.5.2.

Table 2-9. Sampling rates specified for the CSFII/DHKS 1994 and actual and projected sample yields

Income group	Sex	Age group	(1) Nominal sampling rate for 1994	(2) 3-Year CSFII target	(3) Actual yield for two quarters of 1994	(4) Projected yield for 1994 using original rates	(5) Revised target for 1995	(6) Ratio of target to expected yield
All	Male	1 to 2	0.2004	719	125	250	235	0.94
		3 to 5	0.1370	719	138	276	222	0.80
		6 to 11	0.0651	719	130	260	230	0.88
		12 to 19	0.0514	719	155	310	205	0.66
		20 to 29	0.0421	793	153	306	244	0.80
		30 to 39	0.0397	850	164	328	261	0.80
		40 to 49	0.0496	850	162	324	263	0.81
		50 to 59	0.0730	850	123	246	302	1.23
		60 to 69	0.0845	850	131	262	294	1.12
		70 +	0.0965	793	125	250	272	1.09
All	Female	1 to 2	0.2004	719	132	264	228	0.86
		3 to 5	0.1370	719	157	314	203	0.64
		6 to 11	0.0694	719	139	278	221	0.79
		12 to 19	0.0533	719	143	286	217	0.76
		20 to 29	0.0408	739	148	296	222	0.75
		30 to 39	0.0348	793	149	298	248	0.83
		40 to 49	0.0452	850	156	312	269	0.86
		50 to 59	0.0694	850	149	298	276	0.93
		60 to 69	0.0709	793	124	248	273	1.10
		70 +	0.0651	719	113	226	247	1.09
Low	Male	1 to 2	0.2004	207	41	82	63	0.76
		3 to 5	0.1370	207	47	94	57	0.60
		6 to 11	0.0759	207	39	78	65	0.83
		12 to 19	0.0759	207	55	110	49	0.44
		20 to 29	0.0920	207	60	120	44	0.36
		30 to 39	0.0920	207	51	102	53	0.51
		40 to 49	0.1565	207	45	90	59	0.65
		50 to 59	0.2004	207	31	62	73	1.17
		60 to 69	0.1671	207	33	66	71	1.07
		70 +	0.1392	207	31	62	73	1.17
Low	Female	1 to 2	0.2004	207	52	104	52	0.50
		3 to 5	0.1370	207	55	110	49	0.44
		6 to 11	0.0730	207	44	88	60	0.68
		12 to 19	0.0709	207	43	86	61	0.70
		20 to 29	0.0601	207	59	118	45	0.38
		30 to 39	0.0601	207	52	104	52	0.50
		40 to 49	0.1099	207	41	82	63	0.76
		50 to 59	0.1342	207	37	74	67	0.90
		60 to 69	0.0920	207	30	60	74	1.23
		70 +	0.0651	207	29	58	75	1.28

Table 2-10. Revised sampling rates specified for the CSFII/DHKS 1995

Income group	Sex/age group	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
		3-Year sample size requirement	Projected sample yield for 1994	Sampling rate used for 1994	Initial target sampling rate for 1995	Adjusted sampling rate for first half of 1995	Adjusted sampling rate for second half of 1995
All	Male						
	1 to 2	719	250	0.2004	0.1880	0.1960	0.1960
	3 to 5	719	276	0.1370	0.1100	0.1100	0.1100
	6 to 11	719	260	0.0651	0.0574	0.0574	0.0574
	12 to 19	719	310	0.0514	0.0339	0.0339	0.0498
	20 to 29	793	306	0.0421	0.0335	0.0335	0.0403
	30 to 39	850	328	0.0397	0.0316	0.0316	0.0404
	40 to 49	850	324	0.0496	0.0402	0.0403	0.0498
	50 to 59	850	246	0.0730	0.0896	0.0896	0.0896
	60 to 69	850	262	0.0845	0.0949	0.0949	0.1048
	70 +	793	250	0.0965	0.1048	0.1048	0.1048
All	Female						
	1 to 2	719	264	0.2004	0.1727	0.1861	0.1861
	3 to 5	719	314	0.1370	0.0884	0.0896	0.1100
	6 to 11	719	278	0.0694	0.0550	0.0574	0.0574
	12 to 19	719	286	0.0533	0.0403	0.0403	0.0403
	20 to 29	739	296	0.0408	0.0306	0.0316	0.0316
	30 to 39	793	298	0.0348	0.0289	0.0297	0.0339
	40 to 49	850	312	0.0452	0.0390	0.0390	0.0390
	50 to 59	850	298	0.0694	0.0643	0.0643	0.0643
	60 to 69	793	248	0.0709	0.0779	0.0779	0.0779
	70 +	719	226	0.0651	0.0710	0.0779	0.0779
Low	Male						
	1 to 2	207	82	0.2004	0.1528	0.1960	0.1960
	3 to 5	207	94	0.1370	0.0824	0.1100	0.1100
	6 to 11	207	78	0.0759	0.0628	0.0643	0.0643
	12 to 19	207	110	0.0759	0.0335	0.0339	0.0498
	20 to 29	207	120	0.0920	0.0334	0.0335	0.0403
	30 to 39	207	102	0.0920	0.0474	0.0499	0.0499
	40 to 49	207	90	0.1565	0.1017	0.1048	0.1048
	50 to 59	207	62	0.2004	0.2344	0.2344	0.2344
	60 to 69	207	66	0.1671	0.1785	0.2011	0.2344
	70 +	207	62	0.1392	0.1628	0.1628	0.1628
Low	Female						
	1 to 2	207	104	0.2004	0.0993	0.1861	0.1861
	3 to 5	207	110	0.1370	0.0604	0.0896	0.1100
	6 to 11	207	88	0.0730	0.0493	0.0574	0.0574
	12 to 19	207	86	0.0709	0.0499	0.0499	0.0499
	20 to 29	207	118	0.0601	0.0227	0.0316	0.0316
	30 to 39	207	104	0.0601	0.0297	0.0297	0.0339
	40 to 49	207	82	0.1099	0.0838	0.0838	0.0838
	50 to 59	207	74	0.1342	0.1206	0.1206	0.1206
	60 to 69	207	60	0.0920	0.1128	0.1206	0.1206
	70 +	207	58	0.0651	0.0836	0.0838	0.0838

2.5.1.3 Sampling Rates Specified for 1996

Despite the changes that were made in 1995, it appeared that some further adjustment of the sampling rates would be necessary for the third and final year of the study. Table 2-11 summarizes the actual sample yields as of November 1995 (columns 1 and 2), along with the projected sample yields for the first 2 years of the study (column 3). Also shown are the adjusted sample size targets for 1996 (column 4) (i.e., the additional numbers required to meet the 3-year CSFII sample size goals). The expected yield ratio given in the next-to-last column of the table is the ratio of the number of completed Day 1 Intake interviews to the corresponding number of DUs in which an SP in the given income-sex-age domain was designated for sampling. The yield ratios for the all-income sample reflected seven quarters of data collection. However, only six quarters of data were used to calculate the yield ratios for the low-income sample because the required income data were not yet available for the seventh quarter. The number of DUs to be sampled in 1996 is the adjusted target in column (4) divided by the expected yield ratio. As can be seen in the last column of the table, the maximum number of DUs to be sampled in 1996 was calculated to be about 12,000 (which corresponds to the number of DUs required to obtain the required sample of low-income 60- to 69-year-old males).

The numbers of DUs in the last column of Table 2-11 are proportional to the target sampling rates that were to be applied in 1996. However, following the conventions established in prior years, domains with similar sampling rates were collapsed for sampling purposes to reduce the number of distinct messages. In particular, the "low-income" subset for a given sex-age group was collapsed with the corresponding "all-income" group if the sampling rate for the all-income group was greater than or equal to the rate for the corresponding low-income group. For example, in Table 2-11 it was projected that 7,256 DUs would be needed to obtain the desired number of all-income 1- to 2-year-old males, compared to only 2,238 DUs to obtain the desired number of low-income 1- to 2-year-old males. Consequently, there was no need to supplement the sample of low-income 1- to 2-year-old males (i.e., all 1- to 2-year-old males could be sampled at the same rate). The way in which the domains were collapsed for sampling purposes is shown in the last column of Table 2-12.

Midway through the third year of data collection, it became apparent that some further adjustment of the sampling rates would be desirable to more closely achieve the specified sample size goals. Thus, the sampling rates and corresponding messages were revised one final time. These final adjustments, which were based on projections that reflected actual sample yields through the first quarter the 1996, were implemented in the second half of 1996. The construction and configuration of the two sets of sampling messages used in 1996 are documented in the next section.

Table 2-11. Current and projected sample yields, adjusted sample targets, and projected number of DUs to be sampled in 1996

Income	Sex	Age	(1) Actual yield for 1994	(2) Actual yield for first 3 quarters of 1995	(3) Projected total yield through the end of 1995*	(4) Adjusted sample size target for 1996	(5) Expected yield ratio†	(6) Projected number of DUs to be sampled in 1996
All	Male	1 to 2	255	204	524	195	0.0269	7,256
		3 to 5	295	220	574	145	0.0478	3,032
		6 to 11	255	178	482	237	0.0816	2,906
		12 to 19	284	128	472	247	0.1048	2,357
		20 to 29	268	143	450	343	0.1224	2,803
		30 to 39	312	151	516	334	0.1448	2,307
		40 to 49	303	209	597	253	0.1276	1,983
		50 to 59	266	262	613	237	0.0765	3,098
		60 to 69	245	234	567	283	0.0616	4,593
		70+	255	254	618	175	0.0591	2,962
	Female	1 to 2	248	185	486	233	0.0259	8,997
		3 to 5	302	145	493	226	0.0436	5,178
		6 to 11	259	175	487	232	0.0787	2,948
		12 to 19	271	163	487	232	0.1064	2,181
		20 to 29	272	141	446	293	0.1312	2,233
		30 to 39	293	169	524	269	0.1629	1,651
		40 to 49	300	204	564	286	0.1385	2,065
		50 to 59	292	248	616	234	0.0936	2,500
		60 to 69	243	231	564	229	0.0745	3,073
		70+	241	253	581	138	0.0812	1,699
Low	Male	1 to 2	88	68	186	21	0.0094	2,238
		3 to 5	92	75	218	0	0.0165	0
		6 to 11	65	44	133	74	0.0187	3,959
		12 to 19	98	29	132	75	0.0255	2,939
		20 to 29	109	30	157	50	0.0253	1,979
		30 to 39	87	19	113	94	0.0175	5,359
		40 to 49	83	38	133	74	0.0106	6,991
		50 to 59	61	54	145	62	0.0066	9,378
		60 to 69	58	59	124	83	0.0069	11,976
		70+	60	78	160	47	0.0102	4,628
	Female	1 to 2	88	60	182	25	0.0094	2,662
		3 to 5	104	45	170	37	0.0154	2,396
		6 to 11	76	37	132	75	0.0208	3,604
		12 to 19	79	40	135	72	0.0228	3,157
		20 to 29	106	33	166	41	0.0368	1,113
		30 to 39	88	30	128	79	0.0296	2,666
		40 to 49	82	46	150	57	0.0156	3,649
		50 to 59	67	49	143	64	0.0110	5,804
		60 to 69	58	70	144	63	0.0135	4,674
		70+	66	77	168	39	0.0221	1,762

*Based on returns for seven quarters for the all income sample; six quarters for the low-income sample.

†Expected number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview per sampled DU.

Table 2-12. Projected sample sizes and sampling rates for 1996 based on returns for seven quarters, by income, sex, and age domain

			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Income	Sex	Age	Total yield through 7 quarters of study	Projected yield through the end of 1995*	3-Year sample size target	Adjusted sample size target for 1996	Collapsed group for sampling	Projected number of DUs to be sampled in 1996	Final projected sampling rate (r_i)†
Low	Male	60 to 69	117	124	207	83	1	12,000	0.1166
Low	Male	50 to 59	115	145	207	62	2	9,378	0.0911
All	Female	1 to 2	433	486	719	233	3	8,997	0.0874
Low	Female	1 to 2	148	182	207	25	3	8,997	0.0874
All	Male	1 to 2	459	524	719	195	4	7,256	0.0705
Low	Male	1 to 2	156	186	207	21	4	7,256	0.0705
Low	Male	40 to 49	121	133	207	74	4	7,256	0.0705
Low	Female	50 to 59	116	143	207	64	5	5,804	0.0564
Low	Male	30 to 39	106	113	207	94	6	5,359	0.0521
All	Female	3 to 5	447	493	719	226	6	5,359	0.0521
Low	Female	3 to 5	149	170	207	37	6	5,359	0.0521
Low	Female	60 to 69	128	144	207	63	7	4,674	0.0454
Low	Male	70+	138	160	207	47	7	4,674	0.0454
All	Male	60 to 69	479	567	850	283	7	4,674	0.0454
Low	Male	6 to 11	109	133	207	74	8	3,959	0.0385
Low	Female	40 to 49	128	150	207	57	8	3,959	0.0385
Low	Female	6 to 11	113	132	207	75	8	3,959	0.0385
Low	Female	12 to 19	119	135	207	72	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Male	50 to 59	528	613	850	237	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Female	60 to 69	474	564	793	229	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Male	3 to 5	515	574	719	145	9	3,157	0.0307
Low	Male	3 to 5	167	218	207	0	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Male	70+	509	618	793	175	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Female	6 to 11	434	487	719	232	9	3,157	0.0307
Low	Male	12 to 19	127	132	207	75	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Male	6 to 11	433	482	719	237	9	3,157	0.0307
All	Male	20 to 29	411	450	793	343	10	2,803	0.0272
Low	Male	20 to 29	139	157	207	50	10	2,803	0.0272
Low	Female	30 to 39	118	128	207	79	10	2,803	0.0272
All	Female	50 to 59	540	616	850	234	11	2,500	0.0243
All	Male	12 to 19	412	472	719	247	11	2,500	0.0243
All	Male	30 to 39	463	516	850	334	11	2,500	0.0243
All	Female	20 to 29	413	446	739	293	11	2,500	0.0243
Low	Female	20 to 29	139	166	207	41	11	2,500	0.0243
All	Female	12 to 19	434	487	719	232	12	2,181	0.0212
All	Female	40 to 49	504	564	850	286	12	2,181	0.0212
All	Male	40 to 49	512	597	850	253	12	2,181	0.0212
Low	Female	70+	143	168	207	39	12	2,181	0.0212
All	Female	70+	494	581	719	138	13	1,699	0.0165
All	Female	30 to 39	462	524	793	269	13	1,699	0.0165

*Based on returns for seven quarters for the all income sample; six quarters for the low-income sample.

†Computed as n/N , where n is the projected sample size in column (6) and N is the estimated number of DUs in the United States, expressed in units of 0.001.

2.5.2 Construction of Sampling Messages and Allocation to Households

The procedures used to construct the sampling messages were essentially the same for all 3 years of the study. We will illustrate the general approach using the data summarized in Table 2-8 for 1994. Let r_i denote the target sampling rate for the i th sex-age-income group given in columns (6) and (7) of Table 2-8. The rows of Table 2-8 were sorted by r_i (see Section II.1.1.5 of the *Survey Operations Plan*) and sex-age-income groups with similar values of r_i were collapsed as illustrated in Table 2-13. The largest r_i within a collapsed group was used for all detailed sex-age-income groups comprising the collapsed group. These "final" rates are shown in column (6) of Table 2-13. The 24 collapsed groups indicated in column (5) of Table 2-13 correspond to the 24 sampling messages used in 1994.

Table 2-14 lists the 24 sampling messages specified in 1994 in terms of the characteristics of the persons to be included in the sample. The sampling messages were constructed as follows. Starting at the bottom of Table 2-13 (corresponding to the domains with the largest sampling rate), a particular message was obtained by accumulating the subsets indicated in the first three columns of the table for the given row and all rows below it. For example, corresponding to the last five rows of the table (i.e., the collapsed group with the largest sampling rate), message 1 specified that all persons 1 to 2 years of age and low-income males 50 to 59 years of age were to be included in the sample. To derive message 2, low-income males 60 to 69 (the next "collapsed" group) were added to the groups specified in message 1. To derive message 3, low-income males 40 to 49 were added to the groups specified in messages 1 and 2, and so on up to message 24, which specified that all SPs 1 year of age and older were to be included in the sample.

The proportion of DUs assigned to sampling message i is given in the last column of Table 2-13 and was calculated from the formula

$$prop_i = \frac{(r_i - r_{i+1})}{r_1},$$

where r_i is the "final" sampling rate given in column (6) of Table 2-13, r_{i+1} is the "final" sampling rate given in the preceding row of the table, and $r_1 = 0.2004$ is the largest sampling rate (corresponding to the last row of the table). Within each PSU, the sampled DUs were randomly assigned to the various messages in the proportions specified in column (7) of Table 2-13.

Table 2-13. Final sampling rates and proportion of households assigned to each message in 1994, by sex-age-income group

<i>Income-sex-age group</i>			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Adjusted sampling rate for sex-age- income group	Sampling message number for the first year of the CSFII	Final sampling rate for sex-age- income group (0.001s)	Proportion of households in sample assigned to message
Income	Sex	Age group				
All	Female	30 to 39	0.0348	24	0.0348	0.1735
All	Male	30 to 39	0.0397	23	0.0397	0.0245
All	Female	20 to 29	0.0408	22	0.0408	0.0058
All	Male	20 to 29	0.0421	21	0.0421	0.0062
All	Female	40 to 49	0.0452	20	0.0452	0.0155
All	Male	40 to 49	0.0496	19	0.0496	0.0218
All	Male	12 to 19	0.0514	18	0.0514	0.0093
All	Female	12 to 19	0.0533	17	0.0533	0.0093
Low	Female	30 to 39	0.0596	16	0.0601	0.0339
Low	Female	20 to 29	0.0601	16	0.0601	
All	Female	70 +	0.0650	15	0.0651	0.0249
Low	Female	70 +	0.0650	15	0.0651	
All	Male	6 to 11	0.0651	15	0.0651	
All	Female	50 to 59	0.0685	14	0.0694	0.0216
All	Female	6 to 11	0.0694	14	0.0694	
All	Female	60 to 69	0.0706	13	0.0709	0.0073
Low	Female	12 to 19	0.0709	13	0.0709	
Low	Female	6 to 11	0.0723	12	0.0730	0.0105
All	Male	50 to 59	0.0730	12	0.0730	
Low	Male	6 to 11	0.0750	11	0.0759	0.0147
Low	Male	12 to 19	0.0759	11	0.0759	
All	Male	60 to 69	0.0845	10	0.0845	0.0429
Low	Male	20 to 29	0.0915	9	0.0920	0.0374
Low	Female	60 to 69	0.0920	9	0.0920	
Low	Male	30 to 39	0.0920	9	0.0920	
All	Male	70 +	0.0965	8	0.0965	0.0223
Low	Female	40 to 49	0.1099	7	0.1099	0.0667
Low	Female	50 to 59	0.1342	6	0.1342	0.1215
All	Female	3 to 5	0.1363	5	0.1370	0.0138
Low	Female	3 to 5	0.1363	5	0.1370	
Low	Male	3 to 5	0.1370	5	0.1370	
All	Male	3 to 5	0.1370	5	0.1370	
Low	Male	70 +	0.1392	4	0.1392	0.0111
Low	Male	40 to 49	0.1565	3	0.1565	0.0863
Low	Male	60 to 69	0.1671	2	0.1671	0.0527
All	Male	1 to 2	0.1991	1	0.2004	0.1663
Low	Male	1 to 2	0.1991	1	0.2004	
Low	Male	50 to 59	0.2002	1	0.2004	
All	Female	1 to 2	0.2004	1	0.2004	
Low	Female	1 to 2	0.2004	1	0.2004	

Table 2-14. Sampling messages specified for 1994

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of households assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1	1 to 2	50 to 59	1 to 2		0.1663
2	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2		0.0527
3	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2		0.0863
4	1 to 2	40 +	1 to 2		0.0111
5	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5		0.0138
6	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5	50 to 59	0.1215
7	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.0667
8	1 to 5, 70+	40 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.0223
9	1 to 5, 70+	20 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0374
10	1 to 5, 60+	20 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0429
11	1 to 5, 60+	6 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0147
12	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 5	6 to 11, 40 to 69	0.0105
13	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 5, 60 to 69	6 to 19, 40 to 59	0.0073
14	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 11, 50 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.0216
15	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 11, 50 +	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.0249
16	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 11, 50 +	12 to 49	0.0339
17	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0093
18	1 to 19, 50+	20 to 49	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0093
19	1 to 19, 40+	20 to 39	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0218
20	1 to 19, 40+	20 to 39	1 to 19, 40 +	20 to 39	0.0155
21	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40 +	20 to 39	0.0062
22	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 29, 40 +	30 to 39	0.0058
23	1 +		1 to 29, 40 +	30 to 39	0.0245
24	1 +		1 +		0.1735

Analogous procedures were used to derive the sampling messages for the subsequent years of the study. For example, for 1995, the r_i 's used to derive the sampling messages are the adjusted rates given in the last two columns of Table 2-10. For the first half of 1996, the r_i 's are proportional to the numbers of DUs in the last column of Table 2-11. The sampling messages specified for 1995 and 1996 are summarized in Tables 2-15A/B and 2-16A/B, respectively.

2.5.3 Classification of Households to Income Classes

Under the procedures adopted for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, the Screener question on income status (Q S14) was asked only when necessary during screening because of the belief that asking about income during the initial contact with the household might increase nonresponse to the survey. Therefore, if the sampling message indicated that income information was unnecessary for sampling, the question was not asked. For example, in the first half of 1996, message 13 indicated that all persons (1 year of age or older) in the designated households were to be included in the sample regardless of income level. Similarly, if a household was assigned message 3 ("select females 1 to 2 years of age and low-income males 50 to 69 years of age"), but the household did not include males 50 to 69 years of age, the sampling of SPs could proceed without collecting income data in the Screener. In all such cases, the income information was obtained from the more detailed Household Questionnaire, using an identically worded question (Q H47a).

Occasionally, the interviewers were unable to obtain the income information necessary to select SPs for the Intake interviews. In such cases, a rule based on the composition of the household was used to assign the household to one of the income groups for sampling purposes. The rule used was the following: If the household contained one or more children under 6 years of age, but no males 18 years of age or over, the household was treated as low income for sampling purposes. Otherwise, the household was treated as non-low income. This rule was expected to be reasonably effective in identifying low-income households because more than 60 percent of children under 6 years of age in households headed by a female with related children under 6 years and no spouse present are living below Federal poverty guidelines.⁵

⁵ Current Population Reports, Poverty in the United States: 1990, Series P-60, No. 175.

Table 2-15A. Sampling messages specified for the first two quarters of 1995

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of households assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		50 to 59			0.142028
2		50 to 69			0.021759
3	1 to 2	50 to 69			0.042237
4	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2		0.099354
5	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2		0.179922
6	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.045596
7	1 to 5	50+	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.021950
8	1 to 5, 70+	40 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.042403
9	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.022487
10	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.024932
11	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	40+	0.025073
12	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	0.058015
13	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	0.029205
14	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	0.032314
15	1 to 11, 50+	30 to 49	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.040651
16	1 to 11, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 50+	40 to 49	0.005858
17	1 to 11, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.021483
18	1 to 19, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.001864
19	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.008162
20	1+		1 to 29, 40+		0.007799
21	1+		1+		0.126908

Table 2-15B. Sampling messages specified for the last two quarters of 1995

Message number*	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of households assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		50 to 99			0.142028
2		50 to 69			0.021759
3	1 to 2	50 to 69			0.042237
4	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2		0.099354
5	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2		0.179922
6	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.045596
7	1 to 5	50+	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.021950
8	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.042403
9	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.022487
10	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.024932
11	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	40+	0.025073
12	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	0.058015
13	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	0.029205
14	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	0.032314
15	1 to 19, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.040651
16	1+	None	1 to 19, 50+	40 to 49	0.005858
17	1+	None	1 to 19, 40+		0.021483
18	1+	None	1 to 19, 30+		0.001864
19	1+	None	1 to 19, 30+		0.008162
20	1+		1 to 29, 40+		0.007799
21	1+		1+		0.126908

*Changes from original messages are indicated in bold.

Table 2-16A. Sampling messages specified for the first two quarters of 1996

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of households assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		60 to 69			0.218529
2		50 to 69			0.031754
3		50 to 69	1 to 2		0.145068
4	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2		0.120992
5	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.037079
6	1 to 2	30 to 69	1 to 5	50 to 59	0.057039
7	1 to 2, 60 to 69	30 to 59, 70+	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.059592
8	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59, 70 +	1 to 5	6 to 11, 40 to 69	0.066845
9	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 19, 30 to 49	1 to 11, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 59	0.029498
10	1 to 11, 20 to 29, 50+	12 to 19, 30 to 49	1 to 11, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.025271
11	1 to 39, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 11, 20 to 29, 50 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 49	0.026582
12	1+		1 to 29, 40 to 69	30 to 39, 70+	0.040166
13	1+		1+		0.141585

Table 2-16B. Sampling messages specified for the last two quarters of 1996

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of sample households assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		50 to 59			0.234154
2		50 to 69			0.027715
3		50 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.052821
4	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.125764
5	1 to 2	30 to 39, 50 to 69	1 to 2	40 to 59	0.098727
6	1 to 2	6 to 11, 30 to 39, 50 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.093975
7	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.031410
8	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	40 to 59	0.017732
9	1 to 2, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	40 to 59	0.034296
10	1 to 5, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 59	0.021142
11	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.022081
12	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 50+	6 to 11, 30 to 49	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.012156
13	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 50+	6 to 11, 30 to 49	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.032670
14	1 to 5, 12 to 39, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 50 to 69	30 to 49	0.015448
15	1 to 5, 12 to 39, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 40 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 39	0.027412
16	1+	—	1 to 29, 40 to 69	30 to 39	0.020623
17	1+	—	1+	—	0.131874

It should be noted that the above rule was adopted simply to facilitate the sampling of SPs in the field. Some households that were classified as low income by this rule may have turned out to be non-low income, and vice versa. For base weighting purposes, such households were weighted according to their income status as determined by the sampling rule, and not their actual income status based on Q H47a of the Household Questionnaire (see Section 5.1). However, for the purpose of determining sample yields, the response to either Q S14 of the Screener Questionnaire or Q H47a of the Household Questionnaire was generally used to establish income status.

Tables 2-17, 2-18A/B, and 2-19A/B summarize the distribution of the sampled households by income level (as reported in either the Screener or Household Questionnaire) and sampling message, separately for relevant time periods within each survey year. The results are shown separately because different sampling messages were used during these time periods. Over the 3 years of the study, 2,311 households were classified as low-income and 5,924 were classified as non-low-income according to the response to either Q S14 of the Screener Questionnaire or Q H47a of the Household Questionnaire. Of the remaining 1,429 households that did not provide responses to either Q S14 or Q H47a, 1,193 did not complete the Household Questionnaire and 236 completed the Household Questionnaire but refused to answer Q H47a. The latter 236 cases account for approximately 3 percent of the 8,302 households that completed the Household Questionnaire. Of these 8,302 households, 349 contained at least one SP who completed the Day 1 Intake interview.

In order to classify SPs in these 349 households by income level, the "five-step imputation" rule summarized in Table 2-20 was applied. The rules in Table 2-20 were used solely for the purpose of determining sample yields (e.g., those summarized in Section 2.5.4).⁶ As mentioned at the beginning of this section and later in Section 5.1.6, a different set of rules based on household composition was used for sampling and weighting purposes. Table 2-21 summarizes the application of the five rules by year. Note that unless specifically stated otherwise, "low-income" SPs include those SPs in households that were imputed as low income by any of the five rules given in Table 2-20.

⁶ This is referred to as the "sample monitoring" definition. In addition to the "base weighting" definition described in Section 5.1, a third categorization based on the reported or imputed income data in the final public use data sets was used for analysis purposes. Unless otherwise noted, the low-income presentations given in this chapter are based on the monitoring definition.

Table 2-17. Distribution of sampled households by sampling source of income data and income level* and sampling message for 1994

Sampling message (see Table 2-14)	(1) Number of occu- pied house- holds with eligible SPs	A. Income required for selection of SPs						B. Income not required for selection of SPs			
		C. Reported in screener S14		D. Assigned in screener based on rule							
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)	(8)	(9A)	(9B)
		Low income based on screener (S14 = 2)	Non-low income based on screener (S14 = 1)	Low income based on house- hold quest- ionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on house- hold quest- ionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or house- hold quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or house- hold quest., HH disp ≠ H01†	Low income based on house- hold quest- ionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on house- hold quest- ionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or house- hold quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or house- hold quest., HH disp ≠ H01†
1	77	7	3	0	0	0	0	18	39	2	8
2	27	7	1	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	1
3	68	24	4	0	0	0	0	14	20	3	3
4	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
5	22	7	2	0	0	1	0	3	8	0	1
6	189	47	26	0	1	2	1	40	55	5	12
7	107	41	10	0	0	0	1	18	33	3	1
8	47	10	6	1	0	0	0	8	16	1	5
9	72	25	24	0	0	1	2	4	12	2	2
10	132	32	66	0	0	1	6	10	13	1	3
11	40	12	22	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
12	48	13	23	1	0	0	1	1	5	0	4
13	29	3	17	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	2
14	94	19	42	0	2	0	3	5	18	0	5
15	123	17	50	0	0	1	2	12	27	2	12
16	190	39	73	0	3	3	2	9	42	6	13
17	46	12	18	0	0	0	3	3	9	0	1
18	65	7	35	0	1	1	2	3	12	1	3
19	139	19	50	0	1	3	7	11	34	0	14
20	110	16	26	0	0	1	2	14	33	4	14
21	44	1	7	0	0	0	0	7	24	2	3
22	46	5	10	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	10
23	189	10	42	0	0	0	2	20	87	5	23
24	1,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	863	47	210
Total	3,266	374	558	2	8	14	35	449	1,392	84	350

*Low income households are those with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines. All others are considered to be "non-low-income."

†An HH (Household Questionnaire) disposition code of H01 refers to a "completed Household Questionnaire." All other codes are nonrespondents.

Table 2-18A. Distribution of sampled households by sampling source of income data and income level* and sampling message for the first half of 1995

Sampling message (see Table 2-15A)	(1) Number of occupied households with eligible SPs	A. Income required for selection of SPs						B. Income not required for selection of SPs			
		C. Reported in screener S14		D. Assigned in screener based on rule							
		(2) Low income based on screener (S14 = 2)	(3) Non-low income based on screener (S14 = 1)	(4) Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	(5) Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	(6A) Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	(6B) Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†	(7) Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	(8) Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	(9A) Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	(9B) Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†
1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
4	35	10	1	0	0	1	1	5	13	0	4
5	68	23	1	0	0	0	0	6	34	0	4
6	28	15	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
7	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0
8	55	13	8	0	0	0	0	17	14	2	1
9	28	2	8	0	0	0	1	4	12	0	1
10	56	9	10	0	0	0	2	7	20	3	5
11	50	13	19	0	0	0	4	2	10	0	2
12	155	17	39	0	0	0	2	25	57	7	8
13	73	7	9	0	0	2	0	12	36	2	5
14	111	5	12	0	0	0	1	24	53	1	15
15	129	11	47	0	0	0	4	10	39	3	15
16	26	1	8	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	2
17	94	1	12	0	1	0	0	16	55	1	8
18	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
19	32	1	6	0	0	0	0	5	14	1	5
20	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	25	1	1
21	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	409	17	105
Total	1,656	147	181	0	1	3	15	260	826	40	183

* Low-income households are those with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines as reported in either the Screener or Household Questionnaires. Households with incomes greater than or equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines are considered to be "non-low-income."

† Refers to Household Questionnaire disposition code. A code of H01 refers to a "completed Household Questionnaire." All other codes are nonrespondents.

Table 2-18B. Distribution of sampled households by sampling source of income data and income level* and sampling message for the second half of 1995

Sampling message (see Table 2-15B)	(1) Number of occupied households with eligible SPs	A. Income required for selection of SPs						B. Income not required for selection of SPs			
		C. Reported in screener S14		D. Assigned in screener based on rule							
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)	(8)	(9A)	(9B)
		Low income based on screener (S14 = 2)	Non-low income based on screener (S14 = 1)	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†
1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	1
4	47	6	2	0	0	0	0	14	21	1	3
5	88	35	3	0	0	0	0	9	32	1	8
6	28	14	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	1
7	22	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	2
8	62	6	21	0	0	0	2	10	18	1	4
9	35	5	8	0	0	0	0	6	13	1	2
10	57	9	16	0	0	1	3	6	16	0	6
11	52	9	15	0	2	0	4	4	15	0	3
12	146	10	32	1	0	1	3	24	58	2	15
13	91	10	16	0	0	0	2	8	43	3	9
14	95	4	18	0	1	0	0	14	46	4	8
15	141	14	36	0	1	0	2	16	55	4	13
16	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	4
17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	60	3	16
18	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3
19	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	33	0	4
20	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	19	0	10
21	630	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	402	17	113
Total	1,723	137	171	1	4	2	16	252	875	40	225

* Low-income households are those with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines as reported in either the Screener or Household Questionnaires. Households with incomes greater than or equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines are considered to be "non-low-income."

† Refers to Household Questionnaire disposition code. A code of H01 refers to a "completed Household Questionnaire." All other codes are nonrespondents.

Table 2-19A. Distribution of sampled households by sampling source of income data and income level* and sampling message for the first half of 1996

Sampling message (see Table 2-16A)	(1) Number of occupied households with eligible SPs	A. Income required for selection of SPs						B. Income not required for selection of SPs			
		C. Reported in screener S14		D. Assigned in screener based on rule							
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)	(8)	(9A)	(9B)
		Low income based on screener (S14 = 2)	Non-low income based on screener (S14 = 1)	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†
1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	28	7	1	0	0	0	0	8	10	0	2
4	54	16	6	0	0	0	0	9	21	1	1
5	12	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
6	38	15	15	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	1
7	70	20	28	0	0	1	1	9	9	1	1
8	92	25	48	0	0	1	4	5	7	0	2
9	88	13	38	0	0	0	3	8	20	2	4
10	84	11	28	0	1	0	2	7	27	0	8
11	124	12	35	0	2	1	5	12	44	3	10
12	216	20	49	0	0	0	4	25	93	1	24
13	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	477	15	131
Total	1,547	153	249	0	3	4	19	196	716	23	184

* Low-income households are those with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines as reported in either the Screener or Household Questionnaires. Households with incomes greater than or equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines are considered to be "non-low-income."

† Refers to Household Questionnaire disposition code. A code of H01 refers to a "completed Household Questionnaire." All other codes are nonrespondents.

Table 2-19B. Distribution of sampled households by sampling source of income data and income level* and sampling message for the second half of 1996

Sampling message (see Table 2-16B)	(1) Number of occupied households with eligible SPs	A. Income required for selection of SPs						B. Income not required for selection of SPs			
		C. Reported in screener S14		D. Assigned in screener based on rule							
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)	(8)	(9A)	(9B)
		Low income based on screener (S14 = 2)	Non-low income based on screener (S14 = 1)	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†	Low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 2)	Non-low income based on household questionnaire (H47a = 1)	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp = H01†	Income not reported in either screener or household quest., HH disp ≠ H01†
1	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	4
4	36	10	1	0	0	0	0	8	15	1	1
5	49	21	16	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	1
6	73	31	25	0	0	0	1	5	11	0	0
7	34	9	14	0	0	1	1	3	5	0	1
8	26	4	11	0	0	0	0	4	6	1	0
9	57	12	10	0	0	1	1	11	15	3	4
10	43	12	10	0	0	0	2	4	12	0	3
11	47	10	18	0	0	0	1	2	15	0	1
12	35	4	17	0	0	1	1	2	7	0	3
13	115	12	59	1	0	3	2	7	22	0	9
14	66	9	23	0	0	0	0	4	23	1	6
15	126	10	38	0	1	0	5	14	43	1	14
16	102	6	16	0	0	0	0	13	54	0	13
17	631	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	440	12	92
Total	1,472	170	258	1	1	6	14	169	681	20	152

* Low-income households are those with incomes below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines as reported in either the Screener or Household Questionnaires. Households with incomes greater than or equal to 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines are considered to be "non-low-income."

† Refers to Household Questionnaire disposition code. A code of H01 refers to a "completed Household Questionnaire." All other codes are nonrespondents.

Table 2-20. Income imputation rules used for sample yield determination

Imputation rule	Definition
Rule 1	Household Questionnaire items H52 and H53 are two versions of the total household income question. H52 asks for the total dollar amount, and H53 asks for an income range. By design, only one of these two items is answered, if at all. If H52 and H53 were not both missing, the responses to these items along with the household size was used to assign the household to the appropriate income group.
Rule 2	Household Questionnaire items H57a-H57f ask for monthly income amounts by source. If all applicable amounts are present, total monthly income can be calculated. In this case, the calculated amount along with the household size was used to assign households to the appropriate income group, if rule 1 could not be applied.
Rule 3	Household Questionnaire item H58 uses a handcard to ask whether "last month's" income was above or below the 130 percent cutoff based on household size. The response to this item was used directly to assign households to the appropriate income group, if the previous two rules could not be applied.
Rule 4	Household Questionnaire item H59 asks about food stamp use. If H59 = 1 (yes), the household was assigned to the low-income group. If H59 = 2 (no), the household was assigned to the non-low-income group. This rule was used only if none of the previous three rules could be applied.
Rule 5	Finally, if none of the above four rules could be applied, the "sampling rule" based on household composition was used. Under the sampling rule, households with one or more children under 6 years of age and no males 18 years or older were treated as "low income." All others were treated as "non-low-income."

Table 2-21. Results of income imputation for sample yield determination by survey year and imputation rule

Income imputation rule	1994			1995			1996		
	Number of households for which income was imputed*	Imputed as low-income	Imputed as non-low-income	Number of households for which income was imputed*	Imputed as low-income	Imputed as non-low-income	Number of households for which income was imputed*	Imputed as low-income	Imputed as non-low-income
1	44	9	35	22	11	11	13	6	7
2	2	2	0	11	7	4	6	3	3
3	5	0	5	7	3	4	3	1	2
4	36	0	36	29	2	27	23	3	20
5	18	0	18	13	0	13	12	0	12
Total	105	11	94	82	23	59	57	13	44

*Households in which an SP completed the Day 1 Intake interview.

2.5.4 Results of SP Sampling Process

Tables 2-22A through 2-24C summarize the results of the SP sampling process for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96. In Tables 2-23A through 2-24C, the classification of SPs into income classes was based on either Q S14 of the Screener Questionnaire, Q H47a of the Household Questionnaire, or the 5-step imputation rules described in Section 2.5.3 (i.e., the "sample monitoring" definition).

Table 2-22A. Number of DUs and SPs selected for the CSFII/DHKS 1994 and number of SPs completing Intake interviews, by sampling message

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sampling message (see Table 2-14)	Total number of sample DUs	Number of vacant or non-DUs*	Number of households with at least one SP†	Number of households with no SPs**	Number of SPs in households with SPs	Average number of SPs per household with an SP	Proportion of occupied households with eligible SPs	Number of SPs completing a Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing both days of Intake interviews
1	1,608	174	77	1,348	96	1.25	0.0540	85	85
2	507	53	27	425	30	1.11	0.0597	29	29
3	828	83	68	672	78	1.15	0.0919	69	66
4	106	9	8	88	9	1.13	0.0833	9	8
5	135	20	22	93	30	1.36	0.1913	26	26
6	1,174	125	189	847	274	1.45	0.1824	235	227
7	643	72	107	462	155	1.45	0.1880	137	130
8	211	26	47	137	69	1.47	0.2554	61	58
9	359	39	72	247	102	1.42	0.2257	88	83
10	408	51	132	224	180	1.36	0.3708	151	147
11	139	20	40	78	57	1.43	0.3390	51	47
12	103	10	48	43	72	1.50	0.5275	59	57
13	72	13	29	30	40	1.38	0.4915	33	29
14	206	24	94	86	158	1.68	0.5222	125	119
15	241	48	123	66	218	1.77	0.6508	180	169
16	326	37	190	94	368	1.94	0.6690	313	302
17	91	17	46	27	106	2.30	0.6301	96	94
18	89	4	65	20	135	2.08	0.7647	115	110
19	210	25	139	42	299	2.15	0.7680	227	221
20	150	17	110	22	270	2.45	0.8333	212	207
21	59	5	44	7	78	1.77	0.8627	63	60
22	58	3	46	4	112	2.43	0.9200	82	78
23	237	36	189	5	480	2.54	0.9742	383	356
24	1,668	250	1,354	0	3,452	2.55	1.0000	2,760	2,603
Total	9,628	1,161	3,266	5,067	6,868	2.10	0.3919	5,589	5,311

* Screener status code of S07.

† An SP is a person having the characteristics specified in the sampling message. Households with at least one SP have screener status codes of S01, S02, or S03.

** Screener status codes of S04, S05, or S06.

Table 2-22B. Number of DUs and SPs selected for the first half of the CSFII/DHKS 1995 and number of SPs completing the Intake interviews, by sampling message

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sampling message (see Table 2-15A)	Total number of sample DUs	Number of vacant or non-DUs*	Number of households with at least one SP†	Number of households with no SPs**	Number of SPs in households with SPs	Average number of SPs per household with an SP	Proportion of occupied households with eligible SPs	Number of SPs completing a Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing both days of Intake interviews
1	841	98	4	735	4	1.00	0.0054	3	3
2	140	13	3	124	3	1.00	0.0236	3	3
3	224	22	17	183	20	1.18	0.0850	19	19
4	600	69	35	492	40	1.14	0.0664	35	35
5	1,069	108	68	885	76	1.12	0.0714	71	68
6	258	25	28	202	35	1.25	0.1217	33	31
7	130	13	17	98	21	1.24	0.1478	21	21
8	272	24	55	192	84	1.53	0.2227	77	74
9	127	13	28	86	34	1.21	0.2456	29	27
10	135	13	56	64	76	1.36	0.4667	62	61
11	149	27	50	70	64	1.28	0.4167	49	49
12	359	42	155	159	231	1.49	0.4936	186	180
13	161	21	73	67	117	1.60	0.5214	100	97
14	202	19	111	70	196	1.77	0.6133	166	158
15	257	26	129	94	242	1.88	0.5785	191	179
16	39	6	26	6	51	1.96	0.8125	44	44
17	131	19	94	16	185	1.97	0.8545	155	149
18	11	0	7	2	13	1.86	0.7778	3	3
19	44	7	32	3	64	2.00	0.9143	52	52
20	46	6	38	2	91	2.39	0.9500	80	79
21	756	87	630	0	1,610	2.56	1.0000	1,288	1,211
Total	5,951	658	1,656	3,550	3,257	1.97	0.3181	2,667	2,543

* Screener disposition code of S07.

† An SP is a person having the characteristics specified in the sampling message. Households with at least one SP have screener status codes of S01, S02, or S03.

** Screener disposition codes of S04, S05, or S06.

Table 2-22C. Number of DUs and SPs selected for the second half of the CSFII/DHKS 1995 and number of SPs completing the Intake interviews, by sampling message

Sampling message (see Table 2-15B)	(1) Total number of sample DUs	(2) Number of vacant or non- DUs*	(3) Number of households with at least one SP†	(4) Number of households with no SPs**	(5) Number of SPs in households with SPs	(6) Average number of SPs per household with an SP	(7) Proportion of occupied households with eligible SPs	(8) Number of SPs completing a Day 1 Intake interview	(9) Number of SPs completing both days of Intake interviews
1	829	90	9	723	10	1.11	0.0123	8	6
2	116	8	1	107	1	1.00	0.0093	1	1
3	275	20	12	242	13	1.08	0.0472	12	12
4	570	54	47	468	58	1.23	0.0913	55	52
5	1,066	134	88	841	100	1.14	0.0947	87	79
6	283	33	28	220	34	1.21	0.1129	33	31
7	136	11	22	102	33	1.50	0.1774	30	30
8	229	23	62	143	76	1.23	0.3024	66	65
9	138	16	35	84	47	1.34	0.2941	44	44
10	156	15	57	83	67	1.18	0.4071	54	51
11	148	15	52	81	64	1.23	0.3910	53	52
12	331	46	146	133	201	1.38	0.5233	162	157
13	177	26	91	58	138	1.52	0.6107	115	113
14	189	27	95	65	157	1.65	0.5938	143	135
15	227	38	141	46	270	1.91	0.7540	220	209
16	28	4	23	1	38	1.65	0.9583	31	30
17	125	18	100	6	235	2.35	0.9434	184	179
18	10	1	7	1	21	3.00	0.8750	16	14
19	56	10	42	0	105	2.50	1.0000	89	86
20	49	9	35	0	71	2.03	1.0000	46	43
21	734	81	630	0	1,580	2.51	1.0000	1,210	1,140
Total	5,872	679	1,723	3,404	3,319	1.93	0.3361	2,659	2,529

* Screener disposition code of S07.

† An SP is a person having the characteristics specified in the sampling message. Households with at least one SP have screener status codes of S01, S02, or S03.

** Screener disposition codes of S04, S05, or S06.

Table 2-22D. Number of DUs and SPs selected for the first half of the CSFII/DHKS 1996 and number of SPs completing the Intake interviews, by sampling message

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sampling message (see Table 2-16A)	Total number of sample DUs	Number of vacant or non-DUs*	Number of households with at least one SP†	Number of households with no SPs**	Number of SPs in households with SPs	Average number of SPs per household with an SP	Proportion of occupied households with eligible SPs	Number of SPs completing a Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing both days of Intake interviews
1	1,340	181	9	1,143	9	1.00	0.0078	9	8
2	209	29	1	179	1	1.00	0.0056	1	1
3	923	129	28	763	33	1.18	0.0354	27	25
4	773	105	54	611	70	1.30	0.0812	64	61
5	223	32	12	176	14	1.17	0.0638	14	14
6	338	46	38	254	51	1.34	0.1301	48	48
7	355	53	70	229	91	1.30	0.2341	83	77
8	396	74	92	228	121	1.32	0.2875	98	96
9	202	29	88	81	153	1.74	0.5207	123	120
10	150	20	84	44	161	1.92	0.6563	141	135
11	188	33	124	26	295	2.38	0.8267	240	224
12	275	37	216	14	525	2.43	0.9391	427	408
13	905	140	731	0	1,753	2.40	1.0000	1,348	1,276
Total	6,277	908	1,547	3,748	3,277	2.12	0.2922	2,623	2,493

* Screener disposition code of S07.

† An SP is a person having the characteristics specified in the sampling message. Households with at least one SP have screener status codes of S01, S02, or S03.

** Screener disposition codes of S04, S05, or S06.

Table 2-22E. Number of DUs and SPs selected for the second half of the CSFII/DHKS 1996 and number of SPs completing the Intake interviews, by sampling message

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Sampling message (see Table 2-16B)	Total number of sample DUs	Number of vacant or non- DUs*	Number of households with at least one SP†	Number of households with no SPs**	Number of SPs in households with SPs	Average number of SPs per household with an SP	Proportion of occupied households with eligible SPs	Number of SPs completing a Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing both days of Intake interviews
1	1,470	159	11	1,297	11	1.00	0.0084	11	11
2	174	15	4	155	4	1.00	0.0252	4	4
3	335	39	17	278	18	1.06	0.0576	13	13
4	778	90	36	650	47	1.31	0.0525	45	44
5	627	79	49	498	63	1.29	0.0896	53	49
6	589	65	73	449	105	1.44	0.1398	97	87
7	209	39	34	136	45	1.32	0.2000	38	37
8	109	5	26	76	34	1.31	0.2549	32	31
9	214	25	57	130	85	1.49	0.3048	72	68
10	132	20	43	68	68	1.58	0.3874	58	57
11	140	13	47	76	76	1.62	0.3821	70	68
12	75	7	35	30	56	1.60	0.5385	41	39
13	202	24	115	60	213	1.85	0.6571	167	156
14	97	15	66	13	131	1.98	0.8354	114	112
15	176	27	126	16	290	2.30	0.8873	221	213
16	132	19	102	6	245	2.40	0.9444	190	181
17	829	142	631	0	1,618	2.56	1.0000	1,339	1,257
Total	6,288	783	1,472	3,938	3,109	2.11	0.2721	2,565	2,427

* Screener disposition code of S07.

† An SP is a person having the characteristics specified in the sampling message. Households with at least one SP have screener status codes of S01, S02, or S03.

** Screener disposition codes of S04, S05, or S06.

Table 2-23A. Number of SPs eligible for the Intake interviews and number completing one or both days of Intake interviews in 1994, by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview	Number of eligible SPs in all income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview
Males						
<i>less than 1</i>	28	25	23	69	61	58
1 to 2	91	88	83	287	255	246
3 to 5	102	92	88	351	295	289
6 to 11	68	65	64	291	255	253
12 to 19	107	98	92	347	284	266
20 to 29	130	109	101	343	268	244
30 to 39	101	87	83	393	312	296
40 to 49	104	83	82	397	303	287
50 to 59	70	61	58	366	266	255
60 to 69	65	58	55	338	245	232
70+	69	60	56	321	255	233
Females						
<i>less than 1</i>	32	29	28	79	69	68
1 to 2	92	88	83	277	248	235
3 to 5	107	104	100	336	302	295
6 to 11	79	76	74	302	259	253
12 to 19	85	79	75	328	271	261
20 to 29	116	106	102	342	272	256
30 to 39	92	88	82	346	293	277
40 to 49	92	82	76	369	300	286
50 to 59	69	67	65	369	292	274
60 to 69	62	58	53	314	243	231
70+	72	66	58	299	241	216
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	1,773	1,615	1,530	6,716	5,459	5,185
Total	1,833	1,669	1,581	6,864	5,589	5,311

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

Table 2-23B. Number of SPs eligible for the Intake interviews and number completing one or both days of Intake interviews in 1995, by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview	Number of eligible SPs in all income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview
Males						
less than 1	15	13	13	66	57	55
1 to 2	87	86	78	288	263	251
3 to 5	103	97	93	307	270	263
6 to 11	60	60	57	272	232	221
12 to 19	50	47	46	234	196	189
20 to 29	45	42	39	269	204	189
30 to 39	42	32	30	278	206	187
40 to 49	68	58	54	386	284	267
50 to 59	89	83	78	479	354	342
60 to 69	84	76	72	397	315	302
70+	106	103	98	425	339	316
Females						
less than 1	28	26	25	83	73	71
1 to 2	82	81	78	279	246	237
3 to 5	60	57	55	224	195	189
6 to 11	64	64	60	267	242	228
12 to 19	58	54	53	244	208	201
20 to 29	45	43	41	229	172	158
30 to 39	44	41	40	278	239	226
40 to 49	72	66	66	357	267	262
50 to 59	69	65	65	404	328	317
60 to 69	97	93	88	379	302	289
70+	111	107	101	425	334	312
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	1,436	1,355	1,292	6,421	5,196	4,946
Total	1,479	1,394	1,330	6,570	5,326	5,072

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

Table 2-23C. Number of SPs eligible for the Intake interviews and number completing one or both days of Intake interviews in 1996, by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview	Number of eligible SPs in all income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake interview	Number of SPs completing Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interview
Males						
<i>less than 1</i>	26	23	21	78	69	64
1 to 2	74	71	66	228	207	198
3 to 5	52	49	49	192	169	162
6 to 11	97	90	85	304	264	251
12 to 19	76	73	68	300	254	238
20 to 29	87	78	75	405	307	288
30 to 39	100	82	73	486	372	338
40 to 49	65	54	53	355	274	260
50 to 59	72	60	56	341	268	251
60 to 69	74	68	64	357	286	276
70+	46	43	38	247	196	186
Females						
<i>less than 1</i>	19	18	16	60	53	49
1 to 2	72	68	63	238	213	204
3 to 5	83	77	71	274	238	228
6 to 11	77	74	69	272	233	220
12 to 19	91	83	77	304	253	240
20 to 29	95	87	86	389	282	266
30 to 39	85	78	76	339	277	265
40 to 49	83	78	74	416	336	323
50 to 59	64	56	54	298	244	233
60 to 69	65	58	55	308	245	236
70+	60	57	54	193	148	144
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	1,518	1,384	1,306	6,246	5,066	4,807
Total	1,563	1,425	1,343	6,384	5,188	4,920

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

Table 2-24A. Number of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake interview in 1994, and corresponding 1-year sample size target by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	CSFII target for 1994**	Number of eligible SPs in all-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	CSFII target for 1994**
Males						
<i>less than 1</i>	28	25	NA	69	61	NA
1 to 2	91	88	69	287	255	240
3 to 5	102	92	69	351	295	240
6 to 11	68	65	69	291	255	240
12 to 19	107	98	69	347	284	240
20 to 29	130	109	69	343	268	264
30 to 39	101	87	69	393	312	284
40 to 49	104	83	69	397	303	284
50 to 59	70	61	69	366	266	284
60 to 69	65	58	69	338	245	284
70+	69	60	69	321	255	264
Females						
<i>less than 1</i>	32	29	NA	79	69	NA
1 to 2	92	88	69	277	248	240
3 to 5	107	104	69	336	302	240
6 to 11	79	76	69	302	259	240
12 to 19	85	79	69	328	271	240
20 to 29	116	106	69	342	272	248
30 to 39	92	88	69	346	293	264
40 to 49	92	82	69	369	300	284
50 to 59	69	67	69	369	292	284
60 to 69	62	58	69	314	243	264
70+	72	66	69	299	241	240
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	1,773	1,615	1,380	6,716	5,459	5,168
Total	1,833	1,669	1,380	6,864	5,589	5,168

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

** One-third of 3-year CSFII target.

Table 2-24B. Cumulative number of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake interview in 1994-95, and corresponding adjusted sample size target by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	Cumulative target for 1994-95**	Number of eligible SPs in all-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	Cumulative target for 1994-95**
Males						
<i>less than 1</i>	43	38	NA	135	118	NA
1 to 2	178	174	138	575	518	479
3 to 5	205	189	138	658	565	479
6 to 11	128	125	138	563	487	479
12 to 19	157	145	138	581	480	479
20 to 29	175	151	138	612	472	529
30 to 39	143	119	138	671	518	567
40 to 49	172	141	138	783	587	567
50 to 59	159	144	138	845	620	567
60 to 69	149	134	138	735	560	567
70+	175	163	138	746	594	529
Females						
<i>less than 1</i>	60	55	NA	162	142	NA
1 to 2	174	169	138	556	494	479
3 to 5	167	161	138	560	497	479
6 to 11	143	140	138	569	501	479
12 to 19	143	133	138	572	479	479
20 to 29	161	149	138	571	444	493
30 to 39	136	129	138	624	532	529
40 to 49	164	148	138	726	567	567
50 to 59	138	132	138	773	620	567
60 to 69	159	151	138	693	545	529
70+	183	173	138	724	575	479
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	3,209	2,970	2,760	13,137	10,655	10,321
Total	3,312	3,063	2,760	13,434	10,915	10,321

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

** Two-thirds of 3-year CSFII target.

Table 2-24C. Cumulative number of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake interview over all 3 years of the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, and corresponding sample size target by income, sex, and age*

Sex/age†	Low-income households			All households		
	Number of eligible SPs in low-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	3-Year CSFII target for 1994-96	Number of eligible SPs in all-income households	Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake	3-Year CSFII target for 1994-96
Males						
<i>less than 1</i>	69	61	NA	213	187	NA
1 to 2	252	245	207	803	725	719
3 to 5	257	238	207	850	734	719
6 to 11	225	215	207	867	751	719
12 to 19	233	218	207	881	734	719
20 to 29	262	229	207	1,017	779	793
30 to 39	243	201	207	1,157	890	850
40 to 49	237	195	207	1,138	861	850
50 to 59	231	204	207	1,186	888	850
60 to 69	223	202	207	1,092	846	850
70+	221	206	207	993	790	793
Females						
<i>less than 1</i>	79	73	NA	222	195	NA
1 to 2	246	237	207	794	707	719
3 to 5	250	238	207	834	735	719
6 to 11	220	214	207	841	734	719
12 to 19	234	216	207	876	732	719
20 to 29	256	236	207	960	726	739
30 to 39	221	207	207	963	809	793
40 to 49	247	226	207	1,142	903	850
50 to 59	202	188	207	1,071	864	850
60 to 69	224	209	207	1,001	790	793
70+	243	230	207	917	723	719
Total excluding children less than 1 year old	4,727	4,354	4,140	19,383	15,721	15,482
Total	4,875	4,488	4,140	19,818	16,103	15,482

* Counts exclude SPs who were selected for the study but became ineligible before completing the Day 1 Intake (SPs with disposition code of F30).

† Classification by income, sex, and age reflects imputed values. See Sections 2.5.3 and 5.1.5.

Tables 2-22A through 2-22E summarize the number of sampled DUs, the number of vacant or non-DUs, the number of households with and without eligible SPs, the number of SPs in households with SPs, and the average numbers of SPs per household with an SP, by sampling message and year/period of study. Also shown in the last two columns of these tables are the numbers of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake interview and both days of Intake interviews, respectively. These tables contain important sampling-related information used to monitor the sampling process. The results also indicate the change in average eligibility rates associated with the change in the configuration of sampling messages. For example, with the 24 sampling messages used in the first year of the study, 39 percent of the occupied households had an eligible SP and, within these households, an average of 2.1 SPs were sampled per household (Table 2-22A). However, with the changes in sampling rates and messages that were made in 1995 and 1996, the average rates of eligibility changed in the ensuing years. In 1995, slightly more than 32 percent of occupied households had an eligible SP, with an average of 1.9 SPs per household (Tables 2-22B and 2-22C). In 1996, the rate of eligible households dropped to about 28 percent, but the average number of SPs sampled per household increased to 2.1 SPs (Tables 2-22D and 2-22E).

Tables 2-23A through 2-23C summarize the number of SPs eligible for the Intake interviews and the corresponding numbers completing only one or both days of Intake interviews, by sex-age-income domain and year of study. Tables 2-24A through 2-24C compare the cumulative numbers of SPs completing 1 day of Intake interviews with the corresponding sample size target by sex-age-income domain for each of the 3 years of the study. The "targets" given in Tables 2-24A through 2-24C are one-third, two-thirds, and 100 percent of the 3-year numerical goals specified for the CSFII 1994-96, respectively.

As can be seen in Table 2-24A, the sample yields for the first year of the study generally met or exceeded the corresponding annual targets with a few exceptions. These exceptions included four all-income domains (males 50-59 years of age; males 60-69 years of age; males 70+ years of age; and females 60-69 years of age) and seven low-income domains (males 6-11 years of age; males 50-59 years of age; males 60-69 years of age; males 70+ years of age; females 50-59 years of age; females 60-69 years of age; and females 70+ years of age). For those domains where the actual yield exceeded the 1-year sample size target, the excess was often substantial (e.g., persons under 19 years of age). Therefore, for the second year of the study, the sampling rates were revised to compensate for the expected shortfalls noted above while attempting to keep the total 3-year sample sizes to the specified levels (see Section 2.5.1.2).

Table 2-24B compares the cumulative sample yields for 1994-95 with the corresponding "unadjusted" 2-year targets. As this table indicates, the cumulative sample yields for 1994-95 generally met or exceeded two-thirds of the 3-year study goals with a few exceptions. At the end of the second year of the study, there were shortfalls for four all-income domains (males 20-29 years of age; males 30-39

years of age; males 60-69 years of age; females 20-29 years of age) and six low-income domains (males 6-11 years of age; males 30-39 years of age; males 60-69 years of age; females 12-19 years of age; females 30-39 years of age; and females 50-59 years of age).

As indicated in Table 2-24C, the 3-year CSFII sample size goals were met or exceeded for 14 of the 20 "all-income" sex-age domains. For all of the remaining six sex-age domains, at least 98 percent of the CSFII goals were achieved. Among the low-income domains, the sample size goals were met or exceeded for 14 of the 20 sex-age domains. For four of the remaining six low-income sex-age domains, at least 96 percent of the CSFII target was achieved. The two low-income domains with the greatest shortfalls were (1) females 50 to 59 years of age (about 9% short of the CSFII goal) and (2) males 40 to 49 years of age (about 6% short of the CSFII goal).

2.6 Selection of SPs for the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey

SPs who were 20 years of age or older *and* who had completed the Day 1 Intake interview without the assistance of a proxy (disposition codes of F01 or F03) were also eligible for the DHKS. SPs were selected for the DHKS in the field using a specially designed sampling program. If there were two or more eligible respondents in the household, the sampling program randomly selected one for the DHKS. Approximately one-half of the households that contained SPs who were eligible for the DHKS had more than one eligible SP. Table 2-25 summarizes the numbers of SPs selected for and responding to the DHKS, by year, income group, and the number of eligible SPs in the household.

Table 2-25. Number of SPs selected for and completing the DHKS, by year, income group, and number of DHKS-eligible SPs in household

Survey year	Income group	Number of DHKS-eligible SPs in household (persons completing Day 1 Intake)*	Number of DHKS-eligible SPs	Number of SPs selected for DHKS	Number of SPs completing DHKS
1994	Low income	1	421	421	383
		2	382	191	183
		3	78	26	22
		4 or more	16	3	3
		<i>Total low-income</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>591</i>
	All income	1	1,028	1,028	924
		2	1,804	902	846
		3	291	97	90
		4 or more	95	22	19
		<i>Total all-income</i>	<i>3,218</i>	<i>2,049†</i>	<i>1,879</i>
1995	Low income	1	433	433	388
		2	296	148	136
		3	51	17	17
		4 or more	4	1	0
		<i>Total low-income</i>	<i>784</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>541</i>
	All income	1	1,186	1,186	1,054
		2	1,744	872	817
		3	240	80	74
		4 or more	101	24	21
		<i>Total all-income</i>	<i>3,271</i>	<i>2,162**</i>	<i>1,966</i>
1996	Low income	1	387	387	349
		2	324	162	145
		3	30	10	8
		4 or more	45	11	10
		<i>Total low-income</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>512</i>
	All income	1	1,119	1,119	1,013
		2	1,734	867	812
		3	228	76	69
		4 or more	112	27	26
		<i>Total all-income</i>	<i>3,193</i>	<i>2,089††</i>	<i>1,920</i>
All years	Low income		2,467	1,810	1,644
	All income		9,682	6,300	5,765

* Persons 20 years or older who completed the Day 1 Intake without the assistance of a proxy (disposition codes of F01 or F03).

† Includes two SPs who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

** Includes three SPs who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

†† Includes one SP who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

Unlike the Intake interviews, there were no specific numerical sample size targets for the DHKS. However, there was the requirement that the distribution of DHKS respondents be "similar" to that of the corresponding Intake respondents by sex, age, and income. Although it was recognized that restricting the DHKS sample to only one respondent per household might distort the distribution of DHKS respondents somewhat, the random sampling procedures used to select DHKS respondents were reasonably effective in meeting the study goals. As Tables 2-26A through 2-26C show, the distribution of SPs selected for the DHKS and the corresponding distribution of DHKS respondents are generally comparable to the distributions of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake interview. The distributions, however, differ by year. In particular, the proportion of older persons (60 years or older) who completed the DHKS in 1995 was greater than in 1994 or 1996. The reason for the difference is that the sampling messages employed in 1995 gave households with older persons increased chances of selection to compensate for shortfalls in 1994 (see Section 2.5.1). As a direct result of the sampling method used to select a DHKS respondent, the DHKS respondents in 1994 and 1996 tended to be younger than those selected in 1995.

2.7 Issues in Sampling Implementation

In general, the sampling procedures developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-1996 worked reasonably well. It is worth noting two areas, however, that required some adjustment in the second and third years of data collection. The first was the increase in the initial sample of DUs from 9,500 in 1994 to 11,500 in 1995 and finally to 12,000 in 1996. The sample size of 9,500 DUs was based on analysis of Current Population Survey (CPS) data on the distribution of persons residing in households in the United States. That analysis suggested that a sample of 9,500 DUs would be sufficient to meet the sample size goals for 1994. It turned out that the sample yields in 1994 for some low-income domains were less than anticipated. In order to make up for these shortfalls, we estimated that it would be necessary to increase the sample of DUs to about 11,500 for each of the 2 remaining years of data collection. Subsequent analysis suggested that 12,000 would be needed in 1996.

The second was to periodically modify the structure of the sampling messages (see Sections 2.5.1.2 and 2.5.1.3). For example, the development of the sampling rates (and, hence, structure of the sampling messages) for 1996 was based on results from seven of the eight quarters of 1994-95. As more returns from 1995 became available, it became apparent that the projected yields for some domains were overly optimistic. As a result, the sampling rates derived for 1996 were lower than they would have been if data from all four quarters of 1995 were available for the sample design analysis. To make up for potential shortfalls, the sampling messages introduced at the beginning 1996 were further modified in the latter half of the year.

Table 2-26A. Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake and number completing the DHKS in 1994, by sex, age, and income

Sex and age group	Income group	SPs completing Day 1 Intake*		SPs selected for DHKS†		SPs completing DHKS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	Low-income						
20-39 years		196	21	123	19	114	19
40-59 years		144	16	102	16	92	16
60+ years		118	13	76	12	68	12
Female	Low-income						
20-39 years		194	21	132	21	123	21
40-59 years		149	16	111	17	105	18
60+ years		124	13	97	15	89	15
Total		925	100	641	100	591	100
Male	All income						
20-39 years		580	18	335	16	305	16
40-59 years		569	17	354	17	326	17
60+ years		500	15	300	15	271	14
Female	All income						
20-39 years		565	17	347	17	318	17
40-59 years		592	18	381	19	356	19
60+ years		484	15	330	16	303	16
Total		3,290	100	2,047	100	1,879	100

* Intake disposition codes of F01, F02, or F03.

† Excludes SPs who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

Table 2-26B. Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake and number completing the DHKS in 1995, by sex, age, and income

Sex and age group	Income group	SPs completing Day 1 Intake*		SPs selected for DHKS†		SPs completing DHKS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	Low-income						
20-39 years		74	9	47	8	43	8
40-59 years		141	17	100	17	89	16
60+ years		179	22	132	22	116	21
Female	Low-income						
20-39 years		84	10	56	9	51	9
40-59 years		131	16	95	16	90	17
60+ years		200	25	166	28	152	28
Total	Low-income	809	100	596	100	541	100
Male	All income						
20-39 years		410	12	232	11	200	10
40-59 years		638	19	426	20	391	20
60+ years		654	20	434	20	396	20
Female	All income						
20-39 years		411	12	243	11	219	11
40-59 years		595	18	377	17	353	18
60+ years		636	19	447	21	407	21
Total	All income	3,344	100	2,159	100	1,966	100

* Intake disposition codes of F01, F02, or F03.

† Excludes SPs who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

Table 2-26C. Number of SPs completing Day 1 Intake and number completing the DHKS in 1996, by sex, age, and income

Sex and age group	Income group	SPs completing Day 1 Intake*		SPs selected for DHKS†		SPs completing DHKS	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	Low-income						
20-39 years		160	20	94	17	82	16
40-59 years		114	14	85	15	79	15
60+ years		111	14	89	16	75	15
Female	Low-income						
20-39 years		165	21	109	19	96	19
40-59 years		134	17	103	18	98	19
60+ years		115	14	89	16	82	16
Total		799	100	569	100	512	100
Male	All income						
20-39 years		679	21	416	20	369	19
40-59 years		542	17	340	16	319	17
60+ years		482	15	346	17	320	17
Female	All income						
20-39 years		559	17	343	16	310	16
40-59 years		580	18	361	17	338	18
60+ years		393	12	282	14	264	14
Total		3,235	100	2,088	100	1,920	100

* Intake disposition codes of F01, F02, or F03.

† Excludes SPs who became ineligible before completing the DHKS (disposition code of D30).

3. DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Introduction

Preceding each of the 3 years of data collection, Westat worked in close collaboration with the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture (ARS, USDA), to make a small number of refinements to the survey materials for the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS). Changes were made to improve the questionnaires, interviewer materials, and the Food Instruction Booklet (FIB).¹

During the course of the study, 6 regional supervisors, 8 senior interviewers, and a total of 124 interviewers (12 of whom were bilingual) were trained to maintain a staff of 5 supervisors, 5 senior interviewers, and approximately 85 interviewers to conduct the CSFII/DHKS each year.

The data collection period for the CSFII/DHKS extended over 37 months, beginning on January 14, 1994, and concluding on January 31, 1997. During this period, 29,371 occupied households were screened; 8,302 Household Questionnaires were completed; 16,103 Day 1 and 15,303 Day 2 Intake interviews were administered in person; and 5,765 DHKS Questionnaires were conducted, primarily over the telephone. Interviewing activities (including the time spent contacting sampled households, administering the questionnaires, traveling to and from respondents' homes, editing completed work, and reporting to the supervisors) required about 190,000 interviewer hours.

The following sections describe the questionnaires, questionnaire aids, training activities, and quality control and management of the data collection for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.

¹ The "public-friendly" name of the survey is "What We Eat in America 1994-1996." This name appears on all survey questionnaires, interviewer materials, and respondent letters.

3.2 Data Collection Materials

3.2.1 Questionnaires

The design of the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 required that interviewers administer the questionnaires described below to households or eligible sample persons (SPs).

- A **Screening Questionnaire** was to be administered to identify eligible SPs in the sampled households.
- Two 24-hour food intake interviews (the **Day 1 and Day 2 Intakes**) were to be completed with each SP; the contract required that the Day 2 Intake be administered between 3 and 10 days after the Day 1 Intake and on a different day of the week.
- The **Household Questionnaire** collected socioeconomic data and was to be administered in person to a knowledgeable household respondent 18 years or older, not necessarily an SP.
- The **DHKS Questionnaire** was to be completed with a selected SP 20 years of age or older who had completed a Day 1 Intake without the assistance of a proxy. The DHKS was to be completed 2 to 3 weeks after the second Intake interview.

Table 3-1 shows the average time to administer each questionnaire. The times are consistent with those negotiated with ARS at the start of the contract.

Table 3-1. Annual and 3-year average questionnaire administration times (in minutes)*

Questionnaire type	1994	1995	1996	3-Year average
Screening	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.2
Household Questionnaire	18.6	19.1	18.6	18.8
Day 1 Intake	32.0	32.4	29.9	31.6
Day 2 Intake	29.0	30.3	27.3	28.9
DHKS	31.1	30.8	28.4	30.1

* Includes interviews conducted in person and over the telephone.

The Day 2 Intake was completed over the telephone with 739 (5%) respondents. The average administration time for these telephone Intake interviews was 24.8 minutes. A total of 894 (15%) DHKS interviews were conducted in person. The average administration time for an in-person DHKS interview was 34.2 minutes.

The data collection instruments are described in greater detail in the following paragraphs. The instruments used to conduct the CSFII/DHKS 1996 are included as Attachment 3.A. The instruments used to conduct the 1994 and 1995 surveys can be found in the 1994 and 1995 Survey Operations Reports, respectively.

Screening Questionnaire

The Screening Questionnaire contained 19 questions. It was designed to collect information about the household that allowed the interviewer to follow the sampling procedures to determine if the household was eligible for the survey and to select the SPs to be interviewed. To accomplish this objective, the Screening contained the elements described below:

- An initial verification of the address of the sampled dwelling unit (DU);
- A household enumeration that obtained age, date of birth, sex, race, ethnicity, and relationship to a reference person for each usual resident of the DU;
- A question for determining if household income was above or below a specified level (for the purpose of determining poverty status), which was used when income data were required to sample SPs; and
- A computer-generated sampling message specifying the characteristics of the persons selected to be SPs.

The Screening also included instructions for conducting the missed DU procedure (see Section 2.4.4) and a listing sheet for recording the addresses of new DUs.

Household Questionnaire

The Household Questionnaire contained 65 questions, including detailed household income questions as well as questions on food shopping practices; employment status; participation in Government food programs such as the school lunch program, WIC, and the Food Stamp Program; source of food; and food sufficiency.

Day 1 and Day 2 Intake Questionnaires

The Day 1 and Day 2 Intake Questionnaires contained 41 and 17 questions, respectively. The questionnaires elicited a report of all foods and beverages the SP had consumed between midnight and midnight the day before the interview. The SP was first asked to enumerate all food and drink consumed, without any probing and with as little interruption as possible by the interviewer. Then the interviewer probed for the time of day and the eating occasion for each food item, obtained a complete description that would permit the food to be coded so that nutrient values could be determined, and asked the SP to estimate the quantity consumed. A review of all reported foods was then conducted to allow the SP to remember and report additional foods that might have been forgotten. In concluding the questions on foods eaten, the interviewer asked where each food had been obtained, whether it had been eaten at home, and, if not, whether it was ever at the home. The final series of questions in the interview were health-related questions, such as the SP's exercise habits, prior and current cigarette-smoking behavior, food allergies, and height and weight.

Measuring guides were used to assist the SP in recalling food quantities. These guides included stainless steel measuring cups and spoons, laminated cards that illustrate fish and chicken parts and concentric circles, a 12-inch ruler, a set of thickness sticks, and a plastic 2-cup liquid measuring cup.

Diet and Health Knowledge Survey Questionnaire

The DHKS Questionnaire collected information about the SP's attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors concerning diet and health issues. The 42 questions addressed such topics as the importance of dietary guidance, awareness of diet-health relationships, use and understanding of nutrition information on food labels, and frequency of intake behaviors related to fat intake and food safety.

3.2.2 Questionnaire Aids

Several documents and materials were used in conjunction with the questionnaires. These are described below.

- **Food Instruction Booklet (FIB).** The FIB was used by the interviewer during the Intake interview and contained a series of standardized probes specific to the various foods that the SP might report. The probes were designed to elicit the detailed description and quantity information needed to code the data with the desired level of information and were therefore very important to the quality of the Intake data collected. The FIB also contained recording conventions, standard abbreviations, an index for locating foods, and instructions for using the measurement aids when estimating food quantities.
- **Measuring Guides.** Measuring guides were used in conducting the Intake interviews to help SPs estimate the quantities of the foods and beverages consumed. Included were laminated cards that illustrate fish and chicken parts and circles that help the SP quantify the size of a pancake, for example. Also included were a set of four stainless steel measuring cups and four measuring spoons; eight 1/8"-thick sticks for estimating the thickness of meat, poultry, and cheese; a ruler for reporting dimensions in inches; and a pint cup for measuring liquids.
- **Handcards.** These cards list response options and were shown to respondents when asking sensitive questions such as income or a question with a long list of response categories.
- **Household and DHKS Folders.** The Folders contained DU identification information and the interviewer's records of all attempts to complete the interviews associated with the DU. Additionally, the Household Folder contained space to record the results of telephone calls to collect Intake data not available at the time of interview.
- **Non-interview Report Form.** This form documented the reason for each instance of nonresponse. The form also provided a mechanism for interviewers to record information that might have facilitated the completion of the case during a subsequent contact. For the DHKS, this form was incorporated into the DHKS Folder.
- **DHKS Postcard.** A colorful DHKS postcard was developed to serve two purposes: (1) to remind the SP of the interview appointment and (2) to provide the SP with the response categories required to answer many of the questions so the interviewer did not have to repeat them.

3.2.3 Refinements to the CSFII/DHKS Questionnaires and Aids

An annual review of completed questionnaires, taped interviews, and field observations provided information for identifying areas of improvement to the instruments and aids to be refined for the subsequent survey year.

The key changes are documented below. A complete set of the changes for each year can be found in the annual Survey Operations Reports.

Screener Questionnaire

- Rules for selecting SPs when income information was not required were simplified. This eliminated the need for two versions of the Screener, as were used in the Pilot Study.
- Wording was improved to increase the likelihood that persons living away from home temporarily would be included in the enumeration.
- Interviewer instructions for selecting SPs were expanded.
- Interviewer instructions for determining the eligibility of SPs using neighbor information were expanded.

Household Questionnaire

- The income questions were reworded for ease and accuracy of interviewer recording after the Pilot Study. For 1995, the income section was reworked to include icons for "last month" and "last year."
- The interviewer instructions for selecting the male and female heads of household were redesigned after the Pilot Study to eliminate interviewer and respondent confusion. Prior to 1996, these instructions were expanded for ease of administration.

Day 1 and Day 2 Intake Questionnaires

- For the 1995 and 1996 surveys, the placement in the questionnaires of the series of food review questions was shifted to after the collection of detailed food descriptions. During the 1994 survey, this series was asked after the entire series of food questions had been completed.
- A scripted introduction to the food measurement guides was included in the 1995 and 1996 Intake questionnaires.

DHKS

- Introductions were revised each year to ease the transition from the fact-based Intake questionnaires to the knowledge and opinion questions that made up the DHKS questionnaire.
- For the 1995 and 1996 surveys, random start reminder boxes were placed closer to the affected questions in order to draw the interviewer's attention to the random starts.

Changes made to the questionnaire aids are described below.

Food Instruction Booklet (FIB)

The Food Instruction Booklet (FIB) was the essential tool for guiding the respondent in describing and quantifying each reported food. It was divided into five tabbed sections, making it simple for the interviewer to access information quickly. Assembled in a three-ring binder, the FIB consisted of a table of contents and an index for ease in locating items, a General Instructions section, and 16 unique food categories. At the back of the FIB was a list of the acceptable abbreviations.

- Some food categories were divided and renamed to ease interviewer location of the exact category from which to probe.
- Minor changes to format and probes improved the clarity and flow of probes.
- Interviewers were trained to bracket foods that were an addition to another food or were ingredients that made up a food. Brackets alerted the coder that foods had been eaten together or were a part of the whole. The bracketing section in the General Instructions was expanded to provide a more detailed explanation of bracketing materials and additional examples.

Handcards

- Each year the income handcards were revised to reflect the changes in the poverty guidelines.

Household Folder

- During the Pilot Study, the DU's telephone number was recorded only in the Screener. Following the Pilot Study, spaces to record the DU's telephone number and the interviewer's name were added to the front of the Household Folder, thus allowing easy

access to vital information by both the interviewer when making appointment calls and the supervisor when completing validations. A second Follow-up Call Record was added to the inside of the folder, allowing space for interviewers to record missing meal information for two SPs in a DU.

Measuring Guides

- Following the Pilot Study, information was added to the laminated card that the SP referenced when reporting some food quantities. Additions included illustrations of pieces of poultry and fish filets and various shapes with dimensions.

DHKS Folder

- During the Pilot Study, the DHKS call record was contained within the Household Folder. For the main survey, a separate DHKS folder was developed to ease recordkeeping. The DHKS folder included the call record and the DHKS Non-interview Report Form.

3.2.4 Introductory Materials and Survey Publicity

The likelihood of respondent cooperation is increased if the legitimacy and importance of the survey are established in the respondent's eyes. Therefore, in advance of the Pilot Study, ARS and Westat made considerable effort to develop a set of promotional materials that would convince respondents of the survey's legitimacy and importance. Appearance, content, and wording were all important considerations. ARS and Westat agreed that a "public-friendly" survey name, "What We Eat in America 1994-1996," would appear on all materials. The materials developed for the Pilot Study continued to work well for all 3 years of the Main Survey.

The introductory materials included a Westat toll-free telephone number so that respondents could call if they desired more information. For each call received on the hotline, information was recorded and passed along, via E-mail, to the regional supervisor and the interviewer assigned to the case. A total of 518 calls were received during the 3 survey years. Of these callers, 7 percent wanted to verify the legitimacy of the study; 14 percent requested additional information about the study; 26 percent wanted to set an appointment, reschedule an appointment, or contact a particular

interviewer; and 53 percent were calling for other reasons but generally expressed an unwillingness to participate in the survey.

The interviewer assigned to the case and his or her supervisor were contacted via E-mail when a respondent called in to set an appointment. The message included information on respondent availability and a request that the interviewer contact the respondent to arrange for an interview. The message was tagged with a "Receipt Request" and a telephone call was placed to the interviewer if the request was not returned in a timely fashion.

When a respondent called in and expressed an unwillingness to participate, the field director tried to convert the refusal by identifying the underlying reason for the resistance and providing additional information about the survey and the data uses. If the respondent did not agree to participate, the field director and the supervisor considered the case a final refusal or attempted another refusal conversion strategy.

The materials that the interviewers used to explain the survey to the respondents, establish their legitimacy, and respond to their questions are described below.

- **Introductory Letter.** The letter briefly described the survey, its importance, and the authority for collecting the data and pledged strict adherence to protect respondent confidentiality. The letter was printed on USDA letterhead and signed by the ARS Contract Officer's Representative. The letter was mailed early enough to arrive in advance of the interviewer's initial visit.
- **Brochure.** The brochure had as its basic goals the promotion and legitimization of the survey. The brochure and introductory letter were mailed together. This colorful brochure attempted to answer questions respondents frequently ask about surveys.
- **Nonresponse Conversion Letters.** A basic conversion letter for respondents who could not be contacted, were too busy to participate, or were not interested in participating provided additional information about the survey and stressed the importance of participation. A letter addressed to elderly respondents and women living alone suggested that they might be more comfortable if a friend or relative was with them at the time of interview. Managers of limited-access buildings and communities were encouraged to provide access to sampled DUs so that the residents of sampled units would have an opportunity to participate. All of the letters were printed on Westat letterhead, signed by the field director, and included a Westat toll-free telephone number. The letter often included the name of the

interviewer assigned to the case. Letters were requested by the regional supervisor and sent from the home office.

- **Flyers.** The flyers provided a brief overview of the survey and made a visual statement with colorful graphics. One flyer was targeted to adults and the other to teenagers. The flyers were used at the interviewer's discretion during refusal conversion or with reluctant respondents. The appropriate flyer was also included with each nonresponse conversion letter sent from the home office.
- **Handbook.** A loose-leaf handbook was developed for use by interviewers if they thought it would help in gaining SP cooperation. The handbook was intended to show the uses of the survey by including newspaper and periodical articles describing the findings of previous food consumption surveys and related topics and press releases about the CSFII 1994-96 data. Endorsement letters were also included in the handbook.
- **Press Releases/Public Service Announcements (PSAs).** Westat worked closely with the Information Staff of ARS in early 1994 to develop a press release that described the study and how the data were used. In February 1994, ARS mailed the release to 247 newspapers in the 62 primary sampling units (PSUs). A photocopy of the release was sent to every interviewer who, in turn, added the article to his or her survey handbook. Westat contracted with a clipping service to scan for the published article. Twenty-four articles were located by the service. Westat provided photocopies of the articles to the interviewers for inclusion in the handbook.

In March 1995, the Information Staff once again prepared a comprehensive press release, which was dispatched to 784 newspapers. A list of the news outlets in each PSU was sent to the appropriate interviewer(s) along with a cover letter asking the interviewer to watch for publication. Twelve articles were located and clipped.

Later in 1995, ARS sent a PSA to 951 radio stations. These actions resulted in 40 in-depth radio interviews with ARS personnel. A copy of the PSA and the list of local radio and TV stations were also photocopied and mailed to the field staff for insertion into the handbook.

The CSFII/DHKS received explosive coverage in January 1996 when ARS prepared and disseminated a press release about the 1994 data. The release was targeted to media in the food, nutrition, and health sector. A more general interest release focusing on the diets of children followed in April. Once again, Westat contracted with a clipping service, which located and clipped 132 items that mentioned the CSFII/DHKS.

Intense interest in child nutrition and the results of the CSFII 1994 led to Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman being interviewed on NBC's *Today* program early in 1996. The CSFII/DHKS field staff were made aware of Secretary Glickman's TV appearance and used it to their advantage when convincing respondents to participate in the study.

The articles written in response to the press releases were very useful in implementing nonresponse conversion efforts. The reason for nonresponse was reviewed at Westat, the standard nonresponse letter was modified, and one or more articles were selected to accompany the letter. If a resident was reluctant to participate in the survey, the field interviewer was trained to say, "Maybe you read about "What We Eat in America" in (NAME OF LOCAL NEWSPAPER) or heard about it on (CALL LETTERS OF RADIO STATION)." The interviewer would show the resident a copy of the article and allow time for the person to read or scan it.

- **Tote Bag.** Each interviewer received a large heavy-canvas tote bag with sturdy webbed handle-straps for carrying supplies into the field. The tote bag was imprinted with the survey logo, an additional visual cue legitimizing the survey.
- **Photo Identification Badge.** Interviewers were instructed to wear the laminated photo identification badges issued by Westat when collecting data for the CSFII/DHKS. Because the identification badge was illustrated and had been described in the advance materials, wearing the badge on an outer garment assured the respondent of the interviewer's credibility.

3.2.5 Spanish Language Questionnaires and Materials

All survey materials administered to or shared with primarily Spanish-speaking respondents were translated into Spanish and printed. These materials included the introductory letter, the survey brochure, the flyers, the questionnaires, the hand cards, and the DHKS postcard. Translated documents standardized materials used in approaching and interviewing primarily Spanish-speaking respondents.

All materials were translated by a native Spanish-speaking Westat employee and back-translated by an independent contractor whose first language was Spanish and who had professional experience as a translator for Government agencies. To check the accuracy and utility of the translation, the back-translator received a copy of the materials translated into Spanish and translated them "blinded" into English. The translator checked the original English against the back-translated English for changes in meaning. When questions arose, the translator and the back-translator consulted to find the most accurate translation.

3.3 Field Staff Training

3.3.1 Lister Training

The segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS were listed prior to each annual data collection effort. A total of 978 segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS supplemented the 1,254 segments selected for the survey from Westat's master file. (See Section 2.4.1 for a description of listing procedures.) In the fall of 1993, 328 segments were listed by 53 listers working in 59 of the 62 PSUs. The remaining three PSUs had no new segments in the sample. In the fall of 1994, 51 listers listed 322 segments in 59 of the 61 PSUs. And, in the fall of 1995, 328 segments in 60 of the 61 PSUs were listed by 47 listers.

All of the listers were trained through a home study program that included a review of the listing manual, written exercises, and a 50-minute videotape. The home study package consisted of three sections:

1. Presentation of the definitions and instructions used for listing (this section served as a reference manual during listing);
2. Review and practice exercises; and
3. A final review test covering all material presented.

After completing the exercises and the final test, the interviewers mailed them to their supervisors for review. Upon successful completion of home study, listing assignments were shipped to the lister. Listers were required to submit their first two completed segments to their supervisors for review. Twenty-four of the listers, including all 15 who were new to listing, were observed in the field by either a supervisor or an experienced lister.

3.3.2 Project-Specific Training

3.3.2.1 Training Materials

To thoroughly prepare field staff for their responsibilities, Westat developed two reference documents. ARS staff provided materials to be incorporated into these documents, and they reviewed and commented on them. The documents were the following:

- **Supervisor/Senior Interviewer Manual.** This document, used exclusively by field supervisors and senior interviewers, covered supervisory responsibilities, including setting up a regional office, case assignment and reassignment to interviewers, monitoring field progress and response rates, reporting to the home office, quality control of interviewers' work, and using the production and cost reports to monitor work.
- **Interviewer Manual.** This document contained two distinct sections:
 - Part 1: Field Procedures.** This section contained background information on the survey and study-specific data collection procedures. Included were requirements for contacting respondents and answering their questions, administering the questionnaires, selecting SPs, and scheduling interviews.
 - Part 2: Question-by-Question Specifications.** This section contained detailed examples, explanations, and definitions for each question in the questionnaires.

Westat developed a Trainer's Guide that included all lecture scripts, role plays, and written exercises involved in training. Trainers were required to use the Trainer's Guide to ensure standardization of the materials presented to interviewers.

Westat also developed an Interviewer's Guide to the Field Management System (FMS). (See Section 3.4.2.2 for a more detailed description of the FMS.) This manual provided information about the computer and its use and detailed instructions for entering and transmitting data to the home office.

3.3.2.2 Supervisor/Senior Interviewer Training

The five supervisors and five senior interviewers hired in preparation for the 1994 survey were trained in December 1993 at an 8-day training session in Bethesda, MD. The first 6 days of the

session were a dress rehearsal for interviewer training while the last 2 days were devoted to supervisory responsibilities. During the course of the study, one supervisor was promoted within Westat and was replaced by her senior interviewer. The replacement supervisor was trained during an intense on-the-job training visit to her supervisor's home office. Also during the 3 years of the study's duration, three interviewers were promoted to senior interviewer status to replace senior interviewers who left the study or asked to be relieved of senior responsibilities. The new senior interviewers completed a home study review of the Supervisor and Senior Interviewer Manual and then participated in a telephone training session led by their supervisors.

3.3.2.3 Interviewer Training

The interviewers working on the CSFII/DHKS 1994 received 7 days of in-person training before conducting the survey. In January 1995 and 1996, those interviewers still working on the survey and the senior interviewers received 1 day of in-person training on the refinements to the questionnaires and materials for the next year's survey. In addition, it was necessary to hold four attrition trainings during the 3 years of data collection to train interviewers who were recruited to replace those who left the field force. The training guide prepared for the 1994 survey was updated to reflect changes to the questionnaires, but otherwise the training program followed the agenda and materials developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994. The attrition sessions were led by home office staff. All interviewers new to Westat were trained on Westat's general interviewing procedures in a 5-hour session held the day before the project-specific training. The Interviewer Training Agenda for the main training and the attrition training sessions can be found in the attachments to the Survey Operations Reports for 1994, 1995, and 1996.

Westat's basic approach to training is to maximize trainee involvement and participation and to provide ample opportunity for supervisory staff to observe and evaluate trainee performance. Interviewers received close attention and were given extensive hands-on experience with the questionnaires, the FIB, and the food measuring guides. Samples of numerous food packages were displayed, and demonstrations of measuring techniques were given so that trainees could familiarize themselves with food labels, package sizes, and various shapes and sizes of glasses, cups, and bowls. Training scripts and exercises were designed to provide situations that the interviewers were likely to encounter and to build in complexity. The following techniques were used to train the interviewers on all survey questionnaires.

- **Home Study.** All trainees were required to study the field procedures section of the Interviewer Manual and the FIB before attending training. Interviewers were required to complete exercises based on this material and bring them to training for supervisory review and feedback.
- **Demonstration Interview.** Two members of the training staff demonstrated a Day 1 Intake interview using measuring guides, the FIB, and "real" food products. This technique provided trainees with a general sense of the flow of an Intake interview.
- **Interactive Lectures.** The basic concepts of the questionnaires were taught through interactive lectures. The trainees were led through the questionnaires and called on to act the role of the interviewer while the trainer played the respondent. The trainer stopped frequently to explain a question more fully or to make a particular point about a question or its administration.
- **Mock Interviews.** Trainees were also exposed to increasingly more complex material as the training progressed. These sessions gave trainees more hands-on practice and allowed trainers to closely monitor interviewer performance. During these sessions, trainees actually used food labels, packages, and measuring guides and measured quantities using glasses, cups, and bowls.
- **Role Plays.** The trainers arranged trainees in pairs, taking into consideration the strengths and weaknesses of the interviewers. Within each pair, one trainee took the role of the interviewer while the other played the SP, using prepared scripts. They then reversed roles. Training staff observed the pairs, correcting the interviewers if needed.
- **Paid Respondents.** During training, each trainee had the opportunity to interview respondents who were brought into the training session. This allowed them to practice in an unscripted situation and provided a more realistic experience of what they would encounter with "real" respondents. The trainees were arranged in groups of four, and each group conducted four Intake interviews. The first two interviews were with an adult and a 6- to- 11-year-old child being assisted by the adult, and the last two were with an adult and then with the same adult acting as a proxy for a child under 6 years old. Each trainee interviewed a respondent while the others observed and recorded the responses. Training staff observed the interviews and provided feedback to the trainees at the completion of the session.
- **Food Displays.** A variety of food items and types of packaging were set out on a table in each training room. These products were used throughout the training to provide the trainees with realistic practice with actual food packages.
- **Exercises.** Written exercises were used to reinforce the learning of particular concepts or to give the trainees an opportunity to practice on their own (e.g., editing the Intake Questionnaire or selecting SPs).

- **Training Review.** ARS and Westat staff met regularly during the training to discuss the training presentations and the problems interviewers were having and to resolve any issues that arose during the day's sessions. On the last day of training, Westat staff reviewed decisions made by ARS and Westat during training, answered any remaining questions, and provided a final review of particularly complex concepts or procedures. ARS presented information about the uses of the survey data.

After returning home, interviewers were required to complete a practice interview with a neighbor or family member and a scripted mock interview by telephone with their supervisor. After supervisory review of the practice interview and successful completion of the mock interview, supervisors authorized the interviewers to begin work on their assignments.

3.3.2.4 Periodic Training Quizzes

Periodic quizzes were developed by the field director and administered by supervisors over the telephone to the interviewers. The quizzes were used to assess the interviewer's understanding of complex areas of the questionnaires that were sources of common interviewer error. The supervisor provided retraining on the questions that the interviewer had handled incorrectly in the quiz. The supervisors graded the quizzes and reported the grades to the field director.

The 11 quizzes administered during the CSFII/DHKS focused on key issues such as selecting SPs, obtaining Screener information from neighbors, completing the Household Folder, and locating foods in the FIB. Copies of the quizzes can be found in the attachment sections of the Survey Operations Reports for 1994, 1995, and 1996.

3.4 Conduct of the Fieldwork

3.4.1 Field Organization

The 62 PSUs were divided into five geographic regions: Northeast, Mid-Atlantic and South, Midwest, Southwest, and West Coast. Each of the 5 supervisors was responsible for one region consisting of about 12 PSUs and 17 interviewers. Supervisors assigned work to their interviewers and monitored production, costs, and the quality of work. Each supervisor worked with a

senior interviewer, who was available to travel to all PSUs in the region to convert nonresponse cases and observe the interviewers at work. In addition to a traveling assignment, each senior interviewer had a small interviewing assignment in her home PSU.

During the course of the survey, 36 PSUs were staffed with one interviewer and 26 PSUs were staffed with two or more interviewers. Eleven of the interviewers were bilingual in English and Spanish.

3.4.1.1 Recruiting Field Staff

Westat employed its field staff of supervisors and interviewers directly and did not use field services. The six regional supervisors assigned to the CSFII/DHKS during the 3-year field period had extensive supervisory experience with Westat and other social research firms. All had worked since the CSFII/DHKS 1994, and three had worked on the Pilot Study, two as supervisors and the other as an interviewer. Nine of the interviewers who worked on the Pilot Study also worked on the main survey, six of them for the full 3 years.

The primary resource for recruiting interviewers was Westat's own files of approximately 4,000 persons who had worked on one of its field studies in the 3 years prior to staffing. Extensive computer and manual records are maintained on every person who has held or applied for a position on Westat's field staff. In initial recruiting, as well as for the attrition sessions, this was the first source consulted for interviewers. Supervisors received lists of candidates that contained information about relevant interviewing experience. If unable to find a suitable candidate from the Westat list of interviewers, supervisors also used their own contacts with other survey organizations.

In accordance with requirements set forth in the Statement of Work, the following criteria were considered in selecting staff for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96:

- Interviewing experience;
- An ability to work with the public;
- Basic reading and math skills;
- Experience in buying, planning, and preparing food;

- Basic knowledge of food measurement and preparation; and
- Experience on surveys requiring households to participate in multiple interviews.

The characteristics of the 119 interviewers and 8 senior interviewers who conducted the CSFII/DHKS are shown in Table 3-2. The staff consisted of 111 women and 16 men. Sixty-one percent of the interviewers had more than 5 years of interviewing experience. Additionally, 73 percent had some college education or had obtained a degree, and 8 percent had obtained an advanced degree.

3.4.1.2 Supervisor, Senior Interviewer, and Interviewer Attrition

Supervisors/Senior Interviewers. During 1995, one of the supervisors was promoted within Westat. She was replaced by her senior interviewer, who was a strong candidate with CSFII tenure that began with a Pilot Study interviewing assignment. Also, during 1994, the senior interviewer in the Northeast resigned to take a full-time job. She was replaced by an experienced field interviewer. The following year, the senior interviewer in California requested that she be relieved of her senior responsibilities. She remained on the project as an interviewer and was replaced by a very experienced CSFII interviewer from the San Francisco area.

Interviewers. As Table 3-3 shows, Westat trained 132 interviewers and senior interviewers to conduct the CSFII/DHKS. Five never worked, three of the five were released for poor performance at training, and two left for personal reasons before completing any work. Of those who worked, 47 interviewers resigned or were released, 17 for poor performance and 30 for personal reasons. Two interviewers died in the last year of the survey. Overall, the CSFII/DHKS experienced an attrition rate of 37 percent over the 3 years.

Of the 47 interviewers who left or were released from the study, 28 (60%) had less than 5 years of experience in social research data collection.

Table 3-2. Interviewer characteristics for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96*

Characteristics	Female (n=111)	Male (n=16)	Total (n=127)
Age (years)			
20-29	3	0	3
30-39	11	0	10
40-49	31	6	37
50-59	36	4	40
60-64	13	4	17
65-74	17	2	19
> 75	1		1
Survey experience (years)			
< 1	12	2	14
1-5	33	2	35
6-10	33	10	43
11-15	8	1	9
16-20	11	1	12
> 21	14	0	14
Education			
High school graduate	22	2	24
Some college	32	0	32
Associate's degree	9	3	12
Bachelor's degree	40	9	49
Master's degree	8	2	10

*Includes characteristics of eight senior interviewers. Does not include characteristics for the five interviewers who were trained but released from the study immediately after training and accomplished no work for the CSFII/DHKS.

Table 3-3. Interviewer staffing and attrition during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Number of interviewers/senior interviewers	1994	1995	1996
Beginning of the survey year	87	74	87
Added during the year	8	26	11
Resigned	15 (16%)	7 (7%)	8 (8%)
Released	6 (6%)	6 (6%)	5 (5%)
Died	0	0	2 (2%)

3.4.2 Management

3.4.2.1 Reporting Structure

Every interviewer had a weekly telephone conference with his or her supervisor to report on the work completed during the week and on plans for completing his or her assignment. The supervisor used the Field Management System (FMS) reports (the FMS is described in Section 3.4.2.2) to discuss interviewer productivity, costs, and data quality.

Following the weekly conferences with their interviewers, the supervisors reported to Westat's field director in the home office. These telephone conferences between the supervisors and the field director were focused on resolving issues of interviewer performance and assignments, response rates, and data quality. Supervisors also had to report on their progress in completing quality control procedures.

3.4.2.2 Field Management System (FMS)

Westat developed the FMS to enable the field supervisory and project management staff to maintain close control over the data collection effort. Field interviewers received laptop computers with modems that held the system software for the FMS. Each supervisor was also given a laptop computer with the FMS software and relevant case assignment information for her region. Interviewers entered status codes and information about each sampled DU and SP, as well as time and expense information. Once a week, interviewers transmitted their data to the home office, which in turn transmitted relevant data to the field supervisors.

Weekly reports were generated and used by supervisors and the home office to monitor production, response rates, and costs associated with the data collection. Specialized reports were also produced that allowed supervisors to monitor whether survey procedures were being followed. For example, reports were generated to show the percentage of Day 1 Intake interviews completed on each day of the week, because a goal of the study was to have an even distribution of interviews across the days of the week. Reports were also generated to show whether the Day 2 interview was being conducted 3 to 10 days after the Day 1 interview, as required by the survey procedures. These reports

were provided at the interviewer and PSU level for the supervisors and for each PSU and supervisory region for the home office.

3.4.3 Data Collection Procedures

3.4.3.1 Introduction

The data collection procedures for the CSFII/DHKS were numerous and complex. Adhering to all procedures while still achieving the response rates specified in the contract was a delicate balance that required close attention to the field work and careful judgment about when and how corrective action should be taken. Westat and ARS staff worked together on decisions concerning the appropriate action needed to meet the procedural requirements. The data collection procedures are summarized in Exhibit 3-1 and described in this section of the report.

3.4.3.2 Contact Protocol

The interviewer's first task was to conduct a screening interview with each sampled DU. The objective of the screening effort was to select a specified number of low-income and non-low-income males and females of selected age groups, in accordance with the sample design requirements.² Interviewers were instructed to administer the Screener Questionnaire in person with a household member 18 years of age or older.

After multiple unsuccessful attempts to complete the Screener with the sampled DU, the interviewer attempted to collect only limited age and sex information from a household member 18 years of age or older. Based on the information provided, the interviewer followed the SP selection instructions in the Screener. If SPs were selected, the interviewer attempted to contact the SPs to complete the Screener and the necessary interviews. This procedure was used to complete 1,961, or 6 percent, of the Screeners.

² The contract requires that the sample be drawn in such a way that, within each of the 3 years of data collection, the distribution of SPs approximates the overall distribution of the population across sex-age groups. It further specifies that each sample stratum and PSU must be sampled in every quarter of the year. Therefore, within the 62 PSUs, the 36 segments selected for the 3 survey years were divided into 12 sets of 3 segments each, and a set of 3 segments per PSU was assigned for fieldwork for each of the 12 quarters of the 3-year survey period.

Exhibit 3-1. Summary of data collection procedures

	Respondent	Mode of Administration	Contact Rules
Screener	HH member 18 years or older	In-Person	Contact on one of specified Day 1 Intake interview days, if possible.
Household Questionnaire	Main food preparer or meal planner for the HH or another adult knowledgeable about household characteristics, especially income. Does <u>not</u> have to be an SP.	In-Person	Attempt to complete on same day as Screener and Day 1 Intake interview. Setting up an appointment is permissible <u>only</u> if HHQ respondent is not an SP <u>or</u> is an SP and has completed both Intake interviews <u>or</u> is an SP and has not completed the Day 1 Intake AND NO OTHER SP in the household has completed an Intake.
Day 1 Intake Questionnaire	SP or Adult Proxy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child SP under 6 ▪ In combination with child SP 6-11 ▪ Mentally or physically impaired 	In-Person	Conduct on 1 of 3 days specified on the assignment label. Appointment is permissible if <u>no</u> Day 1 Intakes are completed in the HH. An appointment can be made with one, some, or all SPs in the HH <u>if</u> the appointment is for the same date and time. Only one appointment/visit is allowed per HH and it must be to administer the first Day 1 Intake(s) in the HH. No additional appointments are permitted.
Day 2 Intake Questionnaire	SP or adult proxy as detailed above.	In-Person. In a small number of cases by telephone <u>only</u> if approved by Supervisor <u>in advance</u> .	Conduct 3-10 days after Day 1 interview and on a different day of the week. No appointments permissible.
DHKS	SP 20 years of age or older who has completed Day 1 interview. Selected by FMS.	Telephone. In-person for special situations approved in advance by Supervisor.	Conduct 2-3 weeks after the Day 2 interview. Schedule an appointment after conducting the Day 2 interview.

When interviewers were unable to obtain screening information from the sampled DU, they followed procedures for approaching neighbors to collect information about the household members living at the selected address. Specifically, after the second unsuccessful attempt to obtain screening information from the sampled DU, the interviewer approached a "neighbor" (who could be someone living next door, a postman, an apartment manager, a storekeeper, or anyone who was likely to know something about the household composition) to obtain the age and sex of the residents of the sampled DU. After a third unsuccessful attempt, the interviewer contacted a second neighbor and confirmed the information obtained from the first informant. After a fourth unsuccessful contact attempt, the case was finalized as having been completed with neighbor information. Based on the information provided by the neighbor, the interviewer followed the SP selection instructions in the Screener. If SPs were selected, the interviewer continued his or her efforts to contact the sampled household to complete the Screener and the necessary interviews.

If SPs were selected as a result of the screening interview, the Household Questionnaire was usually the next instrument administered. The interviewers had discretion, however, to complete the Intake interviews before administering the Household Questionnaire. Interviewers might exercise this option for a number of reasons: (1) a qualified Household Questionnaire respondent was unavailable; (2) the SP did not have time to complete both the Household Questionnaire and the Day 1 Intake and the interviewer chose to administer the Day 1 Intake first and the Household Questionnaire in a subsequent visit; or (3) the interviewer thought that the income questions in the Household Questionnaire might result in a refusal to the Intake interviews. The respondent to the Household Questionnaire did not have to be an SP. The preferred respondent was the main food preparer or planner for the household. When that person was unavailable, another household member who was knowledgeable about the household, particularly about household income information, was asked to respond.

Day 1 Intake interviews were to be conducted in person. Whenever possible, the interviewers conducted the first Day 1 Intake interview in a household with the SP who was the main meal preparer. This procedure was developed because the main preparer is best able to describe the ingredients used in dishes prepared at home. His or her report could then be used as a reference for the home-prepared foods eaten by other SPs. A knowledgeable adult in the household was also asked to complete the Intake interview for all SPs under 6 years of age and to assist SPs 6 to 11 years of age in reporting food and beverages consumed. SPs 12 years of age and older reported for themselves. Proxy reporting was required to complete 191 Day 1 Intake interviews (1%) and 175 Day 2 interviews

(1%) because the SP had a physical or mental handicap that interfered with the ability to self-report. Examples of SPs requiring proxy interviews include terminally ill patients and stroke victims. Interviewers were allowed to make up to three in-person visits to obtain a Day 1 Intake interview and could make additional visits if authorized by the supervisor. Although the supervisor could authorize that Intake interviews be conducted by telephone if necessary, only six CSFII/DHKS Day 1 Intakes were conducted by telephone over the 3 years of the study.

The Day 2 Intake interview was conducted with SPs who had completed a Day 1 Intake interview. The interview was also to be conducted in person. If in-person administration was impossible, the supervisor was permitted to approve a small number of telephone interviews. A total of 739, or 5 percent, of the Day 2 Intake interviews were conducted by telephone. Of these, 308 interviews were approved because the Day 1 Intake had been completed by a traveling and/or bilingual interviewer who was no longer in the PSU at the time of the Day 2 interview. Another 274 interviews were completed by telephone because the SP was unavailable or refused to be interviewed in person. Table 3-4 shows the reasons supervisors approved telephone interviews.

Table 3-4. Day 2 Intake Questionnaires completed by telephone during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Reason for telephone interview	N	%
No local interviewer in PSU	255	34.5
Only way respondent could/would participate	274	37.1
Nonresponse conversion	157	21.2
Conducted in Spanish, no bilingual interviewers in PSU	53	7.2
Total	739	100.0

A respondent to the DHKS Questionnaire was selected in each household with one or more SPs 20 years of age or older who had completed a Day 1 Intake interview.³ The survey procedures specified that the DHKS interviews were to be conducted by telephone 2 to 3 weeks after the Day 2 Intake. In households without telephones, or if the selected SP was incapable of responding to the questionnaire over the telephone, the DHKS was to be conducted in person. A total of 894 (15.5%) of the DHKS interviews were completed in person. Table 3-5 shows the frequency of in-person DHKS interviews and the reasons that the questionnaire was administered in person.

³ A Day 1 Intake was completed by a proxy for 191 SPs. Adult respondents requiring a proxy included persons who were mentally handicapped or ill. These SPs were not eligible for DHKS selection.

Table 3-5. DHKS interviews completed in person during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Reason for in-person interview	N	%
No telephone	334	38.9
Respondent's physical limitations (hard of hearing, feeble, etc.)	248	28.9
Refusal to participate in telephone interview	98	11.4
Language other than Spanish or English and translator required	61	7.1
Nonresponse conversion	117	13.7
Total	858*	100.0

*A total of 895 interviews were conducted in person. Documentation was available for 858 of these. In 37 cases during 1994, the interviewers failed to document the reasons for conducting the DHKS in person.

3.4.3.3 Scheduling Protocol

Procedures for scheduling the Day 1 Intakes were established to meet two requirements:

1. Day 1 Intake interviews were to be completed evenly across the year by quarter; and
2. At least 10 percent of the Day 1 Intake interviews were to be conducted on each day of the week.

To meet the first requirement in each PSU, all DUs within a segment were randomly assigned to be completed within a given quarter of the year. This resulted in the assignment of three segments to each quarter of the year. This strategy was extremely successful. Day 1 Intake interviews were generally evenly distributed throughout the four quarters of each year, with 22.6 percent of the total Day 1 interviews completed in January through March, 26.3 percent in April through June, 26.9 percent in July through September, and 24.2 percent in October through December. Between 1 and 4 percent of the SPs did not complete their Day 1 interviews in their assigned quarter and went into the next quarter. This occurred primarily because the Screener was completed late in the quarter and the SPs could not be interviewed immediately. Table 3-6 shows the number of completed Intake interviews by month of the year. The pattern shows that the largest percentage of Intake interviews were completed in the months immediately following the release of a new quarter's assignments to interviewers (assignments were released on January, April, July, and September) and the percentage decreased in each succeeding month of the quarter as only the more hard-to-reach cases remained.

Table 3-6. Day 1 Intake interviews completed by month during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

	N	%
January	964	6.0
February	1,558	9.6
March	1,128	7.0
April	1,190	7.4
May	1,685	10.5
June	1,357	8.4
July	1,495	9.3
August	1,803	11.2
September	1,033	6.4
October	1,798	11.2
November	1,560	9.7
December	532	3.3
Total CSFII/DHKS	16,103	100.0

To ensure that at least 10 percent of the interviews were completed on each day of the week, Westat developed procedures for assigning each DU a 3-day "window" during which the Day 1 Intake could be conducted (e.g., Monday/Wednesday/Sunday or Thursday/Friday/Saturday). Two patterns were assigned in each segment, allowing the interviewer to work in the segment most days of the week. The FMS captured the days on which the Day 1 Intakes were completed and produced reports summarizing this information. The supervisors and project managers were able to monitor the spread of interviews and to take remedial action if a shortfall was identified on any day of the week.

Table 3-7 shows that the requirement was met for every day of the week. Remedial action was occasionally necessary to ensure that 10 percent of the Day 1 Intake interviews were completed on Friday. Although there was no contractual requirement to complete 10 percent of the Day 2 Intake interviews across the 7 days of the week, Table 3-8 illustrates that the Day 2 interviews were also fairly evenly spread across the week, although fewer than 10 percent of the Day 2 interviews were completed on Sunday.

Another scheduling requirement was that interviewers were only permitted to make appointments for the first Day 1 Intake(s) conducted with SPs in a household. If additional SPs had to be interviewed from that same household, the interviewer could not schedule any appointments. The reason behind this rule was the belief that SPs' eating behavior might be influenced if they knew they would have to report their food intake. The same logic applies for the Day 2 interviews; therefore, interviewers could not schedule appointments for their Day 2 interviews. Obviously, these restrictions made it more difficult for interviewers to find SPs at home to be interviewed.

Another scheduling protocol required that the Day 2 Intake be conducted within 3 to 10 days of the Day 1 Intake, and 77.9 percent of the Day 2 Intake interviews met this survey requirement. Table 3-9 shows the frequency of Day 2 Intakes that were not completed within the 3- to 10-day window and the reason for that occurrence. Of the 3,383 mistimed Day 2 interviews, 92.6 percent were conducted more than 10 days after the Day 1 Intake. Of these, 67.7 percent were mistimed because respondents were unavailable within the specified time period, a factor over which the interviewers had little control. Also, ARS preferred that Day 2 Intakes be mistimed rather than conducted over the telephone. Data not presented in Table 3-9 indicate that, of the Day 2 Intakes completed after 10 days, more than one-third were conducted within 14 days of the Day 1 Intake and 81.7 percent were conducted within 30 days of the Day 1 Intake.

The Day 2 Intake was also to be completed on a different day of the week than the Day 1 Intake. Table 3-9 also shows that 2.5 percent of the Day 2 interviews were conducted on the same day of the week as the Day 1 interview. Therefore, 97.5 percent of Day 2 interviews were conducted in accordance with this scheduling requirement.

Interviewers were instructed to set up an appointment to conduct the DHKS interview by telephone within 2 to 3 weeks after the completion of the Day 2 Intake interview in the household (or final nonresponse to the Day 2 Intake), as required by the scheduling protocol. Approximately 74 percent of the DHKS interviews met this requirement. The timing of the DHKS interview was intended to lower respondent burden and to increase the independence between the Intake interviews and the DHKS. Three to five days before the scheduled appointment, the interviewer mailed the SP a reminder card that listed the appointment day and time or hand delivered the card if he or she was at the DU conducting an interview with another SP. Table 3-10 shows the timing of the DHKS interview in relation to the conduct of the Day 2 Intake interview. Of the 1,512 DHKS interviews that

Table 3-9. Mistimed Day 2 Intake interviews during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Reason	Conducted less than 3 days after the Day 1 Intake		Conducted more than 10 days after the Day 1 Intake**		Conducted on the same day of the week as the Day 1 Intake, exactly 1 week later		Total mistimed	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
SP availability	22	36.1	2,120	67.7	85	44.7	2,227	65.8
Weather problems	2	3.2	279	8.9			281	8.3
Work completed by interviewer on travel/status			292	9.3	3	1.6	295	8.7
Held for nonresponse conversion			266	8.5	17	9.0	283	8.4
Interviewer error	37	60.7	77	2.5	76	40.0	190	5.6
Translator availability			83	2.6	9	4.7	92	2.7
Observer's schedule			15	0.5			15	0.5
Total	61	0.4 *	3,132	20.5 *	190	1.2 *	3,383	22.1 *

*Percentage of all completed Day 2 Intake interviews (N = 15,303).

**Of the 3,132 conducted more than 10 days after the Day 1 Intake, 195 were also conducted on the same day of the week as the Day 1. This is 1.3 percent of all completed Day 2 Intake interviews. The reasons for this are available only for 1995 and 1996 survey data.

Table 3-10. Timing of DHKS interviews during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Days between Day 2 Intake and DHKS	DUs with only one SP 20+		DUs with more than one SP 20+: All Day 1 Intakes conducted on same day		Subtotal		DUs with more than one SP 20+: All Day 1 Intakes NOT conducted on same day		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-13 days (less than 2 weeks)	127	4.7	74	3.5	201	4.2	52	5.3	253	4.4
14 to 27 days (2 to 3 weeks)	1,988	74.1	1,619	77.3	3,607	75.5	640	65.2	4,247	73.7
More than 27 days (more than 3 weeks)	569	21.2	401	19.2	970	20.3	289	29.5	1,259	21.9
Total	2,684	100.0	2,094	100.0	4,778	100.0	981	100.0	5,759*	100.0

*There were six DHKS Questionnaires with incorrect dates of administration. These cases are not included in the table.

were not conducted within the prescribed window, 17 percent were completed too soon and 83 percent were completed after 3 weeks. Reasons for conducting the DHKS too soon included the respondent's expected absence during the prescribed window and interviewer error. Reasons for conducting interviews beyond the window period included broken appointments, numerous unsuccessful attempts to interview (e.g., the respondent was too busy or not at home), and refusal conversions by another interviewer(s).

Also contributing to the number of DHKS interviews conducted after the window were specifications for DHKS respondent selection in households with more than one adult SP. DHKS respondent selection requirements specify that one adult per DU be randomly selected from SPs 20 years of age or older who completed the Day 1 Intake. To ensure that all qualifying SPs in the household had a probability of selection, the DHKS respondent was selected after all SPs in the DU had completed the Day 1 Intake interview (or been finalized as a nonrespondent). It was not unusual for SPs in a household to have their Day 1 Intake interviews conducted at different times during the quarter. Therefore, it was possible for some SPs within the same household to have their Day 2 Intake interviews completed before other SPs completed their Day 1 Intake interviews. This made it very difficult to select the DHKS respondent after all the Day 1 Intake interviews were complete and to complete the DHKS 2 to 3 weeks after the Day 2 Intake interview was administered. As shown in Table 3-10, 981 DHKS respondents were in multiple SP households that presented the scheduling problem and 65 percent of their DHKS interviews were completed within 2 to 3 weeks. In households with only one SP or multiple SPs who all completed their Day 1 Intakes on the same day, about 76 percent of the DHKS interviews met the scheduling requirement.

3.4.3.4 Data Retrieval for Missing Meals

When conducting Intake interviews for children, it was often necessary to perform data retrieval for meals eaten away from home because many children regularly spend time away from their parents with a baby-sitter, in daycare, or in some preschool or school setting. The parent or other person most knowledgeable about the child's food consumption at home may have little or no information about what the child eats and drinks in settings outside the home. In such cases, the interviewer was required to supplement the information provided by the parent with information from other sources. Sources contacted included schools, child daycare centers, and baby-sitters.

During the Intake interview, the interviewer obtained as much information as possible from the SP or proxy before attempting data retrieval for a missing meal. The interviewer was responsible for collecting the missing data within 3 days of the interview and usually by telephone. The data required depended on the amount of information collected from the SP or proxy and the type of data retrieval source. For example, schools typically could provide meal descriptions and quantities served whereas baby-sitters could provide descriptions and quantities eaten. Of the 31,406 Day 1 and Day 2 Intakes collected, 380 (1%) required missing meal data retrieval at the time of interview. The data retrieval effort was very successful. Of the 380 Intakes requiring retrieval, interviewers were unable to collect the missing information in only 28 cases. Table 3-11 summarizes the number of Intakes for which data retrieval was performed.

Table 3-11. Distribution of Intakes requiring data retrieval, by SP age and Intake interview, during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

SP age (years)	Day 1		Day 2		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<6	102	49.8	102	58.3	204	53.7
6-11	76	37.0	55	31.4	131	34.5
>11	27	13.2	18	10.3	45	11.8
	205	100.0	175	100.0	380	100.0

The interviewers reported very few problems with the data retrieval process. Problems that were reported involved scheduling the data retrieval calls and locating the most knowledgeable source to answer the detailed FIB probes.

All data retrieval contacts were recorded on the Follow-up Call Record in the Household Folder. Table 3-12 summarizes contact information for the 380 Intakes requiring data retrieval. In most cases, data retrieval involved contacting schools by telephone to collect missing information about lunches. One hundred-twenty (31.6%) of the 380 Intakes were missing data from two meals and 37 (9.7%) were missing data from three meals.

Some data retrieval was also done in-house after the Intake was reviewed and it was determined that it did not meet minimum criteria. Refer to Section 4.5.2.2, Minimum Criteria for Intakes, for more information about this data retrieval effort.

Table 3-12. Summary of contacts to conduct data retrieval during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Summary information	Contacts	
	N	%
Sources		
School	214	56.3
Child daycare	78	20.5
Baby-sitter	61	16.1
Adult daycare	6	1.6
Other	10	2.6
Not ascertained	11	2.9
Total	380	100.0
Type of attempts		
Telephone	327	75.3
In person	107	24.7
Total	434*	100.0
Missing meal		
Breakfast only	14	3.7
Lunch only	167	43.9
Snack only	17	4.5
Dinner/supper only	3	0.8
Breakfast and lunch	62	16.3
Lunch and snack	41	10.8
Other combination of two meals	17	4.5
Three meals	37	9.7
Meal not ascertained	22	5.8
Total	380	100.0

*For a small number of cases, both telephone and in-person contacts were required.

3.4.3.5 Respondent Incentives

Several small gifts were given to SPs to encourage participation in the survey. A set of measuring cups and spoons was given to eligible households after completion of the Screener. In 1994, the measuring cups and spoons were American-made stainless steel, identical to the measuring guides demonstrated and used by the interviewer. During the last 2 years of the survey, Westat was unable to purchase stainless steel measuring utensils manufactured in America. After an extensive search for a comparable gift set, Westat and ARS agreed that American-made Tupperware was a suitable substitute and a good choice for the household incentive. The interviewers continued to use the stainless steel measuring sets for quantifying foods to ensure consistency of data collection across the 3 years.

An insulated nylon bag with the survey logo was presented to each SP before the Day 1 Intake. After completing the Day 2 Intake, the interviewer gave the SP a travel-type drinking mug, also imprinted with the survey logo, as a thank-you for participating. Both of these items were high quality and American made. All three incentives were greeted favorably by the respondents.

3.4.3.6 Market Checks

A market check was requested from ARS whenever an SP reported consuming a food that was new on the market, a food specific to a geographic area, or an unknown ethnic food. For the CSFII/DHKS, interviewers conducted 552 market checks, purchased 399 products, and sent the labels or packages to Westat. Interviewers were unable to locate 105 of the reported foods, 42 "did not exist," according to the manufacturers, 3 were from restaurants, 2 products had been discontinued, and 1 was a "homemade" food item.

3.5 Data Collection Results

3.5.1 Achieving Response Rates

The response rates for the CSFII/DHKS exceeded the stated goals for all of the survey's questionnaires. Table 3-13 summarizes the response rate goals and the rates achieved for each questionnaire type. ARS established criteria for when each instrument could be considered complete. The response rates were calculated as follows:

- The **Screener response rate** is the number of DUs screened, divided by the number of occupied units selected for screening. Units that were found to be vacant or that did not meet the definition of a DU were not included in the calculation.
- The **Household Questionnaire response rate** is the number of completed Household Questionnaires, divided by the number of DUs with selected SPs.
- The **Intake interview response rate** is the number of completed Intake Questionnaire(s), divided by the total number of selected SPs.

Table 3-13. Response rates by questionnaire type for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Questionnaire	Response rate goal (%)	Number eligible*	Number of completed interviews	Actual response rate (%)
Screener	98	29,827	29,371	98.5
Household Questionnaire	85	9,658	8,302	86.0
Day 1 Intake	80	19,818	16,103	81.3
Day 2 Intake	75	19,813	15,303†	77.2
DHKS	90	6,294	5,765	91.6

*Does not include households (N=6) and SPs (N=12 for Day 1, 17 for Day 2, and 6 for DHKS) who left the population of inference before completing the necessary interview. (See Section 6.1 for a discussion of the population of interest.)

† Approximately 95 percent of SPs completing the Day 1 Intake also completed the Day 2 Intake.

- The **DHKS response rate** is the number of completed DHKS Questionnaires, divided by the total number of SPs selected for the DHKS.

Attachment 3.B lists the response rates by questionnaire type for each PSU. The response rates in most PSUs were favorable, but they do vary because of regional differences in willingness to participate.

A three-phase approach to building response rates was used:

- **Phase 1.** Local interviewers worked their assigned cases, making the required number of visits to try to complete all necessary interviews with a household. If an interviewer was unsuccessful in completing an interview, the case received a nonresponse code until the interviewer could consult further with the supervisor. After reviewing the Call Record, the supervisor advised the interviewer on when to return to the household and how to approach the SP(s). In some cases, the supervisor instructed the interviewer to complete a Non-interview Report Form (NIRF) describing the circumstances of the nonresponse and to mail the case materials to her.
- **Phase 2.** The supervisor reviewed the NIRF for each nonresponse case. If the supervisor believed that conversion was possible, she either returned the case to the interviewer for additional work or transferred it to another local interviewer, if one was available. If a local interviewer was not available, the work was assigned to an interviewer in a nearby PSU.
- **Phase 3.** In the final stages of response rate conversion, the supervisor reviewed the PSU-level response rates and the NIRFs for the PSU to determine the

productivity and cost effectiveness of a nonresponse conversion trip by the senior interviewer or another experienced interviewer.

3.5.2 Contribution of Neighbor Information to Screener Response Rate

Interviewers were instructed to obtain Screener information from neighbors when the members of the selected household refused to participate or when no contact had been established with the household after four attempts. (See Section 3.4.3.2 for a discussion of neighbor contact procedures.) Of the 29,371 Screener Questionnaires completed at occupied DUs, 3,102 (10.6%) were completed with neighbors. Supplementing household screening with information from a cooperative neighbor allowed Westat to achieve a 98.5 percent Screener response rate. Without the 3,102 cases for which the abbreviated household enumeration was completed by a neighbor, the Screener response rate would have been 88.1 percent.

Table 3-14 categorizes screened households according to the source of Screener information (neighbor or household member) and eligibility (whether the household had SPs selected). Of the 3,102 households where the screening information was collected from a neighbor, 260 households had selected SPs and 2,842 were screened out of the survey with no selected SPs.

Table 3-14. Distribution of households for which a completed Screener Questionnaire was obtained, by source of Screener information and household eligibility status, for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Eligibility of household	Screener information from a household member		Screener information from a neighbor*	
	N	%	N	%
Eligible	9,404	97.3	260	2.7
Ineligible	16,865	85.6	2842	14.4
Total	26,269	89.4	3,102	10.6

*A neighbor is anyone who is not a member of the sampled household (e.g., mailman, storekeeper, apartment manager, person living nearby).

The interviewers made extensive efforts to complete interviews at eligible households identified through neighbors. Of the 561 households initially determined to be eligible through neighbor information, 213 Screeners, or 38 percent, were subsequently completed with household

members and the SPs in most cases went on to complete the Intakes. In another 88 cases, contact was attempted with the selected household but cooperation was denied, it was determined that the household was ineligible, or the unit was determined to be unoccupied. In 260 cases, contact was not established with the selected household and the neighbor's report of household eligibility prevailed.

3.5.3 Reasons for Nonresponse

Table 3-15 illustrates the reasons for nonresponse by questionnaire type. Refusals accounted for the largest percent of nonresponse, ranging from 51 to 76 percent across questionnaire types. The next largest category of nonresponse, referred to as maximum attempts, was when the interviewer was not able to contact the household. In most cases, the supervisor authorized many more than the required number of attempts to complete the interview, but the outcome was unchanged.

Also contributing to nonresponse were SPs who were too ill to be interviewed, SPs who spoke neither English nor Spanish and for whom a suitable translator could not be located (e.g., Greek, Chinese, and Korean speakers), SPs who moved and could not be located, and a small number of households located in limited-access buildings or communities. Cases of nonresponse involving language problems or limited-access buildings or communities were not concentrated in particular PSUs. Limited-access buildings and communities received special handling. The interviewer first tried to secure the cooperation of the building manager and then to persuade the sampled households to participate. If building managers resisted, the home office contacted them by telephone or letter to explain the survey and the importance of giving selected households an opportunity to participate. If this approach was unsuccessful, the cases were classified as nonresponse.

3.5.4 Demographic Profiles of Respondents and Nonrespondents

Tables 3-16 through 3-19 present the distributions of respondents and nonrespondents with respect to selected demographic and other characteristics. Table 3-16 compares the distribution of the Screener Questionnaire respondents with the corresponding distribution of nonrespondents, by Census region, MSA status of PSU, and minority status of segment. The "unit of analysis" in Table 3-16 is an occupied DU (household). Table 3-17 compares the distribution of the Household Questionnaire respondents with the corresponding distribution of nonrespondents, by income group and number of

Table 3-15. Reasons for nonresponse by questionnaire type for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Disposition	Screener		Household Questionnaire		Day 1 Intake		Day 2 Intake		DHKS	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Refusal/breakoff	251	55.0	1,030	76.0	2,759	74.3	3,220	71.8	271	51.2
Maximum contact	128	28.1	209	15.4	551	14.8	736	16.4	102	19.3
Unavailable for field period	3	0.7	23	1.7	96	2.6	117	2.6	15	2.9
Language problem	15	3.3	33	2.4	110	3.0	116	2.6	19	3.6
Moved, unable to locate/interview	--	--	31	2.3	105	2.8	166	3.7	60	11.3
Other	59	12.9	30	2.2	87	2.3	112	2.5	62	11.7
Intakes failing to meet minimum criteria for acceptability	--	--	--	--	7	0.2	18	0.4	--	--
Total nonresponse	456	100.0	1,356	100.0	3,715	100.0	4,485	100.0	529	100.0

N = the number of cases finalized per disposition.

% = the percentage of nonresponse per disposition per questionnaire type.

Table 3-16. Distribution of households in screening sample by response status, region, MSA status, and minority density of segment for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Census region	MSA status	Type of segment (minority status)	Screener respondents				Screener non-respondents	
			Number of house-holds with eligible SPs*	Percent of column total	Number of house-holds with no eligible SPs	Percent of column total	Number of house-holds	Percent of column total
Northeast	MSA	High	331	3.4	610	3.1	17	3.7
		Low	1,334	13.8	2,967	15.1	72	15.8
	Non-MSA	High	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
		Low	180	1.9	439	2.2	11	2.4
Midwest	MSA	High	302	3.1	553	2.8	37	8.1
		Low	1,329	13.8	2,925	14.8	56	12.3
	Non-MSA	High	26	0.3	40	0.2	2	0.4
		Low	670	6.9	1,267	6.4	12	2.6
South	MSA	High	645	6.7	1,285	6.5	14	3.1
		Low	1,810	18.7	3,833	19.4	60	13.2
	Non-MSA	High	250	2.6	396	2.0	1	0.2
		Low	684	7.1	1,291	6.6	18	3.9
West	MSA	High	393	4.1	622	3.2	38	8.3
		Low	1,268	13.1	2,770	14.1	91	20.0
	Non-MSA	High	195	2.0	280	1.4	4	0.9
		Low	241	2.5	429	2.2	23	5.0
TOTAL			9,658	100.0	19,707	100.0	456	100.0

*Excludes six cases for which the household interview disposition code is H30 (out-of-scope).

Table 3-17. Distribution of households with eligible SPs by Household Questionnaire response status (respondent vs. nonrespondent) by income (group) and number of SPs for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

		Household Questionnaire response status			
		Respondents		Nonrespondents	
Income group	Number of SPs	Number of households with SPs	Percent of column total for income group	Number of households with SPs	Percent of column total for income group
All income	1	3,452	41.6	630	46.5
	2	2,657	32.0	443	32.7
	3 +	2,193	26.4	283	20.9
Total		8,302	100.0	1,356	100.0
Low income	1	1,102	48.1	32	48.5
	2	578	25.2	21	31.8
	3 +	611	26.7	13	19.7
Total		2,291	100.0	66	100.0

Table 3-18. Distribution of SPs by Day 1 Intake response status by sex, age, and income for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Sex	Age (years)	Income group	Day 1 Intake response status			
			Respondents		Nonrespondents	
			Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group	Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group
Male	<1	All income	187	1.2	26	0.7
	1-2		725	4.5	78	2.1
	3-5		734	4.6	116	3.1
	6-11		751	4.7	116	3.1
	12-19		734	4.6	147	4.0
	20-29		779	4.8	238	6.4
	30-39		890	5.5	267	7.2
	40-49		861	5.3	277	7.5
	50-59		888	5.5	298	8.0
	60-69		846	5.3	246	6.6
	70+		790	4.9	203	5.5
Females	<1		195	1.2	27	0.7
	1-2		707	4.4	87	2.3
	3-5		735	4.6	99	2.7
	6-11		734	4.6	107	2.9
	12-19		732	4.5	144	3.9
	20-29		726	4.5	234	6.3
	30-39		809	5.0	154	4.1
	40-49		903	5.6	239	6.4
	50-59		864	5.4	207	5.6
	60-69		790	4.9	211	5.7
	70+		723	4.5	194	5.2
		Total	16,103	100.0	3,715	100.0
Males	<1	Low income	61	1.4	8	2.1
	1-2		245	5.5	7	1.8
	3-5		238	5.3	19	4.9
	6-11		215	4.8	10	2.6
	12-19		218	4.9	15	3.8
	20-29		229	5.1	34	8.7
	30-39		201	4.5	42	10.8
	40-49		195	4.3	43	11.0
	50-59		204	4.5	27	6.9
	60-69		202	4.5	21	5.4
	70+		206	4.6	16	4.1
Females	<1		73	1.6	6	1.5
	1-2		237	5.3	9	2.3
	3-5		238	5.3	12	3.1
	6-11		214	4.8	6	1.5
	12-19		216	4.8	18	4.6
	20-29		236	5.3	20	5.1
	30-39		207	4.6	14	3.6
	40-49		226	5.0	21	5.4
	50-59		188	4.2	14	3.6
	60-69		209	4.7	15	3.8
	70+		230	5.1	13	3.3
		Total	4,488	100.0	390	100.0

Table 3-19. Distribution of SPs by Day 1 and Day 2 Intake response status by sex, age, and income for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Sex	Age (years)	Income group	Day 1 and Day 2 Intake response status			
			Respondents		Nonrespondents*	
			Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group	Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group
Male	<1	All income	177	1.2	36	0.8
	1-2		695	4.5	108	2.4
	3-5		714	4.7	136	3.0
	6-11		725	4.7	142	3.1
	12-19		693	4.5	188	4.2
	20-29		721	4.7	296	6.6
	30-39		821	5.4	335	7.4
	40-49		814	5.3	323	7.2
	50-59		848	5.5	338	7.5
	60-69		810	5.3	282	6.3
Female	70+		735	4.8	256	5.7
	<1	All income	188	1.2	34	0.8
	1-2		676	4.4	118	2.6
	3-5		712	4.7	122	2.7
	6-11		701	4.6	140	3.1
	12-19		702	4.6	174	3.9
	20-29		680	4.4	280	6.2
	30-39		768	5.0	195	4.3
	40-49		871	5.7	271	6.0
	50-59		824	5.4	247	5.5
	60-69		756	4.9	245	5.4
	70+		672	4.4	244	5.4
		Total	15,303	100.0	4,510	100.0
Male	<1	Low income	57	1.3	12	1.9
	1-2		227	5.3	25	4.0
	3-5		230	5.4	27	4.4
	6-11		206	4.8	19	3.1
	12-19		206	4.8	27	4.4
	20-29		215	5.1	48	7.7
	30-39		186	4.4	56	9.0
	40-49		189	4.4	48	7.7
	50-59		192	4.5	39	6.3
	60-69		191	4.5	32	5.2
Female	70+		192	4.5	28	4.5
	<1	Low income	69	1.6	10	1.6
	1-2		224	5.3	22	3.5
	3-5		226	5.3	24	3.9
	6-11		203	4.8	17	2.7
	12-19		205	4.8	29	4.7
	20-29		229	5.4	27	4.4
	30-39		198	4.7	23	3.7
	40-49		216	5.1	31	5.0
	50-59		184	4.3	18	2.9
	60-69		196	4.6	28	4.5
	70+		213	5.0	30	4.8
		Total	4,254	100.0	620	100.0

* Includes SPs who completed a Day 1 Intake but not a Day 2 Intake interview.

SPs selected from the household for the Intake interviews. The unit of analysis in this table is a household with eligible SPs. Also, note that the low-income group in this table includes households that were classified as below 130 percent of Federal poverty guidelines on the basis of the response to either Screener Questionnaire S14 or Household Questionnaire H47 or were classified as low-income by the imputation rates described in Section 2.5.3.

Tables 3-18 and 3-19 compare the distribution of Intake Questionnaire respondents with the corresponding distribution of nonrespondents, by income level, sex, and age. The unit of analysis in Tables 3-18 and 3-19 is an SP. Finally, Table 3-19A compares the distribution of SPs selected for the DHKS by response status, income level, sex, and age.

The purpose of these descriptive tables is simply to document some differences between the various sets of respondents and nonrespondents. The tables are not intended to give a comprehensive analysis of differences between respondents and nonrespondents. Section 5.2, which describes the nonresponse weighting adjustment procedures, gives more information about demographic and other variables that appear to be related to survey nonresponse.

As Table 3-16 shows, nonresponse to the Screener Questionnaire was generally very low. Any potential bias resulting from Screener nonresponse is therefore likely to be trivial. Nonetheless, there are some differences between Screener respondents and nonrespondents. For example, a lower percentage of nonrespondents than of respondents live in the South region indicating slightly higher Screener response rates in the South. On the other hand, a higher percentage of nonrespondents than of respondents live in low minority areas in the West.

Table 3-17, which shows the distribution of households by Household Questionnaire response status, income level, and number of SPs in the household, indicates that a somewhat greater percentage of Household Questionnaire nonrespondents than of respondents are in households with only one or two SPs. Though not tested for statistical significance, it appears low-income households were more likely than non-low-income households to complete the Household Questionnaire.

Tables 3-18 and 3-19 indicate that compared with respondents, higher percentages of nonrespondents were males, ages 20 to 69 in both the low-income and non-low-income groups for both

Table 3-19A. Distribution of SPs selected for DHKS, by response status by sex, age, and income for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Sex	Age (years)	Income group	DHKS response status			
			Respondents		Nonrespondents	
			Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group	Number of SPs	Percent of column total for income group
Male	20-29	All income	373	6.5	55	10.4
	30-39		501	8.7	54	10.2
	40-49		503	8.7	39	7.4
	50-59		533	9.2	45	8.5
	60-69		535	9.3	43	8.1
	70+		452	7.8	50	9.5
Female	20-29		365	6.3	48	9.1
	30-39		482	8.4	38	7.2
	40-49		513	8.9	39	7.4
	50-59		534	9.3	33	6.2
	60-69		502	8.7	34	6.4
	70+		472	8.2	51	9.6
		Total	5,765	100.0	529	100.0
Male	20-29	Low income	107	6.5	12	7.9
	30-39		132	8.0	13	7.9
	40-49		132	8.0	9	5.5
	50-59		128	7.8	18	10.9
	60-69		141	8.6	18	10.9
	70+		118	7.2	20	12.1
Female	20-29		135	8.2	13	8.0
	30-39		135	8.2	14	8.6
	40-49		157	9.5	13	8.0
	50-59		136	8.3	3	1.9
	60-69		152	9.2	12	7.4
	70+		171	10.4	17	10.5
		Total	1,644	100.0	162	100.0

the Day 1 and the 2 days. The tables also indicate that over the 3 years of the study the drop in participation from the Day 1 Intake interview was generally small (about 5%), with the largest drop occurring for persons 20 to 39 and 70+ years of age.

Finally, the results in Table 3-19A indicate that nonresponse to the DHKS was slightly higher among men than among women. Among all-income men, greater percentages of nonrespondents than of respondents were 20 to 39 and 70 years of age or older. Among all-income women, greater percentages of nonrespondents than of respondents were 20 to 29 and 70 years or older. On the other hand, among low-income men, greater percentages of nonrespondents than of respondents were 20 to 29 and 50 years or older. Among low-income women, a considerably smaller percentage of nonrespondents than of respondents were 50 to 59 years old. In general, DHKS response rates for low-income and non-low-income households were similar.

3.6 Quality Control Measures and Feedback to Field Staff

Westat and ARS conducted an ongoing quality control program throughout the year. The program consisted of practice interviews completed by the interviewers, review of taped interviews, in-person observations of interviews, validation interviews, and regular feedback to the interviewers from the home office staff who processed completed questionnaires.

3.6.1 Quality Control Measures

3.6.1.1 Practice Interviews

After completing the 7-day training session, interviewers were instructed to complete practice interviews of the Screener, Household, Day 1, and DHKS Questionnaires with a neighbor or friend in their home communities. Interviewers mailed their completed practice interviews to their supervisors for review. If the interviewer had an unsatisfactory number of errors or omissions, the supervisor provided telephone retraining by referring the interviewer to sources in the Interviewer's Manual or stepping through particular food probes in the FIB. Interviewers also completed a scripted Day 2 Intake over the telephone with their supervisors. As soon as the practice interview and the telephone Intake had been completed to the supervisor's satisfaction, the interviewer was allowed to begin his or her data collection assignment.

3.6.1.2 Taped Interviews

The supervisors monitored the quality of each interviewer's work through a series of three tape-recorded interviews. Each interviewer was instructed to tape record one Intake interview, either a Day 1 or Day 2 interview that had been administered in person, and two DHKS interviews that had been administered over the telephone. Cases to be taped were selected by the regional supervisor in consultation with the interviewer. Additionally, 36 taped Household Questionnaires were required, but 46 were actually taped because 10 interviewers taped both the Intake and the Household Questionnaire when required to tape only the Intake. Westat provided a special telephone adapter to ensure a high-quality recording. Respondent permission was secured in advance of taping.

All taped interviews were mailed to the supervisor for evaluation. Listening to the tapes allowed the supervisor or senior interviewer to evaluate the dynamics of the interviewer-respondent interaction and how the interviewer handled the questionnaires. An evaluation form was completed for each tape (see Attachment 3.C), and the results were shared with the interviewer. Evaluation items included the interviewer's ability to follow prescribed procedures and to use measuring guides, handcards, and the FIB probes. In the DHKS interview, supervisors noted whether the interviewer referred to the correct answer categories and used the random starts. A sample of tapes was also reviewed by the field director and the project nutritionist before being forwarded to ARS.

Table 3-20 summarizes the evaluations of the 839 taped interviews. An overall evaluation score was assigned by the evaluator, with 1 being poor and 5 excellent. A score of excellent was assigned if the interviewer did not deviate from questionnaire wording. If there was minor paraphrasing, the evaluator judged the tape very good or good depending on the amount of paraphrasing. Of the 46 tape-recorded Household Questionnaire interviews that were administered in English, all were judged excellent to good. Ninety-eight percent of the Intake interviews were excellent to good. Ninety-nine percent of the tape-recorded DHKS interviews received an evaluation score of excellent, very good, or good. Further, in results not reported in this table, in Year One, 5 percent of the taped interviews were judged fair or poor; in Year Two, less than 1 percent were rated fair or poor; and in Year Three, 0 percent were judged fair to poor.

Table 3-20. Evaluation of taped interviews by questionnaire type for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Questionnaire type	Number of taped interviews	Overall rating*				
		5	4	3	2	1
Household Questionnaire	47	25	17	4	0	0
Day 1 Intake	100	28	50	19	2	0
Day 2 Intake	183	68	81	23	7	3
DHKS	517	319	158	31	3	1
Total	847**	440	306	77	12	4

*5 = excellent; 4 = very good; 3 = good; 2 = fair; and 1 = poor.

**Total included Spanish language cases, which were not evaluated.

Eight Spanish language interviews were tape recorded and forwarded to ARS. These were not evaluated by the supervisors. Of these, one was a Household Questionnaire interview, one was a Day 1 Intake interview, one was a Day 2 Intake interview, and five were DHKS interviews.

Telephone retraining was provided to the interviewers whenever problems were found with the administration of any of the instruments. Supervisors followed up on this retraining through Westat's ongoing quality control procedures discussed in this section.

3.6.1.3 In-Person Observations

Westat's field director, field supervisors, senior interviewers, the project nutritionist, ARS staff, and a member of the U.S. Census Bureau made in-person observations of interviewers at work. Most of the observation occurred within the first few months after the training sessions.

The earliest observations conducted by Westat staff were with interviewers who were evaluated as weak in training. Later observation trips also tended to focus on interviewers who could benefit from on-the-job training but also included observations of other interviewers in the same or nearby PSUs. Senior interviewers often combined observations with nonresponse work. All interviewers who were trained during the four attrition trainings were observed.

Persons selected for observation by USDA and the Bureau of the Census were selected based on location and availability.

A total of 103 observations were conducted. The regional supervisors conducted 45; the senior interviewer, 26; the Westat field director, 8; the project nutritionist, 1; ARS staff, 22; and the Census Bureau representative, 1. Because of location and availability, a few interviewers were observed more than once during the 3 years.

A total of 218 interviews were observed. The observers saw the conduct of 53 Screeners, 31 Household Questionnaires, 73 Day 1 Intakes, 55 Day 2 Intakes, and 6 DHKS interviews. An observation form (see Attachment 3.D) was completed for each observation conducted by Westat, and the results were shared with the interviewer. The Westat staff observed 30 Screener interviews; of these, 20 percent were rated excellent, 57 percent were judged very good, and 23 percent were graded good. Westat staff also observed 24 Household Questionnaire interviews, of which 50 percent were rated excellent, 42 percent very good, and 8 percent good; 44 Day 1 Intake interviews, of which 44 percent were rated excellent, 36 percent very good, 18 percent good, and 2 percent fair; and 29 Day 2 Intake interviews, of which 38 percent were rated excellent, 45 percent very good, 14 percent good, and 3 percent fair. The one DHKS interview observed by Westat staff was rated excellent. Generally, the observers were very pleased with the quality of the interviewers' work, their facility in using the FIB, their skill in getting the respondent to use the measuring guides and handcards, and their general enthusiasm for the survey.

3.6.1.4 Validation Procedure

Westat used validation interviews to verify that an interview had been conducted at the assigned address according to survey procedures. Validation cases were randomly selected and included households with SPs, ineligible households, and units reported as vacant. For the CSFII/DHKS, 6,528 DUs, or 19.2 percent of the sampled DUs, were selected for validation. Of these, 5,242 (85%) were preselected prior to sending assignments to interviewers, and 1,286 (15%) were selected during the data collection effort. The 1,286 DUs were selected to guarantee that at least 10 percent of every interviewer's work was validated. Of the 6,528 selected for validation, 5,063, or about 15 percent of sampled DUs, were validated.

The supervisors conducted most validations by telephone, but many of the cases without telephone numbers were validated in person by the senior interviewer or a traveler. If a case was selected for validation but could not be validated (i.e., there was no telephone number and no person

other than the original interviewer working in the PSU), another case was randomly selected by the supervisor. Enough extra cases were selected to ensure that 10 percent or more of each interviewer's workload was validated.

In Quarter 3 of 1995, Westat increased the percentage of cases selected for validation from 10 percent, as required by the contract, to 20 percent. This increase to 20 percent ensured that more cases with eligible SPs and Intake interviews were validated.

Table 3-21 shows the Screener dispositions for the cases selected for validation.

Table 3-21. Screener disposition of cases selected for validation during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Screener disposition	Cases selected for validation	
	N	%
Eligible, household report	1879	28.8
Eligible, abbreviated household report	56	0.9
Eligible, neighbor report	78	1.2
Ineligible, household report	2,690	41.2
Ineligible, abbreviated household report	234	3.6
Ineligible, neighbor report	484	7.4
Vacant, not a DU	1,006	15.4
Maximum calls	26	0.4
Refusal	53	0.8
Other, Final	22	0.3
Total	6,528	100.0

At least 10 percent of each interviewer's work was validated. The problems uncovered during validations are summarized below:

- Twenty cases were initially judged to be potential problems, but when investigated further by the supervisor they proved to be valid.
- A total of eight interviews, submitted by three interviewers, did not pass validation. Fifty-three cases were validated for the three individuals, with 45 passing validation.
- The three interviewers were released for submitting invalid work.

Table 3-22 summarizes the results of the validation procedure.

Table 3-22. Validation results by level of validation for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Number of cases validated per interviewer	Number of interviewers	Number of validated cases	Validation result codes*		
			01	02	03
10 or less	27	119	117	2	0
11-20	16	261	252	1	8
21-30	9	231	230	1	0
31-40	19	684	684	0	0
41-50	12	548	545	3	0
51-60	14	788	785	3	0
61-70	10	647	640	7	0
70 or more	20	1,785	1,782	3	0
Total	127	5,063	5,035	20	8

*01 = acceptable; 02 = potential problem; 03 = unacceptable.

3.6.1.5 Quality Review Forms

A quality review of completed questionnaires was performed at Westat's home office before instruments were coded. Coders completed a form documenting the results of the review. These forms were forwarded to the field director, who reviewed them before passing all of them on to the field supervisors. The supervisors received the forms on a weekly basis and discussed all problems with the interviewers. If it helped interviewers to understand their mistakes, the completed questionnaires were photocopied and sent to the interviewer. (For a complete discussion of the review, see Sections 4.5.2 and 4.6.2.)

3.6.2 Feedback to the Field Staff

The quality control measures described above were designed to provide the interviewers with timely information about their performance. Several techniques were used to communicate with the interviewers and to provide retraining, if appropriate.

3.6.2.1 E-Mail Communications

Home office and field staff communicated quickly and efficiently through E-mail. The interviewers' laptop computers were loaded with an E-mail utility program that facilitated communication on issues that required timely resolution, such as the situations described below.

- **SP Selection Errors.** When the home office's review of a completed Screener Questionnaire revealed that an SP had been selected in error, the field director used E-mail to inform the supervisor of the problem. The supervisor, in turn, reviewed the error with the interviewer and action was taken that would minimize the number of interviews completed with the missampled SP.
- **Information from Toll-Free Calls.** Many of the calls received on the toll-free telephone line at Westat were from respondents wishing to reschedule an appointment or contact an interviewer. Timely delivery of this information to interviewers enhanced the data collection activities.
- **Data Clarification.** If a questionnaire item or entry was unclear to coders at the home office, E-mail was used to contact the interviewer for clarification.
- **Requests for Refusal Conversion Letters.** Supervisors used E-mail to request that the home office prepare personalized letters to nonrespondents.

3.6.2.2 Field Staff Memos

While E-mail allowed the home office to communicate quickly with the field staff, field memos ensured that major issues, clarifications, and revisions were more formally disseminated to the interviewers. Eight memos were distributed during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96. The two lengthiest memos followed the January 1994 and 1995 training and refresher training sessions. These memos, in a question and answer format, responded to questions raised at the trainings.

Throughout the 3 years, the other six memos addressed a variety of topics such as alerting the interviewers to listen for PSAs, explaining FIB changes, and pointing out that Olestra was added as a probe for snack chips and crackers. Copies of the memos can be found in the attachments to the Survey Operation Reports for 1994, 1995, and 1996.

3.6.2.3 Newsletter

Nine issues of the survey newsletter, *Food for Thought*, were prepared for the field staff. The field director, the director of data processing, the project nutritionist, and ARS staff provided input, and humorous stories from the interviewers rounded out each issue. The newsletter focused on clarifying questions raised by the interviewers in their interviewer diaries, which were provided to the interviewers with instructions to record questions, unusual situations encountered in the field, procedural questions, questionnaire item clarification, and issues related to the FIB. Interviewers removed completed diary pages from the binder and mailed them to Westat every 4 months. The project nutritionist also anticipated such events as holiday meals or picnic foods that might occur in the near future and provided reminders on how to use the FIB when reporting these food items. The data preparation manager wrote a column reporting on systematic errors discovered during quality review and coding and re-emphasized proper handling of problem areas. The final issue of the newsletter, mailed in December 1996, was expanded to 12 pages from the normal 8 pages to accommodate all of the interviewers' stories and reminiscences about the survey.

3.6.2.4 Interviewer Debriefing

Prior to the three annual debriefings, interviewers received questionnaires to capture their reactions to and experiences with survey materials and procedures. Included were questions about using the advance materials, working with the FIB and measuring guides, administering the Intakes by telephone, and related issues. Interviewers were also asked to comment on changes they would recommend for future CSFII surveys. The Debriefing Questionnaires became the basis for the 1-day in-person debriefings. The first two debriefings were held in San Antonio, TX, in January 1995 and 1996. All interviewers working on the study in December 1994 and 1995 were invited to the first two debriefings. Nine interviewers and four field supervisors attended the third and final debriefing in Rockville, MD, in February 1997. The session was led by the field director and observed by Westat and ARS staff. The main focus of this debriefing was to gather suggestions for future surveys. Summaries of the Debriefing Questionnaires and the in-person interviewer debriefing sessions can be found in the attachments to the Survey Operation Reports for 1994, 1995, and 1996.

4. DATA PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

4.1 Overview of Data Preparation and Processing Activities

The data preparation and processing for the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS) began when completed questionnaires arrived at Westat's home office and were receipted into the Forms Tracking System (FTS). The FTS was used to monitor each document as it went through the various steps of data processing.

Completed Intake Questionnaires received a quality review to determine whether they met the minimum criteria for completeness, to identify missing information, and to record errors that could be reported to the interviewer. The food-related items in the Intake Questionnaires were coded by 17 trained food coders using Survey Net, a computer-assisted food coding system provided by the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture (ARS, USDA). The non-food items in the Intake Questionnaires and the non-Intake documents (i.e., Screeners, Household Questionnaires, DHKS Questionnaires, Non-interview Report Forms [NIRFs], and Call Record Folders) were coded, key entered, and machine edited using Westat's systems for these processes. Pencils of different colors were used to differentiate each manual processing task (red for coders, purple for verifiers, orange for machine editors, and green for the receipt clerk).

All survey documents were completely processed and the last CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 data delivery was transmitted to ARS on February 11, 1997.

4.2 Refinements to CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 Training, Procedures, Edits, Systems, and Reports

Each survey year provided valuable experience that was incorporated into refinements for subsequent survey years. A description of the updates to the training, procedures, edits, systems, and reports follows.

Training

- In 1994, the training program for food coders was revised to increase the number of trainer-led presentations and independently completed Survey Net exercises and to provide the coders with feedback from adjudication reports run for all Survey Net exercises. Additionally, the sessions of searching for foods and entering quantities were expanded.
- In 1996, instructional materials were revised to train new receipt clerks. Materials included an overview of the document flow through processing, a detailed description of each receipting task with step-by-step instructions for completing each, and instructions for handling problems such as questionnaires that did not meet minimum criteria.

Procedures

- In 1995, procedures for tracking the flow of cases selected for validations were expanded. The FTS was modified to accept the date the validation case was sent to the regional supervisor and the date the validation interview was returned to the home office.
- Also in 1995, additional information from Screeners completed using an abbreviated household report or neighbor report was key-entered to provide demographic information about sample persons (SPs) who did not participate in the survey.

Machine and Manual Edits

- In 1994, machine edits were developed to extensively check consistency within and across documents.
- In 1995, machine edits were added to expand on manual checks performed to review that interviewers followed procedures to select SPs.
- An enumeration database was developed in 1995 to facilitate the consistency check of the demographic information for an SP (i.e., sex, age, and date of birth) across the Screener, the Intake Questionnaire, and the DHKS Questionnaire.
- Also in 1995, a manual edit was added to the postcoding of Intakes. The edit consisted of a line-by-line review of food item information: time and eating occasion, food description and amount, and food source (i.e., food eaten at home, food from home, or food eaten away from home).

Systems

- After the Pilot Study (1993), the Intake Review performed by coders was expanded and the review form was automated.
- After the Pilot Study, the FTS was revised to reflect the receipt of the Screener and the Household Questionnaires separately from the Intake Questionnaire. Other changes were made to streamline the system.

Reports

- After the CSFII/DHKS Pilot Study, adjudication reports for double-coded Survey Net entries were expanded.
- In 1995, computerized validation reports were developed to better track the progress of cases selected for validation.

4.3 Receipt and Tracking of Documents

The FTS is an automated system that was developed by Westat for the CSFII/DHKS. The system was developed to monitor the progress of documents through every step of data processing by recording when and by whom each task was completed. Household composition, document disposition, and case ID information from the Field Management System (FMS) was downloaded into the FTS weekly; during the receipt process, the clerk compared the data from the FMS to the hard-copy documents. Discrepancies were resolved by the field director.

Documents were receipted and batched at Westat according to the following procedures.

- The contents of each package were checked against the accompanying transmittal sheet completed by the interviewer.
- Documents were sorted according to document type. Screener and Household Questionnaires were kept together because they contained a great deal of interrelated information. The Intake Questionnaires for a household were also kept together to enhance the efficiency of food coding.
- For non-Intake documents, a General Edit was performed at the time of receipt to determine if the document met the minimum criteria defined by ARS.

- All non-Intake documents that met the requirements of the General Edit were receipted into the FTS. If the questionnaire did not meet the minimum criteria, or if the review revealed that an SP had been selected in error, documents were held for data retrieval or corrective action in the field. (See Section 4.5.2.2 for a discussion of the procedures for retrieving missing information.) Examples of the General Edit forms for non-Intake documents are included as Attachment 4.A.
- Intake documents were receipted and kept together in separate batches. They did not undergo a review to determine whether they met the minimum criteria at the time of receipt but rather were reviewed by Intake coders within 2 days of receipt.
- The receipt clerk also checked to see if a case had been selected for validation. Documents associated with validation cases were receipted, sorted, and held until all documents relating to the case had been received. Then portions of the documents were photocopied and sent with a validation form to the regional supervisors before further processing occurred.
- The FTS created batches (work units for the reviewers and coders) of 10 Intake or 20 non-Intake documents. The system also generated a Batch Control Form, which listed the IDs in the batch and traveled with the documents.

After batching, Intake and non-Intake documents were routed differently through data processing. The Intake documents were coded by food coders, and the non-Intake documents were coded by staff members responsible for coding only non-Intake documents. After coding, the non-Intake documents were verified, keyed, and machine edited. The Intake instruments were assigned to trained food coders, and the coder's ID and the batch number were recorded in the FTS. The food coders first reviewed the questionnaires and then used Survey Net to code the Intakes. Intakes failing to meet the minimum criteria were held for data retrieval or corrective action in the field. After the Intakes had been coded, they were verified, adjudicated, and subjected to manual editing of the food item information. Non-food data was then key entered and machine edited.

The FTS produced daily and weekly reports. The daily report was simply a snapshot of the FTS files, whereas the weekly reports were more thorough. The weekly reports detailed the number and disposition of each document received, the number of documents in each processing step, the status and results of quality control operations (i.e., Survey Net verification), response rates by primary sampling unit (PSU) and income level (non-low or low) and interviewer, and the percentage of Intake Interviews completed on each day of the week. The daily snapshot and the weekly report were transmitted electronically to ARS.

4.4 Recruiting and Training Data Preparation Staff

In 1994, 16 food coders were recruited to review and code Intake Questionnaires. Fourteen coders completed the training. Prior to training, the coders completed the interviewer Home Study Guide and attended 5 days of the in-person field supervisor training. They then attended a 9-day coder training session where they were instructed on how to perform the Intake Review and to code using the Survey Net system in a 9-day training session. The training included exercises in hard-copy and computerized formats. The exercises increased in complexity as the trainees became more comfortable with the Survey Net software. Coders were given a manual containing sections for all topics covered in the training, the *General Instructions for Reviewing and Coding Food Intakes*. Before the training was completed, coders were required to become certified by coding a test set of three Intakes with fewer than five errors per Intake.

All 14 coders successfully completed the training and were certified. In 1995, two additional coders were trained and certified, and in 1996, a food coder from the CSFII Pilot Study returned to the study and became certified to code Intake questionnaires.

Throughout the survey, Westat trained 17 food coders to review and code Intake Questionnaires. By the end of the 1996 survey year, 11 of the 17 remained. In 1994, one coder was reassigned to another project because of productivity problems, and one coder left to return to school. In 1995, one coder left for another job, one left for personal reasons, and two were released to another project because the workload did not support all 14 coders.

In 1994, four coders were trained to code non-Intake documents. In 1995, one of the non-Intake coders assumed the receipt clerk position and was replaced by an experienced Westat coder. In 1996, two additional Westat coders were assigned to code non-Intake documents. Non-Intake coders were given 3 days of training from the materials developed for the 1994-95 training. They received the manual, *General Instructions for Reviewing and Coding Non-Intake Questions*, and codebooks for each non-Intake document. The manual contained an introduction to the collection of non-Intake data, the data flow, the General Edit, and Westat's coding conventions. The codebooks included file layouts, precodes, special notes to coders, and logics used in machine editing. Training exercises were scripted to incorporate many of the data problems the coders would encounter. Exercises were corrected and annotated to provide feedback to the trainees. One-hundred percent of their work was verified until their error rate was at an acceptable level and then 10 percent of their work was verified.

Throughout the survey, Westat trained seven non-Intake coders. In 1994, two coders hired for the summer left to return to school. In 1995, one coder became a receipt control clerk for the project. In 1996, one coder left for personal reasons, and another became a receipt control clerk for the project.

Experience from the previous 2 survey years had shown us that the best way to train a receipt clerk was to train gradually over a period of 1 to 3 months. The best trainer was an experienced receipt clerk with a background in coding. During the training period, the experienced clerk would manage the flow of documents and resolve problems as they occurred. In this way, the novice receipt clerk was able to concentrate on learning the many tasks involved with receipt and preparation for the weekly delivery.

From 1994 to 1996, eight receipt clerks were hired and trained. In 1994 and 1995, two clerks left to assume other positions at Westat. Also in 1995, a receipt clerk left because she was unable to work the required number of hours. In 1996, three receipt clerks left for personal reasons and one left to assume another position.

4.5 Processing Intake Questionnaires

4.5.1 Introduction

Within 2 days of an Intake's receipt at Westat, the coders performed an Intake Review. The results of the review were summarized and reported to the field supervisors and the interviewers as needed. If an Intake was missing critical information, data retrieval was conducted in an attempt to obtain the information.

The coding of 10 percent of Intakes was verified by having a second coder independently enter the information into Survey Net. The two entries were compared using adjudication reports developed by Westat, and the results were used to provide the coders with feedback. Throughout the 3 years, coder error rates were 0.2 percent. The Survey Net system has a feature that allowed coders to enter comments and questions into a "notepad" file. The coding supervisors reviewed notepad entries for each Intake and provided feedback when necessary. The supervisors also reviewed all unknown foods, foods not available in Survey Net, and recipes that the coders modified.

The non-food questions on the Intake Questionnaires were manually coded, verified by having a second coder check the accuracy of each coded response, key entered using the Tartan data entry system, and machine edited using programs developed with Westat's COED software. Survey Net data, non-food data, and the hard-copy Intake Questionnaires were delivered to ARS weekly.

Figure 4-1 illustrates the data flow and processing steps for Intake data.

4.5.2 Intake Review

4.5.2.1 Introduction to the Review Process

Procedures were developed to monitor the quality of the Intake data and to provide the interviewers with timely feedback. The in-house review process for the Main Survey evolved from the procedures used on the Pilot Study. The review was automated to decrease the time required to complete the review and produce a document that would provide detailed feedback to the field staff and summary information on the quality of each interviewer's work. Exhibit 4-1 shows a completed computerized Intake Review Form.

The review of each Intake included three parts:

1. An edit to determine whether the Intake met ARS's minimum criteria for completeness;
2. A line-by-line review of the description and quantities collected about each reported food; and
3. A check for general interviewer errors in recording.

Figure 4-1. Data flow and processing steps for Intake data

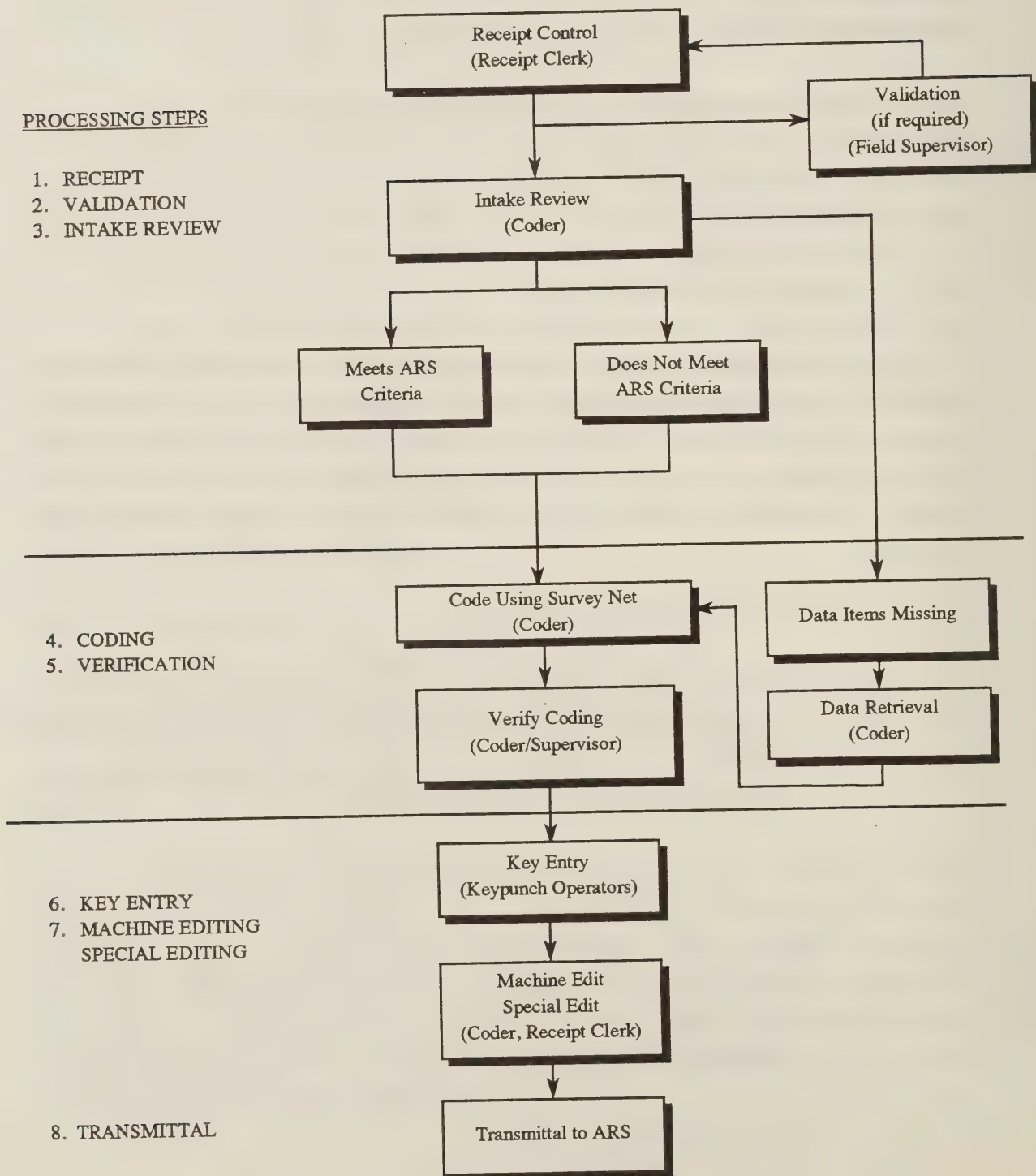


Exhibit 4-1. Screen from the automated Intake Review

INTAKE REVIEW

PAGE NO.: 1

Household+Sp id+Intake(1 or 2): 2071141129 - 02 - 2

PART 1 - INTAKE MINIMUM CRITERIA

Interviewer Initials: KAY Date of Review: 06DEC1995
Coder/Reviewer ID : 005 Batch Number : 2991

Total Number of Food Items in Food/Drink Column : 14
1. Number of Food Items with NO Description : 0 0 %
2. Number of Food Items with NO Amount : 0 0 %
3. Meals reported by the SP with NO Foods/Amounts? : N

Did Intake meet minimum criteria? : Y
Reason(s) Intake did NOT meet min criteria : / /

PART 2 - DETAILED MISSING FOOD INFORMATION

Line #	Missing Food	Missing Detail
5	Apple	Small, medium or large apple?
6	Bread on pb sandwich	Regular, thick or thin slices?
12	Ice cream	Anything added to ice cream?

GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT THE INTAKE: It looks as though you used the FIB well for most foods. Good job.

PART 3 - GENERAL INTERVIEWER ERRORS

No editing marks on the Intake -----> :
Combination is not bracketed -----> :
Eating occasion is blank -----> :
Time of eating occasion is blank -----> :
AM/PM is not circled for time of eating occasion -----> :
Data Retrieval is incorrectly recorded. -----> :
Writing is difficult to read -----> :
Not enough space used to record descriptions -----> :
Quick List - No underline after first pass -----> :
Quick List - Items are not transferred to Food/Drink column --> :
Reference to another food item is unclear -----> :
Nothing Else - is not written at the end of the Intake -----> :
Skip pattern(s) incorrect for Q: -----> :
Interviewer observation incomplete. -----> :

Other:

4.5.2.2 Minimum Criteria for Intakes

To be considered complete, an Intake had to include the following:

1. Sample descriptive data (i.e., segment identification and housing unit identifiers);
2. The SP's first name or other suitable designation and his or her person identification number;
3. The SP's age or date of birth;
4. The date and day of the week on which the Intake interview was conducted;
5. At least one food or beverage for each eating occasion reported by the SP [i.e., if the food record indicated an eating occasion but did not list the food(s) or beverage(s) consumed, the Intake would not be considered complete];
6. Sufficient detail to permit coding for at least 75 percent of the reported foods; and
7. Information on quantity consumed for at least 85 percent of the reported foods.

Of the 31,406 CSFII 1994-96 Intake Questionnaires delivered to ARS, only 25 did not meet the minimum criteria. Twenty of the 25 Intake Questionnaires did not meet the minimum criteria because no food(s) or beverage(s) was reported for an eating occasion. Four Intake Questionnaires did not meet minimum criteria because amounts were absent from more than 15 percent of the foods reported. One Intake Questionnaire did not meet minimum criteria because both of the previously mentioned criteria were not met.

Initially, approximately 316 Intakes were determined not to meet minimum criteria when they were reviewed at Westat. Because Intake Questionnaires are reviewed within 2 days of receipt, data retrieval from the interviewer or the SP was possible while the interview was still relatively fresh in their minds. For example, if an Intake was missing a description of a meal eaten away from home by a young child, the coder called the daycare or other source identified on the Household Folder Call Record. Or, if the quantity and/or descriptive information was missing, the coder called the SP in an attempt to retrieve the information. Although in-house data retrieval efforts were largely successful, 25 Intakes still did not meet the minimum criteria after data retrieval.¹ The main reasons were as follows:

¹ Twenty-five additional Day 1 Intake Questionnaires did not meet minimum criteria. With the agreement of both Westat and ARS, complete Day 2 Intake data provided by these six SPs replaced the incomplete Day 1 data, so that the Day 1 Intake was then considered complete and meeting minimum criteria. The Day 2 Intake received a unique nonresponse disposition code (disposition code F25).

1. Older SPs could not remember what they ate;
2. The information could not be obtained from the daycare provider or school (i.e., the parent refused to give consent to call the daycare or school, the daycare or school refused to provide the information, the SP or daycare had no telephone, or the daycare or school no longer had the meal information); and
3. The SP had moved and could not be located.

Table 4-1 illustrates the demographics of SPs whose questionnaires did not meet the minimum criteria.

Table 4-1. Demographics of SPs with Day 1 and Day 2 Intake Questionnaires that did not meet minimum criteria during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 (n=25)

Age/sex	Day 1	Day 2	Total
<6 years	5	13	18
6-11 years	0	1	1
>11 years	2	4	6
Total	7	18	25
Male	5	11	16
Female	2	7	9
Total	7	18	25

4.5.2.3 Missing Detail for Food Items

Interviewers were trained to use the probes in the FIB to obtain the necessary detail for each reported food. The probes included very specific information about the food, such as the preparation method, quantity, type of fat used, brand, dilution, and whether or not salt was added. If the SP could not answer a probe, the interviewer was required to document the response as a "don't know" (D.K.) on the Intake. The coder used the FIB to perform a line-by-line review of each reported food item. On the Review Form, the coder noted the line number, food type, and any missing probes. Exhibit 4-2 is a page on cooked cereals from the FIB to illustrate the detailed probes required when reporting foods.

CEREALS, PASTA, RICE

Food/Drink Category	Q4. Description of Food/Drink	Q5. How much of this (FOOD) did you actually (eat/drink)?
<p>Cooked Cereals</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div> <p>Salt: Was salt used in cooking or preparing the (FOOD)? (DK SALT, NO SALT, SALT USED)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> <p>Fat: Was any kind of fat or oil used in cooking or preparing the (FOOD)? (DK FAT, NO FAT, FAT USED) If fat used – What kind?</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> <p>Other ingredients: Was anything else added in cooking? If yes – What was it?</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>ADDITIONS: Did you add anything to the (FOOD)? RECORD EACH ADDITION ON A SEPARATE LINE IN THE FOOD/DRINK COLUMN, COMPLETE Q5 FOR THE ORIGINAL FOOD, AND THEN ASK Q4 AND Q5 FOR EACH ADDITION. Examples: <i>Milk or cream, pages 6, 8</i> <i>Sugar or sugar substitute, page 20</i> <i>Fruit, page 31</i> <i>Butter, margarine, page 77</i></p> </div>	<p>KIND: What kind was it? (Was it oatmeal, cream of wheat, cornmeal mush, grits, kasha, whole wheat...?)</p> <p>BRAND: What was the brand name?</p> <p>TYPE: Was it regular-cooking, instant, or quick? If instant – Was it plain or flavored?</p> <p>PREPARATION: How was it prepared? Liquid: Was it made with milk, water...? If prepared with milk – Was the milk whole, lowfat (1%, 2%), skim...?</p> <p>IF VOLUME: How much? (Tsp, Tbsp, Cup) (SPECIFY DRY OR COOKED)</p> <p>IF WEIGHT: What was the package weight and portion eaten? (DRY ONLY) (Example: 1/2 of 3/4 WO package)</p>	

By reviewing the results of the first quarter of Intakes from Year 1 (1994), Westat attempted to develop a measure of quality on the level of missing detail that still permitted adequate coding of most foods using the most specific code and quantity available in Survey Net. The conclusion was that 20 percent or less missing detail still allowed for high-quality coding.

Throughout the survey, interviewers continued to demonstrate improvement in the quality of Intake data collected. The percentage of interviewers with less than 20 percent missing detail on their Intakes increased from 66 percent in 1994 to 94 percent in 1996. Table 4-2² shows that the percentage of interviewers with less than 20 percent missing detail on their Intakes was 66 percent in the first year, 89 percent in the second year, and 94 percent in the third year. Also, the average percentage of missing detail decreased from 17 percent in 1994 to 9 percent in 1996. The average percentage of foods with missing detail throughout the survey was 12 percent. The two most common missing details in the CSFII 1994-96 were quantity consumed and notation of "no adds" was not made on the Intake.

Table 4-2. Interviewer performance measures

	1994	1995	1996	All 3 years
Percentage of interviewers with less than 20% missing detail	66	89	94	84
Percentage of missing detail on Intakes	17	11	9	12
Number of general interviewer errors per Intake	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9

4.5.2.4 General Interviewer Errors

In addition to providing an insufficient description of reported foods, interviewers could make other types of errors. To accommodate the documentation of these other errors, the Review Form listed the 14 most common types of mistakes discovered on the Pilot Study.

² To compare interviewer performance across the 3 survey years, percentages are based on data from interviewers who worked all 3 years and may vary from those reported in annual Survey Operations Reports. Percentages in the annual reports are based on data from interviewers who worked for all four quarters of a given survey year.

A way of looking at interviewer performance is to examine the average number of general errors per Intake. The results shown in Table 4-2 indicate that the average number of errors per Intake declined from 1.4 in 1994 to 0.6 in 1996. The three most common mistakes made by the interviewers on the CSFII 1996 are described below. These three errors account for 49 percent of the total general interviewer errors made during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.

1. **Am/pm Not Recorded.** Interviewers were required to record the time that the food was consumed, and they frequently failed to note whether it was am or pm.
2. **Combination Not Bracketed.** The interviewers were to bracket foods eaten as a combination. For example, if the interviewer recorded 1 cup of coffee on the first line of the Intake Questionnaire and 1 tablespoon of milk on the second, but did not bracket these food items, a coder did not know whether to code them separately or as a combination. This results in a loss of some information about foods consumed together.
3. **No Editing Marks Visible on the Intake.** Interviewers were instructed to edit an Intake with blue pencil and initial the cover sheet when the edit was completed.

As Figure 4-2 shows, the percentage of Intakes affected by the three most common interviewer errors declined throughout the survey.

4.5.2.5 Feedback to the Field Staff

Throughout the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, the results of the review were sent to the regional supervisors. If an identified problem required immediate attention, an E-mail was sent to the supervisor and the interviewer. A photocopy of the completed questionnaire was also sent to the interviewer if it was necessary to illustrate the error.

Review forms were sent to the interviewer if the level of missing detail exceeded 20 percent and/or if the interviewer made three or more general errors. When new interviewers joined the survey, they received the review forms for all of their Intakes for their first quarter of work. If an interviewer's work was satisfactory, the review forms for subsequent quarters were printed out according to the guidelines specified above. The automated review system also produced a series of reports by interviewer that helped Westat monitor the quality of each interviewer's work. The summary reports helped to indicate when

Error 1 = AM/PM not circled for time and eating occasion
 Error 2 = Combination not bracketed
 Error 3 = No editing marks found on Intake

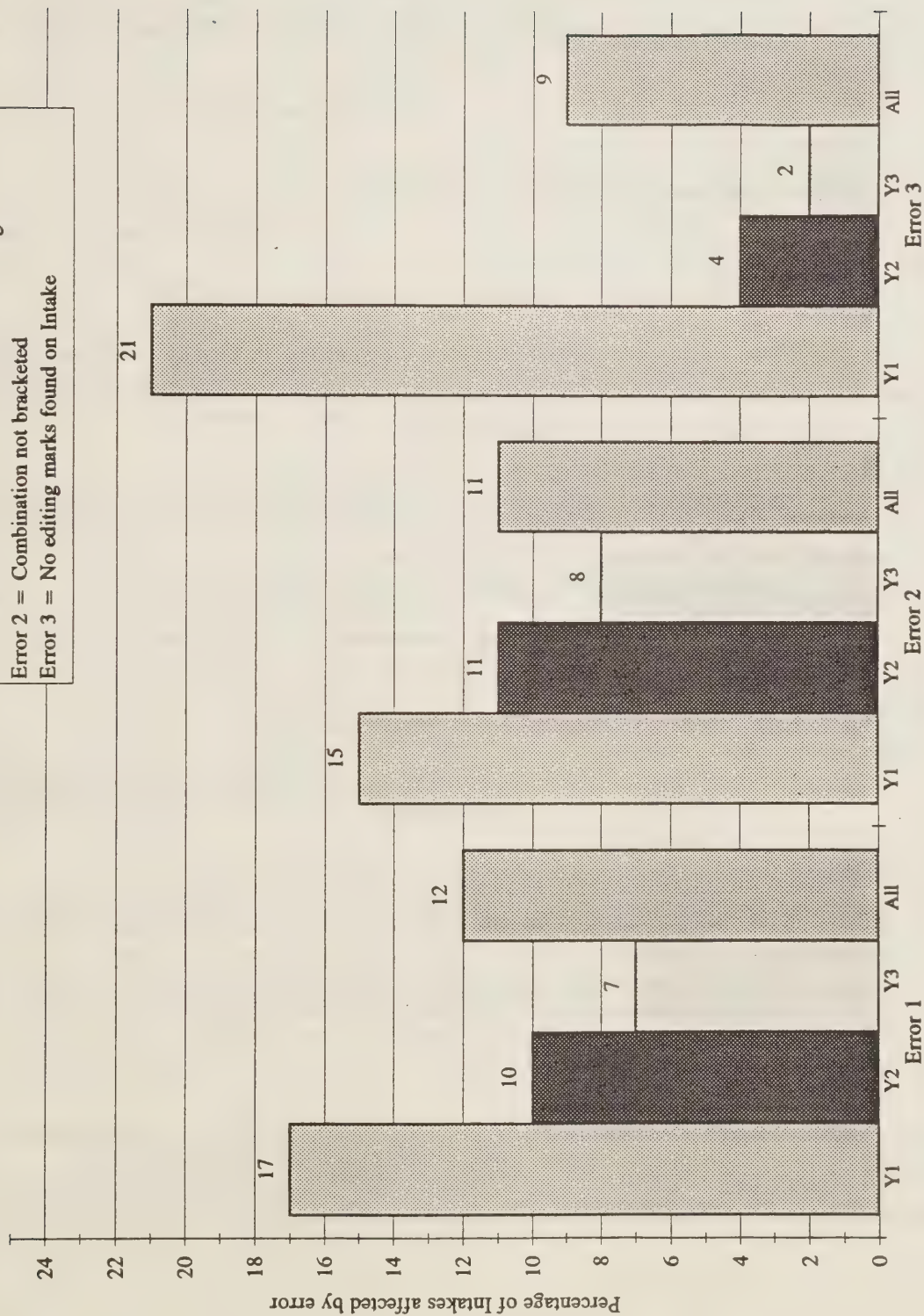


Figure 4-2. Type of error as a percentage of total Intakes, by year and for all years

interviewer retraining was needed and to identify issues requiring discussion in a newsletter or a memo to the interviewers.

(For a more detailed description of feedback to the field staff, see Section 4.5.2.5 in the annual Survey Operations Reports.)

4.5.3 Survey Net Coding of Intakes

4.5.3.1 Introduction

Food coding was accomplished using the Survey Net system. The system had many advantages over the hard-copy USDA Code Manual that was used on previous ARS food consumption surveys. The system included the following major features:

- Automated access to a very large food database and its component parts, including food and gram-weight descriptions and a recipe file;
- Searching capabilities that locate suitable food codes quickly and easily;
- Fast and accurate automated conversion of quantity information to gram-weight equivalents;
- The flexibility to change ingredients in standard recipes;
- A "copy" feature that allowed coders to copy foods within an Intake (for foods that an SP ate more than once) or between Intakes (for foods that were eaten by more than one SP in a household);
- The "unknown" feature, which allowed coders to enter food descriptions not available in the database and enabled other coders to use these descriptions; and
- Documentation of the decision-making process through a notepad feature, which enhanced communication between coders, supervisors, and ARS.

ARS updated Survey Net several times during the CSFII 1994-96 to incorporate new food information and to resolve unknown foods and recipe modifications. Throughout the survey, six system enhancements were made to Survey Net to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the coding operation.

The food database was upgraded 15 times to incorporate additions such as new foods, weights, and nutrient information. One-hundred fifty-one weekly food database updates were made that provided resolution about unknown foods and recipe modifications.

4.5.3.2 Number of Food Items Per Intake

Three different measures collected in the CSFII 1994-96 concerned the number of food items captured on an Intake Questionnaire:

1. The number of foods reported "above the line" on the Quick List,
2. The number of foods reported in the Food/Drink and Additions column, and
3. The number of foods coded in Survey Net.

Measures 1 and 2 above are based on what was reported by the SP. The foods "above the line" on the Quick List represent what the SPs reported on the first pass through the Intake. In the first pass, the interviewer asked the SPs to report a list of all foods eaten the previous day using any recall strategy they desired. The interviewer then got a more detailed list of foods by probing for additions, such as cream in coffee, giving the SPs an opportunity to recall food items they initially forgot. In the third and final pass, the interviewer reviewed with the SPs the list of foods reported to elicit more foods and eating occasions not previously mentioned. The number of foods reported in the Food/Drink and Additions column includes foods from the Quick List as well as those reported during more detailed probing in the second and third passes through the Intake.

The third measure, the number of foods coded in Survey Net, varies somewhat from what the SPs reported. Some foods reported as a single item were coded as more than one food in Survey Net. For example, a sandwich might be reported as a single food in the Food/Drink and Additions column of the Intake; however, depending on the amount of detailed information obtained about the sandwich (i.e., type and amount of bread and filling), the sandwich might be coded with a single sandwich code or with separate codes for each ingredient.

The average numbers of reported and coded foods per Intake for the 3 survey years combined are listed in Table 4-3. These numbers were fairly consistent across the survey years.

Table 4-3. Average number of food items per Intake during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Intake	Reported on Quick List	Reported in Food/Drink and Additions Column	Coded in Survey Net
Day 1	9.3	12.3	14.3
Day 2	9.3	12.0	13.9

4.5.3.3 Coding and Processing Times for Intakes

As Table 4-4 indicates, the average total time to review, code, and perform postcoding activities on an Intake (70 minutes) was 12 minutes less in 1996 than in 1995. As shown in Figure 4-3, average quarterly coder time for reviewing and coding an Intake was 87 minutes in the first quarter of the survey and declined to 39 minutes in the last quarter.

Table 4-4. Average number of minutes to process Intake Questionnaires

	Original contract estimate	CSFII 1994	CSFII 1995	CSFII 1996	All 3 years
		All Intakes	All Intakes	All Intakes	All Intakes
Review and coding	56	59	47	42	49
Postcoding*	17	30	35	28	31
Total time	73	89	82	70	80

* Includes notepad review, verification and adjudication, and machine editing.

In the third survey year, the average time to review and code an Intake (42 minutes) was 17 minutes less than for the first year. Machine edits and manual checks that were added to Intake postcoding activities for the second and third survey years increased postcoding time. Postcoding time averaged 17 minutes in 1994 and 28 minutes in 1996.



 Cumulative avg. no. of minutes
 Quarterly avg. no. of minutes



Figure 4-3. Code times for reviewing and coding Intakes during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Westat was required to deliver data to ARS within 30 days of receipt. Throughout the survey, Westat delivered data within 30 days of receipt for 80 percent of the deliveries, as shown in Table 4-5. In the first year, Westat staff were developing the skill and speed needed to deliver documents weekly and according to the ARS 30-day requirement. As Table 4-5 shows, Westat was able to meet the 30-day requirement for 56 percent of the deliveries in 1994, while in the second and third years of the survey, the requirement was met for 92 and 94 percent of deliveries, respectively. In 1995 and 1996, deliveries exceeded the requirement because Westat held deliveries during major holidays and inclement weather at ARS's request; staff members worked fewer hours during the holiday season; and a machine editor was absent from work for a personal emergency.

Table 4-5. Number and percentage of data deliveries made within 30 days of questionnaire receipt at Westat

	1994	1995	1996	All 3 years
Total number of deliveries	52	50	49	151
Number of deliveries within 30 days of receipt	29	46	46	121
Percent of deliveries within 30 days of receipt	56	92	94	80

Table 4-6 shows the average number of calendar days to move Intake Questionnaires through each processing step and the overall processing time, which is the average number of days between an Intake's receipt at Westat and its transmission to ARS, including time elapsed for all processing steps. The time between Intake receipt and delivery to ARS averaged 28 days for the CSFII 1994-96. The contractual requirement to deliver Intake Questionnaires within 30 days of receipt was met on average throughout the 3 years of the survey. The processing steps shown in the table are described briefly below:

- **Reviewing and Survey Net Entry.** Documents were reviewed to ensure that they met ARS's minimum criteria, and field staff feedback and entries were made into Survey Net. Non-food sections of the Intake Questionnaires were prepared for production keying.
- **Verification and Double Entry.** For 10 percent of the Intakes, a second coder re-entered the Intake data into Survey Net and reviewed the manually coded portions of the document.

Table 4-6. Average elapsed time (days) for processing Day 1 and Day 2 Intakes during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Processing step	Days to process
Reviewing and Survey Net entry	9
Verification and double entry	2
Survey Net adjudication	6
Data entry	5
Machine edit	6
Transmittal to ARS	--
Overall processing time	28

- **Manual Edits.** All Intakes received a line-by-line review of food item information, time and eating occasion, food description and amount, and food source (i.e., food eaten at home, food from home, or food eaten away from home).
- **Survey Net Adjudication.** The supervisor and senior coders reviewed a report comparing the two sets of Survey Net entries, corrected entries if necessary, and tabulated the number of coder errors. In addition, the supervisor reviewed 100 percent of the Intakes in Survey Net for notepad entries, newly modified recipes, and unknown foods. (Attachment 4.B contains the shell of the Survey Net adjudication report.)
- **Data Entry.** Non-food data on the Intakes were keyed in a production data entry environment.
- **Machine Edit.** Non-food data on the Intakes were cleaned with machine-editing programs.
- **Transmittal to ARS.** Data were electronically transmitted to ARS once a week.

4.5.3.4 Quality Control of Survey Net Coding

To verify food coding, 10 percent of the coded Intakes were re-entered into Survey Net by a second coder. A report comparing the two versions was used by the coding supervisor to adjudicate the discrepancies. The results of the adjudication process were entered into the FTS, and reports of error rates by coder were generated.

Two separate error rates were calculated for the Survey Net entries: an error rate for the food data and another for the cover sheet data (information such as SP identification number and age, interviewer name, and date of interview). Both error rates were calculated by dividing the number of fields with erroneous entries by the total number of fields. (Definitions of the fields used to determine the error rates appear in Attachment 4.C.)

As shown in Table 4-7, the error rates were extremely low, with Intake cover sheet errors averaging 0.2 percent and Survey Net coding errors averaging 0.2 percent. Discrepancy reports and error rates were regularly reviewed with individual coders and at biweekly meetings where all questions and problems were discussed. All notepad entries, modified recipes, and unknown food entries were also reviewed and corrected by the supervisor.

Table 4-7. Survey Net coder error rates during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Intake	Coder error rate (percentage of fields with errors)	
	Cover sheet data	Food data
Day 1	0.2	0.2
Day 2	0.3	0.3
Average	0.2	0.2

Throughout the survey, the coding supervisor reviewed all Intakes with notepad entries, unknown foods or weights, and newly created recipe modifications. In 1995, a manual review was implemented to confirm that all information on the hard-copy Intakes was coded in Survey Net. The coding supervisor and a select group of senior coders performed a line-by-line review of food item information for each Intake. ARS also reviewed 10 percent of the Intake Questionnaires and provided regular written feedback to the data preparation manager. The feedback forms from ARS contained comments on coder errors for each batch of Intakes reviewed. The batches were identified by coder ID, and coder-specific comments were given to the appropriate coder for reference. The sets of comments were compiled in a notebook for review by all coders. Comments from ARS's feedback forms were often a source of agenda items for the coder meetings, which ARS attended periodically throughout the year.

4.6 Processing Non-Intake Documents

4.6.1 Processing Steps

Non-Intake documents (the Screener, Household Questionnaire, DHKS Questionnaire, Household Folder, NIRF, DHKS Folder, and DHKS NIRF) followed a slightly different processing path than Intake documents. Figure 4-4 shows the data flow and processing steps for non-Intake data. At receipt, non-Intake documents underwent a General Edit to determine whether the document met ARS's minimum criteria for completeness. The document was then either entered into the FTS (if it satisfied the minimum criteria) or held for problem resolution (if it did not meet the criteria).

Reviewed and receipted documents that were flagged for validation were photocopied and sent to the field supervisors, who conducted the validation interviews. Documents proceeded to manual coding, and 10 percent underwent coding verification. Coded documents were then sent to Westat's data entry shop for key entry. Keyed data were machine edited until they were completely cleaned and ready for delivery to ARS.

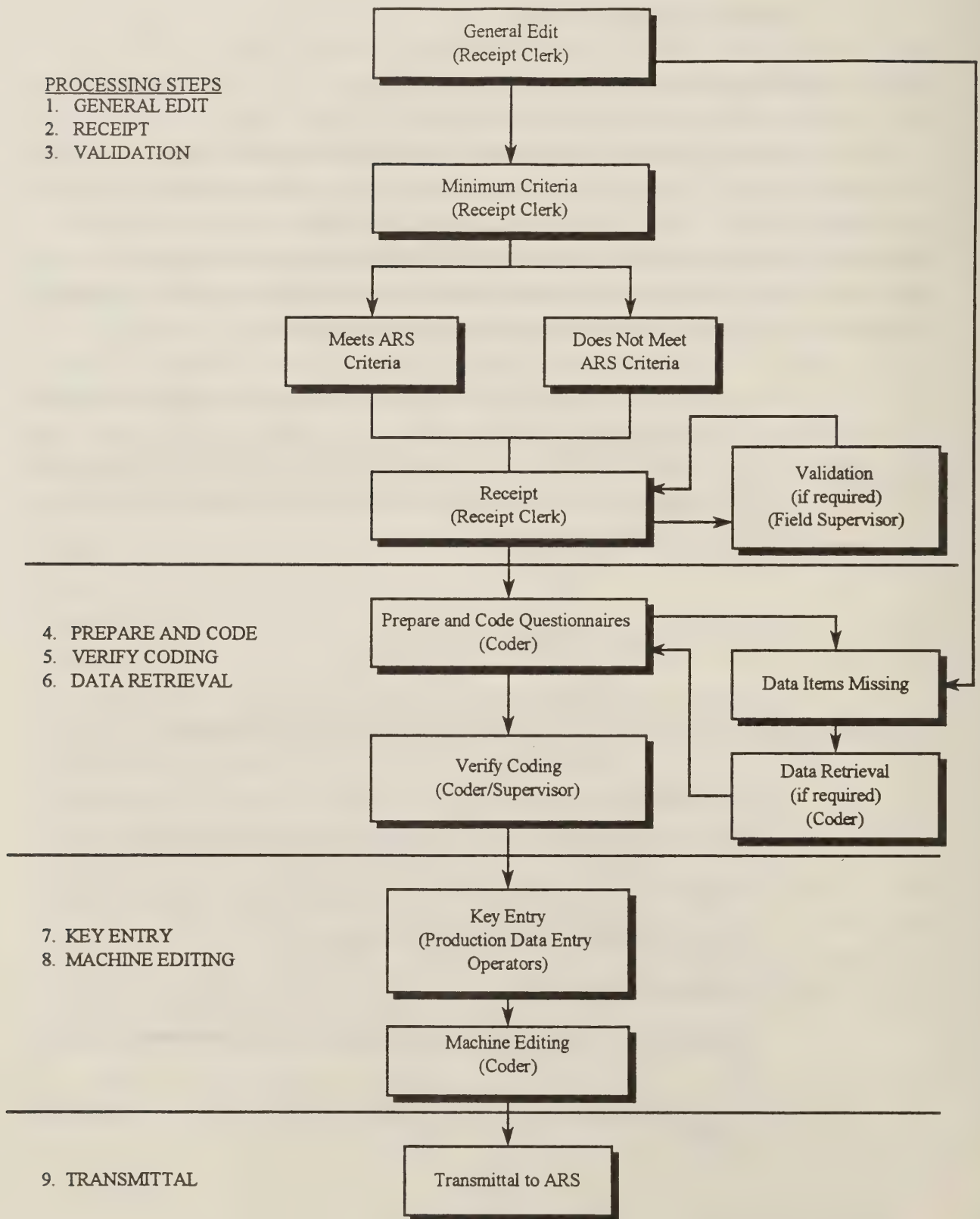
4.6.2 Review of Non-Intake Documents

The General Edit determined whether a non-Intake document met the minimum criteria established by ARS. To be considered complete, each document had to include the following information:

Screener/Household Questionnaire

1. Sample descriptive data (i.e., segment identification and housing unit identifiers);
2. For participating households, income information from the Screener (if necessary);
3. Complete information on the household enumeration;
4. The date of the interview;
5. A response to the Screener question concerning the number of people in the household; and
6. A sufficient level of detail to permit the coding of at least 85 percent of the appropriate questions.

Figure 4-4. Data flow and processing steps for non-Intake data



DHKS Questionnaire

1. Sample descriptive data (i.e., segment identification and housing unit identifiers);
2. The SP's first name or another suitable designation; and
3. A sufficient level of detail to permit the coding of at least 85 percent of the appropriate questions.

Household and DHKS Folders

1. The results, date, and time of each contact attempt (including the interview date and time).

The General Edit of the Screener also included a review of whether the SP was selected properly. If an SP had been selected in error, the field supervisor and the interviewer were notified by E-mail and corrective action was taken if possible. If the Screener failed to meet the minimum criteria, a coder attempted data retrieval with the interviewer. Approximately 1.0 percent of all non-Intake documents required data retrieval. Ninety-nine percent of the data retrieval attempts for those documents were successful. The General Edit forms are included in Attachment 4.A.

4.6.3 Processing of Non-Intake Documents

Processing of non-Intake documents included manual coding and data entry in Westat's production data entry shop. Manual coding involved reviewing interviewer entries in the completed documents and preparing them for data entry. This coding included correcting interviewer errors, zero-filling, designating fields to be skipped, entering codes for "don't know" and "refused" responses, and translating marginal notes into codes. Ten percent of the manual coding of non-Intake documents was verified through dependent review (i.e., by having a second coder visually review the manual coding and identify errors).

The non-Intake documents were then key entered using programs developed with the Tartan system of data entry hardware and software. Data entry into the Tartan system was 100 percent verified through a second entry by a different operator.

After the non-Intake items had been entered, the data were machine edited using programs developed with COED, a Westat software system for cleaning survey data. COED was first used to create

a codebook that included the file layouts, acceptable codes for each field, skip pattern specifications, and special editing instructions for use in manual coding. The source code for the codebook was then used to generate machine-editing programs, which verified that keyed data were within the acceptable ranges for a particular field and that skip patterns had been followed correctly. An extensive set of special programs were also written to check the relationships between the FTS and COED data and between COED data sets (for the non-Intake documents) or between the FTS and Survey Net data (for the Intake documents). For example, a program was written to check that the FTS disposition code for each document matched what was in the COED records. An additional check compared information in the Household Questionnaire and the Screener to ensure that individuals eligible for school breakfast and lunch programs were 5 to 18 years old. When discrepant data had been resolved, the data were delivered to ARS. Non-Intake data were electronically transmitted to ARS once a week.

The quality of non-Intake coding improved throughout the survey year. Verifiers and machine editors gave the coders direct feedback on their errors. In addition, regular coder meetings were held to discuss coding decisions, code changes, and feedback from ARS's review of the data.

4.6.4 Coding and Processing Times for Non-Intake Documents

Coders documented the number of hours they worked each day and the number of non-Intake documents they reviewed and coded. In the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, the coding of a non-Intake document required an average of 5 minutes. The non-Intake documents were delivered to ARS within 30 days of their receipt at Westat.

Table 4-8 shows that the average number of calendar days required to move the non-Intake documents through all processing steps ranged from 21 to 24 days. Throughout the survey, Westat met the contractual requirement to deliver documents within 30 days of receipt.

Table 4-8. Average elapsed time (days) for processing Screener, Household Questionnaire, Household Folder, DHKS Questionnaire, and DHKS Folder during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96

Processing step	Document			
	Screener	Household Questionnaire	Household Folder	DHKS*
Coding	9	7	9	8
Coding verification	<1	<1	<1	<1
Data entry	8	8	8	8
Machine edit	6	6	6	6
Transmittal to ARS	1	--	1	--
Overall processing time	24	21	24	22

*Questionnaire and Folder.

The processing steps shown in this table are described briefly below.

- **Coding.** Coding consisted of manually writing into the questionnaire or form the codes or data that were to be key entered.
- **Coding Verification.** Verification was the process of coders dependently reviewing, correcting, and noting errors in each other's work. (Adjudication is not required with dependent verification.)
- **Data Entry.** Data were keyed in a production data entry environment.
- **Machine Edit.** Keyed data were cleaned with separate machine-editing programs.
- **Transmittal to ARS.** Data were transmitted electronically to ARS once a week. Hard-copy documents matched to the electronic data were delivered to ARS on the same day.

4.7 Delivery of Data to ARS

Electronic data with matching hard-copy documents were delivered to ARS every week. A list of batches by document type was also included to identify the contents of the delivery. Electronic data were transmitted by cc:Mail.

Modems and regular telephone lines were used to transmit data and other information during the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96. The cc:Mail and cc:Mail Remote packages were used for the following transactions:

1. Daily delivery of FTS files;
2. Weekly delivery of data files and reports;
3. Transfer of entire files of recipes and unknown foods for purposes of comparison; and
4. Miscellaneous communications.

Daily Deliveries

A snapshot of the FTS files was produced each day and transmitted electronically to ARS. The system automatically compressed a copy of the FTS files into a zip file, built the text of the cc:Mail message listing the files being delivered, assembled the text and the files into a single package, and sent it to the ARS mailbox on Westat's network. The entire process took less than 5 minutes. When they were ready to receive the message, the staff at ARS used cc:Mail Remote to connect to Westat's network and download the message. The process worked well at both Westat and ARS.

Weekly Deliveries

Weekly deliveries of data files and reports were scheduled for the Tuesday of every week. The data delivery consisted of the following:

- A cover memo;
- Survey Net files;
- Flat files containing non-food data from the Day 1 and Day 2 Intake Questionnaires; data from the Screener, Household, and DHKS Questionnaires; data from the Household Folder; and a file named CONTENTS, which listed the files being delivered with that week's message;
- Hard-copy data matched to the data in the flat files; and

- Hard-copy problem cards, code changes, decision logs, and keying error reports.

At times, more than 200 files (including reports and Survey Net index files, recipe files, unknown food files, and various flat files) were transmitted during a single week. An automated process examined the FTS database for files marked as ready for delivery and produced (1) a list for use in assembling hard-copy documents to be delivered to ARS and (2) a set of computer files that were used by the compression routine to determine the computer (VAX or PC file server), directory, and name of each file in the shipment. The hard-copy list of delivery files was reviewed and approved by the data preparation manager before a clerk created the cc:Mail delivery message.

The system built the draft cc:Mail message, assembled the zip files, created the contents list, and attached the files to the message for review. The message and files were then transmitted to ARS's mailbox on the Westat network.

5. DOCUMENTATION OF PROBABILITIES OF SELECTION AND CALCULATION OF SAMPLING WEIGHTS

In general, the analysis of survey data from complex sample designs requires the use of weights to compensate for variable probabilities of selection, differential nonresponse rates, and possible deficiencies in the sampling frame (e.g., undercoverage of certain population groups). For the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS 1994-96), the overall probabilities of selection were designed to vary by sex, age, and income level in order to meet specified precision goals for sex-age-income subgroups. For example, for the CSFII/DHKS 1996 (the third of 3 survey years), these probabilities ranged from approximately 1 in 70,000 for females aged 30 to 39 years to approximately 1 in 9,000 for low-income males aged 50 to 59 years. Also, the occasional use of special subsampling procedures to control the workload in a few area segments, and the adjustment of sampling rates in 1995 and 1996 (as described in Section 2.5.1) introduced additional variation in the overall selection probabilities.

The base weight associated with a sample person (SP) is equal to the reciprocal of the probability of including that person in the sample. The base weights inflate the sample to the population if there is no nonresponse or noncoverage in the survey. For the CSFII/DHKS, nonresponse can occur at different stages of data collection, for example, (1) before the enumeration of SPs in the household, (2) after household enumeration and the selection of SPs but before the completion of the Day 1 Intake interview, (3) after the Day 1 Intake interview but before the completion of the Day 2 Intake interview, and (4) after the Day 1 Intake interview but before the completion of the DHKS interview. In addition, nonresponse to the Household Questionnaire can occur after the selection of SPs in eligible households. Noncoverage arises when some members of the survey population have no chance of being selected into the sample. With the CSFII/DHKS, noncoverage can occur from incomplete listings of dwelling units (DUs) in selected segments or incomplete listings of persons within DUs.

To compensate for nonresponse and noncoverage, weights were calculated for each survey year in the following steps. First, a base weight equal to the reciprocal of the probability of selection was assigned to each SP selected for the study. The base weights were then adjusted for nonresponse within homogeneous classes defined by variables that were determined to be correlated with response rates. Finally, the nonresponse-adjusted weights were calibrated to population estimates from the appropriate year of the March Current Population Survey (CPS) to compensate for random variation in the observed sample counts and possible undercoverage of certain groups in the area sample frame.

As described in detail in the following sections, two sets of annual weights were calculated: a set of weights for the Day 1 Intake interviews and another set for the DHKS interviews. In addition, a set of weights for analysis of the combined 3-year CSFII/DHKS data sets was also constructed (see Section 5.4). Finally, jackknife replicate weights were calculated to permit variance estimation.

5.1 Development of Base Weights

The base weight associated with an SP is the reciprocal of the overall probability of including that person in the study. For the CSFII/DHKS, SPs were selected through a complex multistage sample design involving the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs), area segments within PSUs, DUs within segments, and finally persons (SPs) within households. Consequently, the following components were required to calculate the overall probabilities of selection:

1. The probability of selecting the PSU (P_h);
2. The probability of selecting the segment (or chunk) within the PSU (S_{hi});
3. The probability of selecting the household within the segment (H_{hij});
4. The probability that a household identified through the "missed structure procedure" was retained for the sample (H_{hij}^R);
5. The probability of selecting an eligible person (SP) in sex-age-income domain α within the household for the Intake interviews ($I_{\alpha hijk}$); and
6. The probability of selecting an eligible respondent within the household for the DHKS (I/q_j).

It should be noted that, in a few instances, a sampled segment was so large that it was divided into two or more subsegments of approximately equal size (called "chunks"). One subsegment, within which households were to be listed, was then randomly selected with probability proportional to estimated size. In these cases, the chunk was considered to be the segment, and the S_{hi} 's as defined above reflected the probability of selecting the given chunk within the original segment. In other words, if S_{hs}^o was the probability of selecting the original segment and C_{hsi} was the probability of selecting the chunk within the segment, the overall probability of selecting chunk i in segment s was $S_{hi} = S_{hs}^o C_{hsi}$.

Also, note that the factor H_{hij}^R applies to a few segments in which the number of DUs to be sampled through the missed structure procedure exceeded 10. In such cases, a random subsample of DUs was retained in the study. DUs identified through the missed structure procedure were subsampled solely to control the interviewing workload within the segment, and subsampling applied only to DUs identified through the missed structure procedure. Any additional DUs identified through the related but distinct "missed DU" procedure were not subsampled (i.e., all such DUs were retained in the sample).

The goal of sampling was to select self-weighting samples of SPs within each sex-age-income domain. Thus, in segments for which $H_{hij}^R = 1$, the overall probability of selecting person k in sex-age-income domain α in household j in segment (chunk) i in PSU h is expressed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\alpha hijk} &= P_h S_{hi} H_{hij} I_{\alpha hijk} \\ &= 1/K_{\alpha}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where K_{α} depends on the sex-age-income domain to which the SP was assigned at the time of screening and on the year/quarter of data collection. The term H_{hij} in formula (1) is the within-segment sampling rate used to select households in the segment (or chunk) and was designed to yield self-weighting national samples of households for each year of the study. The term K_{α} in formula (1) is the reciprocal of the overall rate of selecting persons in domain α and can be thought of as the "desired" base weight. The values of K_{α} varied by year/quarter and are summarized in Tables 5-1A and 5-1E by sex-age-income domain.

The actual base weight for an SP in domain α was computed as follows:

$$w_{\alpha hijk}^{\text{base}} = K_{\alpha} / H_{hij}^R \quad (2)$$

which in almost all cases is equal to the desired base weight.

It should be noted that the weights given by formula (2) applied to SPs 1 year of age or older. For infants under 1 year of age, the weights were derived differently. This is because infants under 1 year of age were included in the CSFII/DHKS sample whenever another eligible SP (1 year old or older) was selected from the household. Therefore, the probability of selecting an infant for the CSFII/DHKS was the same as the probability of retaining that household for the CSFII/DHKS.

Table 5-1A. Desired SP base weights and within-household sampling rates for the CSFII/DHKS 1994 by sex-age-income domain

Sex-age income domain	Income group based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	Sex	Age group (years)	Probability of selecting an SP within house-hold ($I_{\alpha hijk}$)	Desired base weight (K_{α})
1	Non-low income	Male	1-2	1.0000	10,925.20
2			3-5	0.6835	15,983.75
3			6-11	0.3246	33,655.55
4			12-19	0.2566	42,584.10
5			20-29	0.2099	52,038.33
6			30-39	0.1980	55,189.90
7			40-49	0.2473	44,184.12
8			50-59	0.3641	30,004.88
9			60-69	0.4218	25,902.47
10			70+	0.4815	22,691.13
11		Female	1-2	1.0000	10,925.20
12			3-5	0.6835	15,983.75
13			6-11	0.3463	31,552.87
14			12-19	0.2658	41,101.56
15			20-29	0.2037	53,628.15
16			30-39	0.1735	62,985.05
17			40-49	0.2254	48,462.68
18			50-59	0.3463	31,552.87
19			60-69	0.3536	30,897.32
20			70+	0.3246	33,655.55
21	Low income	Male	1-2	1.0000	10,925.20
22			3-5	0.6835	15,983.75
23			6-11	0.3788	28,838.40
24			12-19	0.3788	28,838.40
25			20-29	0.4592	23,791.50
26			30-39	0.4592	23,791.50
27			40-49	0.7809	13,989.90
28			50-59	1.0000	10,925.20
29			60-69	0.8337	13,105.06
30			70+	0.6946	15,728.27
31		Female	1-2	1.0000	10,925.20
32			3-5	0.6835	15,983.75
33			6-11	0.3641	30,004.88
34			12-19	0.3536	30,897.32
35			20-29	0.2997	36,456.04
36			30-39	0.2997	36,456.04
37			40-49	0.5482	19,928.62
38			50-59	0.6697	16,312.45
39			60-69	0.4592	23,791.50
40			70+	0.3246	33,655.55

Table 5-1B. Desired SP base weights and within-household sampling rates for the first half of the CSFII/DHKS 1995, by sex-age-income domain

Sex-age-income domain	Income group based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	Sex	Age group	Probability of selecting an SP within house-hold ($I_{\alpha hijk}$)	Desired Base Weight (K_{α})
1	Non-low income	Male	1 to 2	0.836213	10,633.62
2			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
3			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
4			12 to 19	0.144733	61,437.06
5			20 to 29	0.142869	62,238.62
6			30 to 39	0.134707	66,009.71
7			40 to 49	0.172074	51,675.27
8			50 to 59	0.382264	23,261.33
9			60 to 69	0.404751	21,968.99
10			70 +	0.447154	19,885.70
11		Female	1 to 2	0.793976	11,199.29
12			3 to 5	0.382264	23,261.33
13			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
14			12 to 19	0.172074	51,675.27
15			20 to 29	0.134707	66,009.71
16			30 to 39	0.126908	70,066.27
17			40 to 49	0.166216	53,496.47
18			50 to 59	0.274244	32,423.57
19			60 to 69	0.332259	26,762.16
20			70 +	0.332259	26,762.16
21	Low income	Male	1 to 2	0.836213	10,633.62
22			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
23			6 to 11	0.274244	32,423.57
24			12 to 19	0.144733	61,437.06
25			20 to 29	0.142869	62,238.62
26			30 to 39	0.212725	41,800.31
27			40 to 49	0.447154	19,885.70
28			50 to 59	1.000000	8,891.97
29			60 to 69	0.857972	10,363.94
30			70 +	0.694622	12,801.16
31		Female	1 to 2	0.793976	11,199.29
32			3 to 5	0.382264	23,261.33
33			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
34			12 to 19	0.212725	41,800.31
35			20 to 29	0.134707	66,009.71
36			30 to 39	0.126908	70,066.27
37			40 to 49	0.357332	24,884.34
38			50 to 59	0.514700	17,276.02
39			60 to 69	0.514700	17,276.02
40			70 +	0.357332	24,884.34

Table 5-1C. Desired SP base weights and within-household sampling rates for the second half of the CSFII/DHKS 1995, by sex-age-income domain

Sex-age-income domain	Income group based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	Sex	Age group	Probability of selecting an SP within house-hold ($I_{\alpha hijk}$)	Desired Base Weight (K_{α})
1	Non-low income	Male	1 to 2	0.836213	10,633.62
2			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
3			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
4			12 to 19	0.212725	41,800.31
5			20 to 29	0.172074	51,675.27
6			30 to 39	0.172074	51,675.27
7			40 to 49	0.212725	41,800.31
8			50 to 59	0.382264	23,261.33
9			60 to 69	0.447154	19,885.70
10			70 +	0.447154	19,885.70
11		Female	1 to 2	0.793976	11,199.29
12			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
13			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
14			12 to 19	0.172074	51,675.27
15			20 to 29	0.134707	66,009.71
16			30 to 39	0.144733	61,437.06
17			40 to 49	0.166216	53,496.47
18			50 to 59	0.274244	32,423.57
19			60 to 69	0.332259	26,762.16
20			70 +	0.332259	26,762.16
21	Low income	Male	1 to 2	0.836213	10,633.62
22			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
23			6 to 11	0.274244	32,423.57
24			12 to 19	0.212725	41,800.31
25			20 to 29	0.172074	51,675.27
26			30 to 39	0.212725	41,800.31
27			40 to 49	0.447154	19,885.70
28			50 to 59	1.000000	8,891.97
29			60 to 69	1.000000	8,891.97
30			70 +	0.694622	12,801.16
31		Female	1 to 2	0.793976	11,199.29
32			3 to 5	0.469104	18,955.22
33			6 to 11	0.245039	36,287.98
34			12 to 19	0.212725	41,800.31
35			20 to 29	0.134707	66,009.71
36			30 to 39	0.144733	61,437.06
37			40 to 49	0.357332	24,884.34
38			50 to 59	0.514700	17,276.02
39			60 to 69	0.514700	17,276.02
40			70 +	0.357332	24,884.34

Table 5-1D. Desired SP base weights and within-household sampling rates for the first half of the CSFII/DHKS 1996, by sex-age-income domain

Sex-age-income domain	Income group based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	Sex	Age group	Probability of selecting an SP within household ($I_{\alpha hijk}$)	Desired base weight (K_{α})
1	Non-low income	Male	1 to 2	0.604649	14,182.27
2			3 to 5	0.263103	32,592.93
3			6 to 11	0.263103	32,592.93
4			12 to 19	0.208333	41,161.39
5			20 to 29	0.233604	36,708.59
6			30 to 39	0.208333	41,161.39
7			40 to 49	0.181751	47,181.49
8			50 to 59	0.263103	32,592.93
9		Female	60 to 69	0.389540	22,013.91
10			70 +	0.263103	32,592.93
11			1 to 2	0.749717	11,438.04
12			3 to 5	0.446578	19,202.21
13			6 to 11	0.263103	32,592.93
14			12 to 19	0.181751	47,181.49
15			20 to 29	0.208333	41,161.39
16			30 to 39	0.141585	60,566.36
17			40 to 49	0.181751	47,181.49
18			50 to 59	0.208333	41,161.39
19			60 to 69	0.263103	32,592.93
20			70 +	0.141585	60,566.36
21	Low income	Male	1 to 2	0.604649	14,182.27
22			3 to 5	0.263103	32,592.93
23			6 to 11	0.329948	25,989.84
24			12 to 19	0.263103	32,592.93
25			20 to 29	0.233604	36,708.59
26			30 to 39	0.446578	19,202.21
27			40 to 49	0.604649	14,182.27
28			50 to 59	0.781471	10,973.27
29			60 to 69	1.000000	8,575.29
30			70 +	0.389540	22,013.91
31		Female	1 to 2	0.749717	11,438.04
32			3 to 5	0.446578	19,202.21
33			6 to 11	0.329948	25,989.84
34			12 to 19	0.263103	32,592.93
35			20 to 29	0.208333	41,161.39
36			30 to 39	0.233604	36,708.59
37			40 to 49	0.329948	25,989.84
38			50 to 59	0.483657	17,730.10
39			60 to 69	0.389540	22,013.91
40			70 +	0.181751	47,181.49

Table 5-1E. Desired SP base weights and within-household sampling rates for the second half of the CSFII/DHKS 1996, by sex-age-income domain

Sex-age-income domain	Income group based on 130% of Federal poverty guidelines	Sex	Age group	Probability of selecting an SP within household ($I_{\alpha hijk}$)	Desired base weight (K_{α})
1	Non-low income	Male	1 to 2	0.685310	12,513.01
2			3 to 5	0.283406	30,257.97
3			6 to 11	0.152497	56,232.52
4			12 to 19	0.228027	37,606.47
5			20 to 29	0.262264	32,697.17
6			30 to 39	0.195357	43,895.48
7			40 to 49	0.152497	56,232.52
8			50 to 59	0.240183	35,703.15
9			60 to 69	0.366844	23,375.85
10			70 +	0.317702	26,991.61
11		Female	1 to 2	0.738131	11,617.57
12			3 to 5	0.460819	18,608.80
13			6 to 11	0.152497	56,232.52
14			12 to 19	0.195357	43,895.48
15			20 to 29	0.240183	35,703.15
16			30 to 39	0.131874	65,026.39
17			40 to 49	0.179909	47,664.60
18			50 to 59	0.195357	43,895.48
19			60 to 69	0.335434	25,564.76
20			70 +	0.131874	65,026.39
21	Low income	Male	1 to 2	0.685310	12,513.01
22			3 to 5	0.283406	30,257.97
23			6 to 11	0.460819	18,608.80
24			12 to 19	0.228027	37,606.47
25			20 to 29	0.262264	32,697.17
26			30 to 39	0.559546	15,325.44
27			40 to 49	0.366844	23,375.85
28			50 to 59	1.000000	8,575.29
29			60 to 69	0.765846	11,197.15
30			70 +	0.317702	26,991.61
31		Female	1 to 2	0.738131	11,617.57
32			3 to 5	0.460819	18,608.80
33			6 to 11	0.179909	47,664.60
34			12 to 19	0.283406	30,257.97
35			20 to 29	0.240183	35,703.15
36			30 to 39	0.262264	32,697.17
37			40 to 49	0.559546	15,325.44
38			50 to 59	0.738131	11,617.57
39			60 to 69	0.335434	25,564.76
40			70 +	0.131874	65,026.39

The probability of retaining a household for the CSFII/DHKS depended on the income level and composition of the household. For example, in the second half of 1996, screened households containing any low-income males 50 to 59 years old were retained for the CSFII/DHKS with conditional certainty. Thus, for such households, the probability of selection is simply $f = (8,575.29)^{-1}$, where f is the overall rate at which households were selected for screening in 1996. On the other hand, households with males 1 to 2 years of age but no low-income males between the ages of 50 to 59 years had a somewhat smaller chance of being retained for the CSFII/DHKS. In general, the probability of retaining households for the CSFII/DHKS was equal to $A_i f$, where A_i is the expected proportion of households from which SPs with specified characteristics would be selected. Within a given household, A_i is the maximum within-household selection probability among the individuals in the household. The calculation of the base weight for infants was accomplished by simply assigning the minimum base weight of the other SPs in the household to the sampled infant.

Tables 5-2A through 5-2C summarize the weighted counts of SPs selected for each year of the study, by sex and age. The corresponding March CPS estimates are also given in this table for comparison purposes. Note that the weighted counts in this table include both respondents and nonrespondents to the Day 1 Intake interview. Also, note that the "age" used to classify SPs in this table was based on Screener information, which in a few cases differed from the age given in the Day 1 Intake interview.

The base weights given in formula (2) depend only on the values of K_α and H_{hij}^R . However, for documentation purposes, all of the components entering into the calculation of the base weights are recorded in the weight files, including those summarized in the following sections.

5.1.1 PSU Selection Probability

With one PSU sampled per stratum, the probability of selecting PSU h in stratum s is equal to

$$P_h = \frac{N_{sh}^{1990}}{\sum_{h=1}^{L_s} N_{sh}^{1990}}, \quad (3)$$

where N_{sh}^{1990} is the 1990 population of PSU h in stratum s and L_s is the number of PSUs in the frame in stratum s . For 24 of the 62 PSUs in the CSFII/DHKS sample, $P_h = 1$.

Table 5-2A. Weighted counts of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake interviews by sex and age, and corresponding March 1994 CPS estimates

Sex	Age (reported in Screener)	March 1994 CPS estimate (1,000s)	Number of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake	Weighted count of SPs (1,000s)*
Male	under 1	2,036	69	1,272
	1-2	4,202	287	3,160
	3-5	6,258	351	5,689
	6-11	11,861	291	9,743
	12-19	14,776	347	13,621
	20-29	18,941	343	14,205
	30-39	21,979	394	19,293
	40-49	17,784	397	14,489
	50-59	11,443	366	9,646
	60-69	9,019	338	8,027
	70+	8,498	321	6,810
Female	under 1	1,943	79	1,432
	1-2	4,020	277	3,036
	3-5	5,982	336	5,395
	6-11	11,297	302	9,561
	12-19	14,268	328	12,803
	20-29	19,145	342	16,701
	30-39	22,277	347	19,897
	40-49	18,322	369	15,409
	50-59	12,236	369	10,613
	60-69	10,569	314	9,383
	70+	12,653	301	10,130
Total		259,507	6,868	220,316

*Weights are Day 1 base weights described in Section 5.1.

Table 5-2B. Weighted counts of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake interviews by sex and age, and corresponding March 1995 CPS estimates

Sex	Age (reported in Screener)	March 1995 CPS estimate	Number of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake	Weighted* count of SPs
Male	less than 1	1,970,961	67	1,434,962
	1 to 2	4,176,960	288	3,167,756
	3 to 5	6,355,616	307	5,952,887
	6 to 11	11,981,290	272	9,801,762
	12 to 19	15,082,486	234	11,443,162
	20 to 29	18,677,636	269	15,645,345
	30 to 39	21,931,323	279	16,463,103
	40 to 49	18,432,822	386	16,599,184
	50 to 59	11,677,977	479	10,152,061
	60 to 69	9,105,516	397	7,480,356
	70+	8,607,461	426	7,741,601
		1,885,063	84	1,931,794
Female	less than 1			
	1 to 2	3,958,273	279	3,124,602
	3 to 5	6,108,227	224	4,880,962
	6 to 11	11,365,579	267	9,754,209
	12 to 19	14,614,260	244	12,589,404
	20 to 29	18,783,439	229	15,235,041
	30 to 39	22,281,482	278	18,545,658
	40 to 49	18,975,784	357	17,134,460
	50 to 59	12,533,440	404	12,117,486
	60 to 69	10,457,885	380	9,287,410
	70+	12,986,892	426	11,211,020
<i>Total</i>		261,950,370	6,576	221,694,225

*Weights are the Day 1 Intake base weights described in Section 5.1.

Table 5-2C. Weighted counts of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake interviews by sex and age, and corresponding March 1996 CPS estimates

Sex	Age (reported in Screener)	March 1996 CPS estimate	Number of SPs selected for Day 1 Intake	Weighted* count of SPs
Male	less than 1	1,982,389	78	1,675,831
	1 to 2	4,139,485	228	3,116,727
	3 to 5	6,338,161	192	6,344,647
	6 to 11	12,146,170	304	10,526,198
	12 to 19	15,398,664	300	11,779,340
	20 to 29	18,519,928	405	14,269,032
	30 to 39	21,727,153	486	18,826,740
	40 to 49	19,100,366	355	16,403,079
	50 to 59	11,914,609	341	10,146,554
	60 to 69	9,100,834	357	7,153,609
	70+	8,738,278	247	7,097,639
Female	less than 1	1,926,224	60	1,284,765
	1 to 2	3,888,578	238	2,803,508
	3 to 5	6,088,633	274	5,306,464
	6 to 11	11,575,982	272	10,718,176
	12 to 19	14,832,200	305	12,937,565
	20 to 29	18,550,039	389	15,256,306
	30 to 39	22,204,721	339	19,241,100
	40 to 49	19,714,365	416	17,766,546
	50 to 59	12,749,326	298	10,934,059
	60 to 69	10,426,529	308	8,561,098
	70+	13,171,583	194	11,562,361
<i>Total</i>		264,234,218	6,386	223,711,345

*Weights are the Day 1 Intake base weights described in Section 5.1.

5.1.2 Segment Selection Probability

The probability of selecting segment i in PSU h in a particular survey year is given by

$$S_{hi} = \left(\frac{12 D_{hi}^{1990}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} D_{hi}^{1990}} \right), \quad (4)$$

where D_{hi}^{1990} is the 1990 number of DUs in segment i in PSU h and N_h is the total number of segments in the PSU. The 12 in the numerator of S_{hi} reflects the fact that exactly 12 segments were selected from each PSU for each year of the study.

Some of the sampled segments were so large that an additional stage of sampling was introduced to reduce the amount of listing required. In general, these large segments were divided into two or more smaller chunks of approximately equal size, and one chunk was selected with probability proportional to estimated size. Of the 2,232 segments selected for the CSFII/DHKS, 150 were chunked according to these procedures. For these 150 segments, the overall probability of selecting chunk c in segment i in PSU h was computed as

$$S_{hic} = \left(\frac{12 D_{hi}^{1990}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_h} D_{hi}^{1990}} \right) \left(\frac{D_{hic}^{\text{est}}}{\sum_{c=1}^{m_{hi}} D_{hic}^{\text{est}}} \right), \quad (5)$$

where D_{hic}^{est} is the estimated size of the c -th chunk in the segment and m_{hi} is the total number of chunks in the segment. Since the chunk is essentially the segment, the subscript c can be dropped without ambiguity. All chunked segments are flagged as such in the weight files, and the values of D_{hic}^{est} are provided for them.

5.1.3 Household Selection Probability

Within each selected segment (or chunk), DUs were listed and subsampled at rates designed to yield self-weighting samples of approximately 9,500, 11,500, and 12,000 DUs in 1994, 1995, and 1996, respectively. That is, listed DUs in segment i in PSU h were subsampled at a rate of

$$H_{hij} = \frac{r}{P_h S_{hi}}, \quad (6)$$

where

$$r = \frac{n}{\sum_{h=1}^{62} \sum_{i=1}^{12} D_{hi}^L / (P_h S_{hi})}, \quad (7)$$

$$D_{hi}^L = \text{the number of listed DUs in segment } i \text{ in PSU } h \text{ and} \quad (8a)$$

$$n = \text{the target number of DUs to be selected in the given survey year.} \quad (8b)$$

5.1.4 Probability of Retaining Missed Dwelling Units

Westat's missed structure and missed DU procedures were designed to identify any DUs that may have been missed in the listing process (see Section 2.4.4). It can be shown that these procedures will yield a sample of DUs that have the same overall probabilities of selection as the originally listed DUs (e.g., see CSFII/DHKS Project Memos #102 and 501). However, the number of missed DUs in a segment can occasionally be large, especially if new construction has occurred since the original listing was prepared. In such cases, it was desirable to subsample them to control the workload in the segment. In general, if the number of DUs to be retained by the missed structure procedure was more than 10, a random subsample of at least 10 missed (or new) DUs was selected for the study. Thus,

$$H_{hij}^R = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{D_{hi}^{\text{missed}}} & \text{if } D_{hi}^{\text{missed}} > 10, \\ 1, & \text{if } D_{hi}^{\text{missed}} \leq 10, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where D_{hi}^{missed} = the number of missed (or new) DUs in the segment that were identified to be retained by missed structure procedure, and a is the number subsampled. The subsampling procedure described above was required in 18 of the 500 segments for which the missed structure procedure was applied (4 out of 92 segments in 1994, 6 out of 126 segments in 1995, and 8 out of 282 segments in 1996). Any additional DUs found through the related but distinct missed DU procedure were not subsampled; that is, all such DUs were retained in the sample. Hence, no weight adjustments were required for these DUs.

5.1.5 SP Selection Probability

The fourth stage of sampling involved the selection of members of a household for inclusion in the CSFII/DHKS. As described in Section 2.5, the screened households were randomly assigned to one of several nonoverlapping subsets. Within a particular subset, all members of specified sex-age-income domains were included in the CSFII/DHKS. Application of these rules had the effect of designating a random subset of the total household sample for selecting members of each sex-age-income domain. In other words, $I_{\alpha hijk}$, the probability of selecting the k -th SP in domain α in household j in segment i in PSU h , was simply the proportion of DUs in the total sample from which an SP in domain α could have been sampled. The values of $I_{\alpha hijk}$ are summarized in Tables 5-1A through 5-1E.

Finally, among SPs 20 years or older in the household who completed the Day 1 Intake interview without the assistance of a proxy, one SP was randomly selected for the DHKS. Restricting the DHKS selection to SPs who completed the Day 1 Intake interview ensured the maximum linkage between the Intake and DHKS items. For SPs who were selected for the DHKS, the corresponding within-household selection probability was $I_{\alpha hijk}/q_j$, where q_j is the number of SPs 20 years or older in the household who completed the Day 1 Intake interview without the assistance of a proxy.

5.1.6 Imputing Classification Variables Required for Weighting

The assignment of base weights as described in the preceding sections required that sex, age, and income status be known for all SPs. For a small number of cases (all nonrespondents), one or more of the required variables were not available in the Screener Questionnaire. For these cases, values of the missing variables were imputed by the methods described below.

There were 15 SPs for whom sex was missing (6 in 1994, 9 in 1995, and 0 in 1996). For each of these SPs, sex was imputed by generating a uniform random number between 0 and 1 and setting sex equal to "male" if the random number was less than 0.5. Otherwise, the SP's sex was set to "female."

For the 371 SPs for whom age was missing (83 in 1994, 157 in 1995, and 131 in 1996), an age range (e.g., "under 18" or "over 65") was often available in the abbreviated enumeration table ("neighbor information") of the Screener Questionnaire. This information was used to impute age by the following "hot-deck" procedure. First, a listing of the SPs selected for Intake interviews, sorted by message number and randomly within message number, was prepared. In the sorted listing, each SP having a missing value for age was located. For each of these SPs, the next listed SP who was assigned the same message number and who satisfied the age range recorded in the abbreviated enumeration table for the case with missing age was also identified. The age recorded for the latter cases (referred to as "donor records") was then assigned to the corresponding record with the missing age.

Finally, income level was imputed for 40 SPs (12 in 1994, 24 in 1995, and 4 in 1996). To be consistent with the procedures used to select SPs when income information was not obtained during screening (see Section 2.5.3), the imputation was accomplished by inspecting the information recorded by the interviewer in the Household Folder to determine whether or not the household included children under 6 years of age and no males over 18 years. If the Household Folder information indicated this to be the case, the household and its members were coded as low income for weighting purposes. Otherwise, the household was imputed as non-low income for weighting purposes.

5.2 Development of Nonresponse Adjustments

Unit nonresponse (i.e., whole questionnaire nonresponse) occurs when an eligible SP fails to respond to the survey for any reason. As described below, separate adjustments were made to compensate for nonresponse in the Screener interview, the Day 1 Intake interview, and the DHKS interview. For a given stage of adjustment, the general approach was to divide the sample into a number of homogeneous weighting classes, within which nonresponse-adjusted weights were calculated by multiplying the base weights by the corresponding inverse of the weighted response rate for the class.

5.2.1 Nonresponse Adjustments for the Screener

Within each survey year, the sampled DUs were initially assigned to one of the three Screener response status groups specified in Table 5-3. Note that all of the screener nonrespondents (S08-S13) were known to be in scope (i.e., they were not vacant or non-DUs) at the time of screening.

Next, each DU was assigned a Screener base weight, w_i^{scr} , defined as follows:

$$w_i^{scr} = \frac{B}{H_i^{ret}}, \quad (10)$$

where H_i^{ret} is the probability of retaining a DU identified through the missed structure procedure and B is the reciprocal of the overall probability of selecting a DU for a given year of the study (i.e., $B = 10,925.20$ for 1994, 8,891.97 for 1995, and 8,575.29 for 1996). Note that H_i^{ret} is generally 1 except for new or missed DUs in 8 segments in which new and missed DUs to be added through the missed structure procedure were subsampled to control the interviewers' workload.

Table 5-3. Definition of response status groups for the Screener

Response status group	Screener Questionnaire disposition	Number of DUs selected in 1994	Number of DUs selected in 1995	Number of DUs selected in 1996	Total number of DUs
1. Respondents	Complete*	8,333	10,333	10,705	29,371
2. Nonrespondents	Refusals or other nonresponse†	134	153	169	456
3. Out of scope	Ineligible**	1,161	1,337	1,691	4,189
Total		9,628	11,823	12,565	34,016

* Disposition codes S01 to S03 (complete with eligibles) and S04 to S06 (complete with no eligibles).

† Disposition codes S08 to S13 (unavailable for field period, language problem, breakoff, maximum contacts, other nonresponse).

** Disposition code S07 (vacant, not a DU).

Within each survey year, nonresponse adjustment weighting classes were then defined by crossing the following four segment-level variables:

1. Census region (1 = Northeast, 2 = Midwest, 3 = South, and 4 = West);
2. MSA status (1 = MSA, 2 = non-MSA);
3. Minority status of segment (1 = "nonminority" segments, 2 = "high black" or "high Hispanic" segments); and
4. Quarter of data collection.

Within each cell defined by the above cross-classification, an adjustment factor F_g^{scr} was computed by year as

$$F_g^{scr} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{gi}^{scr} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} w_{gi}^{scr}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{gi}^{scr}} \quad (11)$$

where the first sum in the numerator of F_g^{scr} extended over the responding DUs in cell g (response status group 1) and the second sum in the numerator of F_g^{scr} extended over the nonresponding DUs in cell g (response status group 2). The sum in the denominator of F_g^{scr} extended over the responding DUs in cell g . The out-of-scope cases (response status group 3) were not used in the calculation of the adjustment factors.

The reciprocal of F_g^{scr} is a weighted response rate for the non-out-of-scope DUs in weighting class g . The factor F_g^{scr} is a DU-level adjustment that was used to inflate the DU base weights to compensate for the nonresponding DUs in the Screener sample. Tables 5-4A through 5-4C summarize the values of F_g^{scr} by adjustment class for each survey year.

5.2.2 Nonresponse Adjustments for the Day 1 Intake Interview

For all 3 years of the study, 29,371 households that completed the Screener were initially determined to be eligible for the Day 1 Intake interview. To compensate for the fact that not all of the eligible SPs completed the Day 1 Intake interview, the following procedures were used to adjust the SP base weights within each survey year.

Table 5-4A. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener nonresponse adjustment factors for 1994, by adjustment class

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out- of-scope DUs	Screener nonresponse adjustment factor, F_g^{scr}
1	1	1	1	1	341	3,190,158	54,626	480,709	1.0171
2	1	1	1	2	409	3,900,296	65,551	502,559	1.0168
3	1	1	1	3	319	2,949,804	54,626	480,709	1.0185
4	1	1	1	4	345	2,862,402	76,476	830,315	1.0267
5	1	1	2	1	77	710,138	32,776	98,327	1.0462
6	1	1	2	2	51	458,858	32,776	65,551	1.0714
7	1	1	2	3	114	1,070,670	21,850	152,953	1.0204
8	1	1	2	4	91	830,315	21,850	142,028	1.0263
9	1	2	1	1	57	469,784	10,925	142,028	1.0233
10	1	2	1	2	58	426,083	0	207,579	1.0000
11	1	2	1	3	52	404,232	21,850	142,028	1.0541
12	1	2	1	4	66	677,362	10,925	32,776	1.0161
13	2	1	1	1	322	3,255,710	21,850	240,354	1.0067
14	2	1	1	2	332	3,441,438	32,776	152,953	1.0095
15	2	1	1	3	323	3,364,962	32,776	131,102	1.0097
16	2	1	1	4	346	3,539,765	0	240,354	1.0000
17	2	1	2	1	80	688,288	0	185,728	1.0000
18	2	1	2	2	69	557,185	32,776	163,878	1.0588
19	2	1	2	3	75	710,138	21,850	87,402	1.0308
20	2	1	2	4	74	568,110	76,476	163,878	1.1346
21	2	2	1	1	188	1,726,182	0	327,756	1.0000
22	2	2	1	2	167	1,638,780	0	185,728	1.0000
23	2	2	1	3	170	1,595,079	0	262,205	1.0000
24	2	2	1	4	149	1,365,650	10,925	251,280	1.0080
25	2	2	2	4	14	120,177	0	32,776	1.0000
26	3	1	1	1	440	4,501,182	21,850	284,055	1.0049
27	3	1	1	2	426	4,107,875	32,776	513,484	1.0080
28	3	1	1	3	466	4,686,911	43,701	360,532	1.0093
29	3	1	1	4	419	4,344,952	21,850	352,884	1.0050
30	3	1	2	1	156	1,507,678	10,925	185,728	1.0072
31	3	1	2	2	172	1,573,229	10,925	294,980	1.0069
32	3	1	2	3	190	2,029,903	43,701	395,492	1.0215
33	3	1	2	4	169	1,584,154	32,776	229,429	1.0207
34	3	2	1	1	199	1,562,304	10,925	600,886	1.0070
35	3	2	1	2	186	1,562,304	10,925	458,858	1.0070
36	3	2	1	3	173	1,584,154	0	305,906	1.0000
37	3	2	1	4	161	1,398,426	54,626	305,906	1.0391
38	3	2	2	1	64	382,382	0	316,831	1.0000
39	3	2	2	2	62	524,410	0	152,953	1.0000

Table 5-4A. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener nonresponse adjustment factors for 1994, by adjustment class (continued)

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out- of-scope DUs	Screener nonresponse adjustment factor, F_g^{scr}
40	3	2	2	3	74	535,335	0	273,130	1.0000
41	3	2	2	4	56	426,083	0	185,728	1.0000
42	4	1	1	1	321	3,190,158	32,776	284,055	1.0103
43	4	1	1	2	278	2,742,225	65,551	229,429	1.0239
44	4	1	1	3	266	2,611,123	109,252	185,728	1.0418
45	4	1	1	4	341	3,432,698	98,327	292,795	1.0286
46	4	1	2	1	69	644,587	32,776	76,476	1.0508
47	4	1	2	2	100	863,091	10,925	218,504	1.0127
48	4	1	2	3	136	1,158,071	87,402	240,354	1.0755
49	4	1	2	4	71	600,886	65,551	109,252	1.1091
50	4	2	1	1	57	548,445	0	96,142	1.0000
51	4	2	1	2	63	655,512	0	32,776	1.0000
52	4	2	1	3	40	437,008	0	0	1.0000
53	4	2	1	4	63	644,587	0	43,701	1.0000
54	4	2	2	1	26	273,130	0	10,925	1.0000
55	4	2	2	2	26	240,354	10,925	32,776	1.0455
56	4	2	2	3	35	360,532	10,925	10,925	1.0303
57	4	2	2	4	34	338,681	10,925	21,850	1.0323
Total					9,628	91,573,934	1,463,977	12,805,427	

Table 5-4B. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener nonresponse adjustment factors for 1995, by adjustment class

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out- of-scope DUs	Screener nonresponse adjustment factor, F_g^{scr}
1	1	1	1	5	453	3,743,519	35,568	248,975	1.0095
2	1	1	1	6	466	3,668,827	8,892	706,022	1.0024
3	1	1	1	7	428	3,334,489	17,784	453,490	1.0053
4	1	1	1	8	443	3,183,325	88,920	666,898	1.0279
5	1	1	2	5	97	755,817	8,892	97,812	1.0118
6	1	1	2	6	77	640,222	0	44,460	1.0000
7	1	1	2	7	147	1,173,740	8,892	124,488	1.0076
8	1	1	2	8	115	1,997,954	17,784	482,901	1.0089
9	1	2	1	5	70	435,707	17,784	168,947	1.0408
10	1	2	1	6	66	524,626	0	62,244	1.0000
11	1	2	1	7	72	533,518	8,892	97,812	1.0167
12	1	2	1	8	70	400,139	17,784	204,515	1.0444
13	2	1	1	5	384	3,236,677	44,460	133,380	1.0137
14	2	1	1	6	367	3,014,378	17,784	231,191	1.0059
15	2	1	1	7	441	3,643,040	80,028	224,967	1.0220
16	2	1	1	8	430	3,467,868	62,244	293,435	1.0179
17	2	1	2	5	115	924,765	35,568	62,244	1.0385
18	2	1	2	6	113	880,305	26,676	97,812	1.0303
19	2	1	2	7	95	684,682	35,568	124,488	1.0519
20	2	1	2	8	57	426,815	17,784	62,244	1.0417
21	2	2	1	5	211	1,449,391	35,568	391,247	1.0245
22	2	2	1	6	222	1,573,879	17,784	382,355	1.0113
23	2	2	1	7	206	1,538,311	8,892	284,543	1.0058
24	2	2	1	8	178	1,307,120	8,892	266,759	1.0068
25	2	2	2	8	31	248,975	0	26,676	1.0000
26	3	1	1	5	538	4,312,605	44,460	426,815	1.0103
27	3	1	1	6	541	4,694,961	35,568	364,571	1.0076
28	3	1	1	7	507	4,063,630	124,488	320,111	1.0306
29	3	1	1	8	540	4,277,038	26,676	497,950	1.0062
30	3	1	2	5	192	1,458,283	0	248,975	1.0000
31	3	1	2	6	197	1,511,635	8,892	231,191	1.0059
32	3	1	2	7	215	1,760,610	0	151,163	1.0000
33	3	1	2	8	188	1,431,607	0	240,083	1.0000
34	3	2	1	5	229	1,769,502	26,676	400,139	1.0151
35	3	2	1	6	207	1,600,555	26,676	213,407	1.0167

Table 5-4B. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener nonresponse adjustment factors for 1995, by adjustment class (continued)

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out- of-scope DUs	Screener nonresponse adjustment factor, F_g^{scr}
36	3	2	1	7	196	1,360,471	0	382,355	1.0000
37	3	2	1	8	199	1,529,419	0	240,083	1.0000
38	3	2	2	5	58	426,815	0	88,920	1.0000
39	3	2	2	6	103	684,682	0	231,191	1.0000
40	3	2	2	7	78	551,302	0	142,272	1.0000
41	3	2	2	8	68	524,626	0	80,028	1.0000
42	4	1	1	5	422	3,049,946	222,299	480,166	1.0729
43	4	1	1	6	407	3,298,921	71,136	248,975	1.0216
44	4	1	1	7	363	2,880,998	35,568	311,219	1.0123
45	4	1	1	8	396	3,236,677	8,892	275,651	1.0027
46	4	1	2	5	76	551,302	35,568	88,920	1.0645
47	4	1	2	6	128	978,117	44,460	115,596	1.0455
48	4	1	2	7	115	862,521	8,892	151,163	1.0103
49	4	1	2	8	95	684,682	8,892	151,163	1.0130
50	4	2	1	5	65	515,734	0	62,244	1.0000
51	4	2	1	6	49	417,923	0	17,784	1.0000
52	4	2	1	7	65	577,978	0	0	1.0000
53	4	2	1	8	72	560,194	0	80,028	1.0000
54	4	2	2	5	50	1,210,198	52,907	61,799	1.0437
55	4	2	2	6	48	391,247	0	35,568	1.0000
56	4	2	2	7	31	257,867	0	17,784	1.0000
57	4	2	2	8	31	248,975	0	26,676	1.0000
Total					11,823	94,469,109	1,404,487	12,323,893	

Table 5-4C. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener nonresponse adjustment factors for 1996, by adjustment class

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out-of-scope DUs	Screener adjustment factor F_g
1	1	1	1	10	466	3,078,529	60,027	857,529	1.0195
2	1	1	1	11	460	3,490,143	85,753	368,737	1.0246
3	1	1	1	12	524	3,876,031	60,027	557,394	1.0155
4	1	1	1	9	458	3,069,954	68,602	788,927	1.0223
5	1	1	2	10	93	617,421	8,575	171,506	1.0139
6	1	1	2	11	95	591,695	0	222,958	1.0000
7	1	1	2	12	66	514,517	17,151	34,301	1.0333
8	1	1	2	9	89	625,996	0	137,205	1.0000
9	1	2	1	10	82	625,996	0	77,178	1.0000
10	1	2	1	11	75	394,463	8,575	240,108	1.0217
11	1	2	1	12	61	428,765	8,575	85,753	1.0200
12	1	2	1	9	66	480,216	0	85,753	1.0000
13	2	1	1	10	468	3,635,923	68,602	377,313	1.0189
14	2	1	1	11	396	3,121,406	25,726	248,683	1.0082
15	2	1	1	12	396	3,155,707	68,602	171,506	1.0217
16	2	1	1	9	407	3,069,954	68,602	351,587	1.0223
17	2	1	2	10	88	625,996	25,726	102,903	1.0411
18	2	1	2	11	99	737,475	25,726	85,753	1.0349
19	2	1	2	12	108	703,174	34,301	188,656	1.0488
20	2	1	2	9	95	480,216	17,151	317,286	1.0357
21	2	2	1	10	229	1,587,929	0	377,956	1.0000
22	2	2	1	11	203	1,449,224	0	291,560	1.0000
23	2	2	1	12	232	1,517,826	17,151	454,490	1.0113
24	2	2	1	9	222	1,440,649	8,575	454,490	1.0060
25	2	2	2	11	17	94,328	17,151	34,301	1.1818
26	2	2	2	9	17	137,205	0	8,575	1.0000
27	3	1	1	10	578	4,356,247	25,726	574,544	1.0059
28	3	1	1	11	571	4,614,042	60,027	336,044	1.0130
29	3	1	1	12	590	4,985,832	85,831	463,690	1.0172
30	3	1	1	9	624	4,814,133	34,301	590,445	1.0071
31	3	1	2	10	185	1,389,197	8,575	188,656	1.0062
32	3	1	2	11	218	1,509,251	8,575	351,587	1.0057
33	3	1	2	12	217	1,595,004	17,151	248,683	1.0108
34	3	1	2	9	168	1,114,788	0	417,251	1.0000
35	3	2	1	10	259	1,877,989	8,575	334,436	1.0046
36	3	2	1	11	213	1,517,826	17,151	291,560	1.0113
37	3	2	1	12	182	1,158,951	0	403,467	1.0000
38	3	2	1	9	225	1,706,483	17,151	205,807	1.0101
39	3	2	2	10	69	360,162	0	231,533	1.0000

Table 5-4C. Weighted counts of DUs and Screener non response adjustment factors for 1996, by adjustment class (continued)

Weight adjust- ment class	Census region	MSA status	Minority status of segment	Quarter	Number of sample DUs	Weighted count of responding DUs	Weighted count of non- responding DUs	Weighted count of out-of-scope DUs	Screener adjustment factor F_g
40	3	2	2	11	67	473,785	0	145,780	1.0000
41	3	2	2	12	83	565,969	8,575	137,205	1.0152
42	3	2	2	9	90	608,846	0	162,931	1.0000
43	4	1	1	10	408	3,198,583	34,301	265,834	1.0107
44	4	1	1	11	465	3,421,541	77,178	488,792	1.0226
45	4	1	1	12	448	3,421,541	94,328	325,861	1.0276
46	4	1	1	9	416	3,301,487	8,575	325,861	1.0026
47	4	1	2	10	139	969,008	17,151	205,807	1.0177
48	4	1	2	11	135	943,282	34,301	180,081	1.0364
49	4	1	2	12	93	591,695	17,151	188,656	1.0290
50	4	1	2	9	94	668,873	8,575	128,629	1.0128
51	4	2	1	10	58	471,641	0	25,726	1.0000
52	4	2	1	11	58	437,340	8,575	51,452	1.0196
53	4	2	1	12	68	540,243	25,726	17,151	1.0476
54	4	2	1	9	80	514,517	162,931	8,575	1.3167
55	4	2	2	10	70	514,517	0	85,753	1.0000
56	4	2	2	11	61	368,737	0	154,355	1.0000
57	4	2	2	12	87	1,140,514	0	42,876	1.0000
58	4	2	2	9	34	257,259	0	34,301	1.0000
Total					12,565	92,960,019	1,475,028	14,705,738	

First, the SPs selected for the CSFII/DHKS were assigned to one of the three response status groups specified in Table 5-5. Note that for the purpose of calculating the nonresponse weighting adjustments described below, the out-of-scope cases were considered to be "respondents."¹ Treating such SPs as respondents in the weighting adjustments had the effect of distributing a small percentage of the nonrespondents to the out-of-scope group

Table 5-5. Definition of response status groups for the Day 1 Intake interview

Response status group	Day 1 Intake interview disposition	Number of eligible SPs in 1994	Number of eligible SPs in 1995	Number of eligible SPs in 1996	Total number of eligible SPs
1. Respondents	Complete*	5,589	5,326	5,188	16,103
2. Nonrespondents	Refusals or other nonresponse†	1,275	1,244	1,196	3,715
3. Out of scope	Ineligible**	4	6	2	12
Total		6,868	6,576	6,386	19,830

* Disposition codes F01 to F03 (complete with SP or proxy).

† Disposition codes F08 to F15 (unavailable for field period; language problem; breakoff; maximum contacts; moved, unable to locate; other nonresponse).

** Disposition code F30 (out of scope).

Next, each eligible SP was assigned an initial weight, w_{gi}^{I1} , defined as follows:

$$w_{gi}^{I1} = F_g^{scr} w_{gi}^{base}, \quad (12)$$

where w_{gi}^{base} is the base weight for SP i in Screener adjustment class g and F_g^{scr} is the corresponding Screener nonresponse adjustment factor summarized in Tables 5-4A through 5-4C.

¹ SPs who died or were institutionalized before completing the Day 1 Intake interview were ineligible.

Weighting classes for adjusting the initial Day 1 Intake weights for nonresponse were then identified by a CHAID analysis.² The CHAID algorithm (which stands for "chi-square automatic interaction detector") provided an objective and computationally efficient way of identifying subsets of the sample that were internally homogeneous with respect to response rates while maximizing the variation in response rates between subsets. The adjustment classes that were identified by the CHAID analyses are summarized in Tables 5-6A through 5-6C for each survey year.

Within each of the weighting classes defined in Tables 5-6A through 5-6C, a Day 1 nonresponse adjustment factor, F_h^{I1} , was computed as

$$F_h^{I1} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{hi}^{I1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} w_{hi}^{I1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{hi}^{I1}}, \quad (13)$$

where the first sum in the numerator of F_h^{I1} is the sum of the initial weights of the responding SPs in class h and the second sum in the numerator of F_h^{I1} is the sum of the initial weights of the nonresponding SPs in class h . The sum in the denominator of F_h^{I1} is the sum of the initial weights of the responding SPs in class h .

² Magidson/SPSS Inc., 1993, SPSS® for Windows™ CHAID™, Release 6.0.

Table 5-6A. Definition of weighting classes used to adjust the Day 1 Intake weights for 1994

Day 1 weighting class	Income level based on Screener	Age based on Screener (years)	Sex	Census region	MSA status	Quarter	Minority status of segment
1	130%+	under 12	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
2	130%+	12-49	ALL	1	ALL	ALL	ALL
3	130%+	12-49	male	2,4	MSA	1,4	ALL
4	130%+	12-49	male	2,4	MSA	2,3	ALL
5	130%+	12-49	female	2,4	MSA	ALL	ALL
6	130%+	12-39	ALL	2,4	non-MSA	ALL	ALL
7	130%+	40-49	ALL	2,4	non-MSA	ALL	ALL
8	130%+	12-49	ALL	3	ALL	ALL	ALL
9	130%+	50-69	ALL	1,3,4	MSA	1,3	ALL
10	130%+	50-69	ALL	1,3,4	MSA	2,4	ALL
11	130%+	50-69	ALL	2	MSA	1,2	ALL
12	130%+	50-69	ALL	2	MSA	3,4	ALL
13	130%+	50-69	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	ALL
14	130%+	70+	ALL	ALL	MSA	ALL	ALL
15	130%+	70+	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	ALL
16	<130%	under 12	male	ALL	MSA	ALL	ALL
17	<130%	12+	male	ALL	MSA	ALL	ALL
18	<130%	ALL	female	ALL	MSA	ALL	ALL
19	<130%	under 12	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	low
20	<130%	12-29	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	low
21	<130%	30+	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	low
22	<130%	ALL	ALL	ALL	non-MSA	ALL	high

Table 5-6B. Definition of weighting classes used to adjust the Day 1 intake weights for 1995

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Income level reported in Screener (percent of Federal poverty guidelines)	Age (years) reported in Screener	Sex	Census region	MSA status	Quarter	Minority status of segment
1	130%+	0 to 5	All	1, 2, 3	MSA	All	All
2	130%+	0 to 5	All	4	MSA	All	All
3	130%+	0 to 5	All	All	nonMSA	All	All
4	130%+	6 to 19	All	All	MSA	5, 7, 8	All
5	130%+	6 to 19	All	All	nonMSA	5, 7, 8	All
6	130%+	6 to 19	All	All	All	6	All
7	130%+	20 to 29	All	1, 2, 4	All	All	All
8	130%+	20 to 29	All	3	All	All	All
9	130%+	30 to 39	Male	All	All	All	All
10	130%+	30 to 39	Female	All	All	All	All
11	130%+	40+	All	1, 2, 4	MSA	All	Low
12	130%+	40+	All	1, 2, 4	MSA	All	High
13	130%+	40+	All	1, 2, 4	nonMSA	All	All
14	130%+	40+	All	3	All	All	All
15	<130%	0 to 2	All	All	All	All	All
16	<130%	3 to 5	All	All	All	All	All
17	<130%	6 to 11	All	All	All	All	All
18	<130%	12 to 49	All	All	MSA	All	All
19	<130%	12 to 49	All	All	nonMSA	All	All
20	<130%	50+	All	1, 3	MSA	All	All
21	<130%	50+	All	2, 4	MSA	All	All
22	<130%	50+	All	All	nonMSA	All	All

Table 5-6C. Definition of weighting classes used to adjust the Day 1 Intake weights for 1996

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Income level based on Screener (percent of federal poverty guidelines)	Age (years) reported in Screener	Census region	MSA status (at time of sampling)	Minority status of segment
1	130%+	0 to 5	All	MSA	Low
2	130%+	0 to 5	All	nonMSA	Low
3	130%+	0 to 5	All	All	High
4	130%+	6 to 19	All	MSA	All
5	130%+	6 to 19	All	nonMSA	All
6	130%+	20 to 29	All	All	All
7	130%+	30+	NE	All	All
8	130%+	30 to 69	MW	MSA	Low
9	130%+	30 to 69	MW	nonMSA	Low
10	130%+	70+	MW	All	Low
11	130%+	30+	MW	All	High
12	130%+	30+	S, W	MSA	All
13	130%+	30+	S, W	nonMSA	Low
14	130%+	30+	S, W	nonMSA	High
15	<130%	All	All	All	All

Tables 5-7A through 5-7C summarize the values of F_h^{I1} by weighting class for each of the 3 years of the study. The factor F_h^{I1} is an SP-level adjustment that was applied to the initial weights, w_{hi}^{I1} , of the responding SPs in the weighting class h to obtain the nonresponse-adjusted Day 1 Intake weight. Specifically, the nonresponse-adjusted Day 1 Intake weight for SP i in weighting class h was computed as

$$w_{hi}^{A1} = F_h^{I1} w_{hi}^{I1}. \quad (14)$$

Table 5-7A. Weighted counts of SPs and Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors for 1994

Weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Count of non-responding SPs	Weighted number of non-responding SPs*	Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, F_h^{I1}
1	1,379	28,926,628	1,181	24,715,424	198	4,211,204	1.1704
2	341	17,676,622	244	12,614,894	97	5,061,728	1.4013
3	178	8,729,354	148	7,286,131	30	1,443,223	1.1981
4	204	10,205,694	146	7,214,120	58	2,991,574	1.4147
5	360	18,867,908	297	15,636,214	63	3,231,694	1.2067
6	125	6,236,672	115	5,763,135	10	473,536	1.0822
7	72	3,353,110	57	2,655,388	15	697,722	1.2628
8	754	40,666,952	570	31,323,638	184	9,343,315	1.2983
9	324	9,993,748	247	7,703,964	77	2,289,785	1.2972
10	353	10,632,106	239	7,233,898	114	3,398,208	1.4698
11	116	3,469,779	61	1,821,252	55	1,648,527	1.9052
12	100	3,017,286	71	2,132,862	29	884,424	1.4147
13	229	6,866,864	185	5,540,797	44	1,326,067	1.2393
14	344	9,828,652	257	7,343,292	87	2,485,359	1.3385
15	140	3,894,374	118	3,282,384	22	611,990	1.1865
16	222	3,925,040	202	3,592,277	20	332,764	1.0926
17	443	9,009,222	367	7,469,988	76	1,539,234	1.2061
18	658	16,952,131	595	15,271,981	63	1,680,151	1.1100
19	111	2,108,744	107	2,035,764	4	72,980	1.0359
20	68	2,025,603	68	2,025,603	0	0	1.0000
21	184	3,910,781	170	3,655,479	14	255,302	1.0698
22	163	3,664,900	148	3,342,704	15	322,196	1.0964
Total	6,868	223,962,172	5,593	179,661,189	1,275	44,300,982	

* Weights are the initial weights, w_i^{I1} .

† Includes four SPs with a disposition code of F30 (out-of-scope cases).

Table 5-7B. Weighted counts of SPs and Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors for 1995

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Count of non- responding SPs	Weighted number of non- responding SPs*	Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, F_h^{I1}
1	526	8,563,595	464	7,623,161	62	940,435	1.1234
2	165	2,698,263	129	2,051,517	36	646,746	1.3153
3	159	2,796,642	154	2,732,703	5	63,939	1.0234
4	441	18,814,805	349	14,826,282	92	3,988,523	1.2690
5	136	6,270,296	122	5,501,593	14	768,703	1.1397
6	207	9,759,063	185	8,814,632	22	944,431	1.1071
7	243	15,469,948	164	10,564,285	79	4,905,663	1.4644
8	162	9,855,382	128	7,796,710	34	2,058,672	1.2640
9	235	14,292,402	174	10,490,354	61	3,802,047	1.3624
10	230	15,615,243	198	13,294,116	32	2,321,127	1.1746
11	1,165	35,702,149	827	25,114,626	338	10,587,523	1.4216
12	196	6,509,108	117	3,674,190	79	2,834,918	1.7716
13	338	10,163,441	266	8,081,815	72	2,081,626	1.2576
14	881	28,588,923	688	22,302,547	193	6,286,376	1.2819
15	225	3,031,487	205	2,616,964	20	414,523	1.1584
16	174	3,721,144	154	3,188,908	20	532,236	1.1669
17	124	4,340,217	122	4,270,149	2	70,068	1.0164
18	329	15,235,994	283	13,148,444	46	2,087,550	1.1588
19	105	5,013,378	99	4,786,652	6	226,726	1.0474
20	227	3,665,675	217	3,531,295	10	134,380	1.0381
21	135	2,145,945	118	1,884,059	17	261,885	1.1390
22	173	2,723,733	169	2,669,605	4	54,129	1.0203
Total	6,576	224,976,836	5,332	178,964,607	1,244	46,012,229	

* Weights are the initial weights, w_i^{I1} .

† Includes 6 SPs with disposition code of F30 (out-of-scope cases).

Table 5-7C. Weighted counts of SPs and Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors for 1996

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Count of non-responding SPs	Weighted number of non-responding SPs*	Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, F_h^{I1}
1	531	10,776,607	469	9,512,155	62	1,264,452	1.1329
2	86	1,621,978	81	1,552,591	5	69,387	1.0447
3	120	2,426,775	99	1,971,451	21	455,323	1.2310
4	672	28,078,160	538	22,501,998	134	5,576,162	1.2478
5	170	7,978,554	151	7,016,317	19	962,237	1.1371
6	611	23,048,307	428	16,025,406	183	7,022,901	1.4382
7	536	22,777,786	385	16,209,739	151	6,568,046	1.4052
8	365	15,503,643	303	12,911,278	62	2,592,364	1.2008
9	155	5,690,206	145	5,285,177	10	405,029	1.0766
10	91	3,922,712	69	2,896,700	22	1,026,012	1.3542
11	71	2,971,944	46	2,017,475	25	954,469	1.4731
12	1,083	47,779,353	793	34,844,190	290	12,935,162	1.3712
13	232	10,082,656	205	8,947,432	27	1,135,224	1.1269
14	104	5,418,678	79	4,117,460	25	1,301,218	1.3160
15	1,559	39,251,660	1,399	35,488,789	160	3,762,871	1.1060
Total	6,386	227,329,018	5,190	181,298,160	1,196	46,030,857	

* Weights are the initial weights, w_i^{I1} .

† Includes two SPs with disposition code of F30 (out-of-scope cases).

5.2.3 Nonresponse Adjustments for the DHKS

As required by the CSFII/DHKS design, only SPs 20 years of age or over who had *completed* the Day 1 Intake interview without the assistance of a proxy were eligible for the DHKS. If there were two or more such respondents, one was randomly selected for the DHKS. Consequently, the "base weight" for the i -th person selected for the DHKS was computed as

$$w_{hi}^{DHKS} = q_i G_h^{I1} w_{hi}^{I1}, \quad (15)$$

where w_{hi}^{I1} is the initial (Screener nonresponse-adjusted) weight for SP i in Day 1 weighting class h , q_i is the number of SPs 20 years of age or over in the household who *completed* the Day 1 Intake interview without assistance of a proxy, and G_h^{I1} is the "modified" Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factor for

weighting class h . Note that G_h^{I1} is referred to as the "modified" Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factor (and thus differs from F_h^{I1}) because SPs for whom a Day 1 Intake was completed by proxy (cases with a disposition code of F02) were treated as Day 1 Intake nonrespondents for weighting the DHKS. In other words, to derive the DHKS weights, the Day 1 nonresponse adjustment factors had to be recomputed using the procedures described in Section 5.2.2, but treating SPs who completed the Intake by proxy as nonrespondents. The resulting recomputed factors are the modified factors, G_h^{I1} . The modified factors used to weight the DHKS sample are given in Tables 5-8A through 5-8C.

To adjust the DHKS base weights for nonresponse, each of the SPs selected for the DHKS was assigned to one of the three response status groups specified in Table 5-9. Next, nonresponse weighting classes for adjusting the DHKS weights were identified by a CHAID analysis using selected variables³ available from the Day 1 Intake interview. Separate CHAID analyses were done for each year of the study. The classes listed in Tables 5-10A through 5-10C were identified by the CHAID analyses and used for weighting purposes. Note that the variables used to define the weighting classes varied by survey year.

³ These variables included sex, Hispanic origin, income level, household size, whether the SP was the meal planner, preparer, shopper, or on a diet, and smoking status, race, and age.

Table 5-8A. Weighted counts of SPs and modified Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting class for 1994

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Number of non-responding SPs**	Weighted number of non-responding SPs*	Modified Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, G_h^{I1}
1	1,379	28,926,628	1,181	24,715,424	198	4,211,204	1.1704
2	341	17,676,622	244	12,614,894	97	5,061,728	1.4013
3	178	8,729,354	148	7,286,131	30	1,443,223	1.1981
4	204	10,205,694	145	7,160,838	59	3,044,856	1.4252
5	360	18,867,908	296	15,586,593	64	3,281,315	1.2105
6	125	6,236,672	114	5,711,097	11	525,575	1.0920
7	72	3,353,110	57	2,655,388	15	697,722	1.2628
8	754	40,666,952	569	31,274,788	185	9,392,164	1.3003
9	324	9,993,748	244	7,616,384	80	2,377,365	1.3121
10	353	10,632,106	234	7,087,369	119	3,544,736	1.5002
11	116	3,469,779	60	1,790,355	56	1,679,425	1.9380
12	100	3,017,286	71	2,132,862	29	884,424	1.4147
13	229	6,866,864	183	5,483,718	46	1,383,146	1.2522
14	344	9,828,652	236	6,763,010	108	3,065,642	1.4533
15	140	3,894,374	110	3,066,866	30	827,507	1.2698
16	222	3,925,040	202	3,592,277	20	332,764	1.0926
17	443	9,009,222	352	7,222,436	91	1,786,786	1.2474
18	658	16,952,131	588	15,039,503	70	1,912,629	1.1272
19	111	2,108,744	107	2,035,764	4	72,980	1.0359
20	68	2,025,603	68	2,025,603	0	0	1.0000
21	184	3,910,781	166	3,574,639	18	336,142	1.0940
22	163	3,664,900	146	3,312,986	17	351,914	1.1062
Total	6,868	223,962,172	5,521	177,748,924	1,347	46,213,247	

*Weights are the initial weights, W_h^{I1} .

† Cases with Day 1 Intake dispositions of complete with SP and out of scope (disposition codes of F01 and F30).

**Includes Day 1 Intakes completed by a proxy for an adult SP who could not complete the Intake because of his or her physical or mental limitations (disposition code F02) and nonrespondents (disposition codes F08-F15).

Table 5-8B. Weighted counts of SPs and modified Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting class for 1995

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Count of non-responding SPs**	Weighted number of non-responding SPs*	Modified Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, G_h^{I1}
1	526	8,563,595	463	7,611,807	63	951,788	1.1250
2	165	2,698,263	128	2,040,752	37	657,511	1.3222
3	159	2,796,642	154	2,732,703	5	63,939	1.0234
4	441	18,814,805	349	14,826,282	92	3,988,523	1.2690
5	136	6,270,296	122	5,501,593	14	768,703	1.1397
6	207	9,759,063	185	8,814,632	22	944,431	1.1071
7	243	15,469,948	164	10,564,285	79	4,905,663	1.4644
8	162	9,855,382	128	7,796,710	34	2,058,672	1.2640
9	235	14,292,402	173	10,423,718	62	3,868,684	1.3711
10	230	15,615,243	198	13,294,116	32	2,321,127	1.1746
11	1,165	35,702,149	801	24,517,632	364	11,184,517	1.4562
12	196	6,509,108	112	3,547,566	84	2,961,543	1.8348
13	338	10,163,441	262	7,999,252	76	2,164,189	1.2705
14	881	28,588,923	675	22,004,963	206	6,583,960	1.2992
15	225	3,031,487	205	2,616,964	20	414,523	1.1584
16	174	3,721,144	154	3,188,908	20	532,236	1.1669
17	124	4,340,217	122	4,270,149	2	70,068	1.0164
18	329	15,235,994	280	13,083,287	49	2,152,708	1.1645
19	105	5,013,378	99	4,786,652	6	226,726	1.0474
20	227	3,665,675	208	3,413,543	19	252,132	1.0739
21	135	2,145,945	110	1,772,117	25	373,828	1.2109
22	173	2,723,733	165	2,597,055	8	126,679	1.0488
TOTAL	6,576	224,976,836	5,257	177,404,685	1,319	47,572,151	

*Weights are the initial weights, w_h^{I1} .

†SPs with Day 1 Intake disposition codes of F01, F03, or F30.

**Includes adult SPs for whom a Day 1 Intake was completed by proxy because of physical or mental limitations (disposition code F02) and nonrespondents (disposition codes F08-F15).

Table 5-8C. Weighted counts of SPs and modified Day 1 Intake nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting class for 1996

Day 1 Intake weighting class	Number of SPs in sample	Total weighted number of SPs*	Number of responding SPs†	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Count of non-responding SPs**	Weighted number of non-responding SPs*	Modified Day 1 Intake adjustment factor, G_h^{I1}
1	531	10,776,607	469	9,512,155	62	1,264,452	1.1329
2	86	1,621,978	81	1,552,591	5	69,387	1.0447
3	120	2,426,775	97	1,940,153	23	486,622	1.2508
4	672	28,078,160	538	22,501,998	134	5,576,162	1.2478
5	170	7,978,554	151	7,016,317	19	962,237	1.1371
6	611	23,048,307	427	15,991,972	184	7,056,335	1.4412
7	536	22,777,786	378	15,913,262	158	6,864,523	1.4314
8	365	15,503,643	300	12,816,372	65	2,687,270	1.2097
9	155	5,690,206	144	5,261,537	11	428,669	1.0815
10	91	3,922,712	63	2,609,714	28	1,312,999	1.5031
11	71	2,971,944	45	1,989,166	26	982,778	1.4941
12	1,083	47,779,353	790	34,692,910	293	13,086,442	1.3772
13	232	10,082,656	199	8,677,059	33	1,405,597	1.1620
14	104	5,418,678	77	4,063,068	27	1,355,610	1.3336
15	1,559	39,251,660	1,387	35,220,902	172	4,030,758	1.1144
TOTAL	6,386	227,329,018	5,146	179,759,177	1,240	47,569,841	

*Weights are the initial weights, w_i^{I1} .

†SPs with Day 1 Intake disposition codes of F01, F03, or F30.

**Includes adult SPs for whom a Day 1 Intake was completed by proxy because of physical or mental limitations (disposition code F02) and nonrespondents (disposition codes F08-F15).

Table 5-9. Definition of response status groups for the DHKS

Response status group	DHKS Questionnaire disposition	Number of SPs selected for DHKS in 1994	Number of SPs selected for DHKS in 1995	Number of SPs selected for DHKS in 1996	Total number of SPs selected for DHKS
1. Respondents	Complete*	1,879	1,966	1,920	5,765
2. Nonrespondents	Refusals or other nonresponse†	168	193	168	529
3. Out of scope	Ineligible**	2	3	1	6
Total		2,049	2,162	2,089	6,300

*Disposition codes D01 to D02 (complete by telephone or in person).

†Disposition codes D08 to D13 and D15 (unavailable for field period; language problem; breakoff; maximum contacts; other nonresponse; moved, unable to locate).

**Disposition code D30 (out of scope).

Table 5-10A. Definition of weighting classes for adjusting the DHKS weights for 1994

DHKS weighting class	Age (reported in Intake interview)	Size of household	Poverty level (percent of Federal poverty guidelines)	On special diet	Food shopper	Food preparer	Race
1	20-29	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	Nonblack
2	20-29	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	Black
3	30-49	1	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
4	30-49	2+	<131%	ALL	no	ALL	ALL
5	30-49	2+	131%+	ALL	no	ALL	ALL
6	30-49	2+	501%+	ALL	no	ALL	ALL
7	30-49	2+	ALL	no	yes	ALL	ALL
8	30-49	2+	ALL	yes	yes	ALL	ALL
9	50+	1-3	ALL	ALL	ALL	no	ALL
10	50+	4+	ALL	ALL	ALL	no	ALL
11	50+	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	yes	ALL

Table 5-10B. Definition of weighting classes for adjusting the DHKS weights for 1995

DHKS weighting class	Age reported in Intake interview	Size of household	Race	Smoking status	On special diet
1	20-69	1-2	Nonblack	All	All
2	70+	1-2	Nonblack	All	All
3	20+	1	Black	All	All
4	20+	2	Black	All	All
5	20-29	3+	All	All	All
6	30+	3+	Nonblack	No	No
7	30+	3+	Nonblack	Yes	No
8	30+	3+	Nonblack	All	Yes
9	30+	3+	Black	All	All

Table 5-10C. Definition of weighting classes for adjusting the DHKS weights for 1996

DHKS weighting class	Income group based on percentage of Federal poverty guidelines	Food shopper status	Age reported on Intake interview	Race – black/nonblack
1	<76%	All	All	All
2	76-100%	All	All	All
3	101-130%	No	All	All
4	101-130%	Yes	All	All
5	131%+	All	20-24	Nonblack
6	131%+	All	25+	Nonblack
7	131%+	All	All	Black

Within each DHKS weighting class defined in Tables 5-10A through 5-10C, the DHKS adjustment factor, F_h^{DHKS} , was computed as

$$F_h^{DHKS} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{hi}^{DHKS} + \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} w_{hi}^{DHKS}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_{hi}^{DHKS}}, \quad (16)$$

where the first sum in the numerator of F_h^{DHKS} extended over the responding SPs in class h and the second sum in the numerator of F_h^{DHKS} extended over the nonresponding SPs in class h . The sum in the denominator of F_h^{DHKS} extended over the responding SPs in class h .

Tables 5-11A through 5-11C summarize the values of F_h^{DHKS} by DHKS weighting class. The factor F_h^{DHKS} is an SP-level adjustment that was applied to the DHKS base weights, w_{hi}^{DHKS} , of the responding SPs in the weighting class h to obtain the nonresponse-adjusted DHKS weight. Specifically, the nonresponse-adjusted DHKS weight for SP i in weighting class h was computed as

$$w_{hi}^{ADHKS} = F_h^{DHKS} w_{hi}^{DHKS}. \quad (17)$$

Table 5-11A. DHKS nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting class for 1994

Weighting class	Number of responding SPs	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Number of non-responding SPs	Weighted number of nonrespondents	Number of ineligible SPs	Weighted number of out-of-scope SPs	DHKS nonresponse adjustment factor, F_h^{DHKS}
1	234	22,866,297	29	2,937,955	0	0	1.1285
2	38	2,757,293	6	2,055,707	0	0	1.7456
3	97	5,272,713	13	784,475	0	0	1.1488
4	47	2,035,819	7	309,229	0	0	1.1519
5	132	16,657,485	3	158,801	0	0	1.0095
6	45	5,421,791	0	0	0	0	1.0000
7	324	32,692,095	26	2,078,632	0	0	1.0636
8	52	5,379,914	1	63,454	0	0	1.0118
9	251	14,398,625	27	1,412,582	0	0	1.0981
10	40	2,102,238	9	708,641	0	0	1.3371
11	619	34,276,536	47	2,575,386	2	108,991	1.0751
Total	1,879	143,860,807	168	13,084,862	2	108,991	

*Weights are the DHKS base weights, w_i^{DHKS} .

Table 5-11B. DHKS nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting cell for 1995

Weighting class	Number of responding SPs	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Number of non-responding SPs	Weighted number of non-respondents	Number of out-of-scope SPs	Weighted number of out-of-scope SPs	DHKS nonresponse adjustment factor
1	775	51,879,151	50	2,745,002	0	0	1.0529
2	344	13,319,782	42	1,512,765	1	13,503	1.1136
3	79	3,032,641	2	88,781	1	20,828	1.0293
4	55	2,840,983	13	806,922	1	13,426	1.2840
5	86	15,696,609	21	3,696,990	0	0	1.2355
6	324	32,358,861	35	3,445,870	0	0	1.1065
7	142	12,374,243	9	603,650	0	0	1.0488
8	87	8,046,996	5	263,335	0	0	1.0327
9	74	4,649,695	16	1,162,483	0	0	1.2500
Total	1,966	144,198,962	193	14,325,799	3	47,756	

*Weights are the initial DHKS weights, w_i^{DHKS} .

Table 5-11C. DHKS nonresponse adjustment factors by weighting cell for 1996

Weighting class	Number of responding SPs	Weighted number of responding SPs*	Number of non-responding SPs	Weighted number of non-respondents	Number of out-of-scope SPs	Weighted number of out-of-scope SPs	DHKS nonresponse adjustment factor
1	198	8,131,998	21	812,397	1	17,649	1.0999
2	133	5,768,042	8	246,825	0	0	1.0428
3	41	1,675,856	10	1,042,320	0	0	1.6220
4	106	4,665,450	9	380,395	0	0	1.0815
5	71	7,059,976	14	1,157,650	0	0	1.1640
6	1,260	109,700,575	85	6,562,440	0	0	1.0598
7	111	10,284,067	21	1,467,348	0	0	1.1427
Total	1,920	147,285,966	168	11,669,375	1	17,649	

*Weights are the initial DHKS weights, w_i^{DHKS} .

5.3 Development of Calibration Adjustments

In addition to compensating for unequal selection probabilities and nonresponse, another important function of weighting is to adjust for sampling variability and possible undercoverage in the sampling frame. Therefore, the final step of the weighting process was to "calibrate" the nonresponse-adjusted weights so that the sum of the final weights for each survey year equaled the corresponding March CPS population totals within subsets defined by the following variables⁴:

- Sex;
- Age group (seven categories based on Intake interview: 0-2, 3-5, 6-11, 12-19, 20-39, 40-59, 60+ years);
- Season of Intake: winter (January to March), spring (April to June), summer (July to September), and fall (October to December);
- Day of week of Intake;
- Census region (four regions);
- MSA status (MSA vs. non-MSA);

⁴Variables provided by ARS in memoranda from J. Goldman to A. Chu, dated April 20, 1995, April 1, 1996, and March 17, 1997.

- Household income level [defined in terms of percentage of Federal poverty level in four categories (0-75%, 76-130%, 131-300%, 301%+)];⁵
- Received Food Stamps in past 12 months;
- Home ownership (owned vs. not owned);
- Presence of children under 6 years of age in household;
- Presence of children 6 to 17 years of age in household;
- Number of adults in household (1, 2, 3+);
- Presence of female head of household 40 years old or younger and no one in the household under 18 years of age;
- Employment status ("had paid job last week") of the female head of household if household had a female head; otherwise, the employment status of the male head of household;
- Employment status ("had paid job last week") of the SP;
- Race of SP (black vs. nonblack); and
- Hispanic origin of SP (Hispanic vs. non-Hispanic).

The calibration was implemented by an iterative process known as "raking ratio weighting." This process was carried out separately for each of the following four subsets specified by ARS: (1) males 20 years of age or older; (2) females 20 years of age or older; (3) children 0 to 5 years of age; and (4) persons 6 to 19 years of age. As documented in Attachment 5, the variables used in the raking process differed slightly for the four ARS subsets. For example, the variable on employment status was not applicable to the subsets of younger persons. In Attachment 5, the variables (dimensions) used in the weighting process are defined by the variable names *DIM1*, *DIM2*, etc., and may have different meanings for the different subsets. Most of the raking variables are intrinsically univariate, but a few are bivariate in structure. Also shown in Attachment 5 are the March CPS population totals to which the nonresponse-adjusted (pre-raked) CSFII/DHKS weights were adjusted.

⁵ In the 1994 survey, DHHS poverty guidelines were originally used to construct this categorical variable. The final annual weights calculated by Westat for 1994 reflected the DHHS definitions. Subsequently, ARS recomputed the 1994 weights using the preferred OMB poverty thresholds rather than the DHHS definitions. The recomputed weights differed from those originally computed by Westat. All weighted estimates summarized in this report for 1994 reflect the weights originally computed by Westat and thus will differ from those calculated using the 1994 weights in the public use data files. For the 1995 and 1996 surveys, Westat used the preferred OMB poverty thresholds to calculate the final weights.

The algorithm used to calculate the final (calibrated or "raked") weights for the Day 1 Intake data (with analogous procedures for the DHKS weights) was essentially as follows:

First, for each level defined by the raking variable $DIM1$, an adjustment factor, $F_{DIM1}^{(1)}$, was computed as

$$F_{DIM1}^{(1)} = \frac{N_{DIM1}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_i^{NR}},$$

where N_{DIM1} is the March CPS control total for the given level of $DIM1$, w_i^{NR} is the nonresponse-adjusted Day 1 weight (or nonresponse-adjusted DHKS weight), and the denominator of $F_{DIM1}^{(1)}$ extends over the responding SPs in the given cell (level) of $DIM1$. An intermediate $DIM1$ -adjusted weight was then calculated as

$$w_i^{DIM1} = w_i^{NR} F_{DIM1}^{(1)}.$$

Next, the w_i^{DIM1} 's calculated above were used to calculate an adjustment within each level of $DIM2$ as follows:

$$F_{DIM2}^{(1)} = \frac{N_{DIM2}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} w_i^{DIM1}}$$

where N_{DIM2} is the March CPS control total for the given level of $DIM2$ and where the denominator of $F_{DIM2}^{(1)}$ extends over the responding SPs in the given cell (level) of $DIM2$. An intermediate $DIM2$ -adjusted weight was then calculated as

$$w_i^{DIM2} = w_i^{DIM1} F_{DIM2}^{(1)}.$$

The w_i^{DIM2} 's were then used to calculate an intermediate $DIM3$ -adjusted weight, w_i^{DIM3} , using procedures analogous to those described above. This procedure continued up to the last raking variable, $DIM13$ (or $DIM14$, depending on the ARS subset), using the previously adjusted intermediate weights.

Using the weights developed from the previous iteration, the whole process was then repeated starting with *DIM1* and continuing through *DIM13* (or *DIM14*). The iteration process continued until the difference between the calculated weighted sums and the corresponding CPS totals was acceptably small for *all* levels of each raking variable (i.e., within 0.005% or less of the corresponding CPS totals for each level of each raking variable).

Tables 5-12A through 5-12C summarize the final weighted counts of Day 1 Intake respondents by sex and age group for each of the 3 survey years. Tables 5-13A through 5-13C summarize the corresponding final weighted counts of DHKS respondents by sex and age group. The tables also show the weighted counts using the nonresponse-adjusted (pre-raked) weights and the coefficients of variation of the weights. The coefficient of variation of the weights, c_w , is defined as $c_w = s_w / \bar{w}$, where \bar{w} and s_w are the (unweighted) mean and standard deviation of the weights, respectively. The coefficient of variation of the weights is informative because $1+(c_w/100)^2$ represents the increase in the variance of survey estimates resulting from the variation in weights.

Finally, note that the age groupings given in Tables 5-12A through 5-12C and Tables 5-13A through 5-13C do not coincide with those used in the calibration process (see Attachment 5.A). As a result, the weighted counts shown in these tables may differ from the corresponding CPS totals. However, within the broad age groupings used in weighting, the final weighted counts agree with the corresponding CPS population totals (to within $\pm 0.005\%$).

Table 5-12A. Unweighted and weighted counts of Day 1 Intake respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1994

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (%)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights*	Coefficient of variation of final weights (%)
Male	less than 1 year	3	58	1,239,492	61.58	1,714,220	63.96
	1-2 years	3	253	3,266,390	11.94	4,523,747	25.58
	3-5 years	3	299	5,644,612	23.31	6,258,218	39.26
	6-11 years	4	254	9,938,185	35.77	11,860,822	40.71
	12-19 years	4	286	14,157,596	42.35	14,775,578	46.55
	20-29 years	1	268	14,001,961	38.61	18,393,401	50.90
	30-39 years	1	311	19,807,733	54.23	22,526,953	59.02
	40-49 years	1	304	14,512,544	41.53	17,154,007	49.77
	50-59 years	1	266	9,403,096	36.65	12,073,161	48.29
	60-69 years	1	244	7,877,281	40.00	8,951,750	47.14
	70+ years	1	256	6,943,331	18.38	8,565,165	38.15
Female	less than 1 year	3	69	1,441,727	59.91	1,911,695	65.54
	1-2 years	3	245	3,136,634	7.98	4,050,853	26.34
	3-5 years	3	303	5,655,346	9.22	5,981,561	24.18
	6-11 years	4	260	9,595,325	25.46	11,296,815	37.81
	12-19 years	4	271	12,871,005	31.98	14,268,098	41.46
	20-29 years	2	272	16,134,454	45.48	18,543,867	45.37
	30-39 years	2	294	20,908,011	46.33	22,877,985	56.91
	40-49 years	2	301	15,895,435	44.89	17,169,550	44.30
	50-59 years	2	290	11,221,390	31.43	13,388,387	38.31
	60-69 years	2	244	9,846,611	32.15	11,106,847	31.20
	70+ years	2	241	10,224,641	8.96	12,114,574	30.54
Total			5,589	223,722,799		259,507,254	

*See footnote on page 5-42.

Table 5-12B. Unweighted and weighted counts of Day 1 Intake respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1995

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percent)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percent)
Male	less than 1 year	3	57	1,362,116	66.99	1,855,724	77.93
	1 to 2 years	3	259	3,315,492	44.57	4,292,197	40.58
	3 to 5 years	3	272	6,128,001	30.05	6,355,617	42.97
	6 to 11 years	4	233	9,695,103	21.53	11,981,260	28.79
	12 to 19 years	4	196	11,605,002	24.89	15,082,519	39.78
	20 to 29 years	1	205	16,207,773	45.43	20,442,878	48.97
	30 to 39 years	1	206	16,402,745	39.01	20,166,080	54.97
	40 to 49 years	1	284	16,399,357	44.35	18,792,148	50.79
	50 to 59 years	1	354	9,700,337	39.35	11,318,650	51.85
	60 to 69 years	1	315	7,935,659	36.12	8,731,244	47.16
	70+ years	1	339	8,027,750	29.30	8,981,735	40.20
Female	less than 1 year	3	72	1,833,581	63.74	2,020,276	77.28
	1 to 2 years	3	246	3,234,615	8.80	3,823,062	35.80
	3 to 5 years	3	193	4,786,887	20.14	6,108,225	34.89
	6 to 11 years	4	245	10,365,194	10.23	11,365,567	25.67
	12 to 19 years	4	208	12,754,840	38.07	14,614,268	42.99
	20 to 29 years	2	171	15,233,278	14.27	18,129,836	29.01
	30 to 39 years	2	240	18,785,705	20.23	22,935,101	26.58
	40 to 49 years	2	266	16,900,531	35.30	17,332,930	39.67
	50 to 59 years	2	329	13,107,881	28.27	14,176,288	37.03
	60 to 69 years	2	301	9,520,568	28.11	10,748,765	36.71
	70+ years	2	335	11,501,641	17.10	12,696,001	28.61
Total			5,326	224,804,056		261,950,371	

Table 5-12C. Unweighted and weighted counts of Day 1 Intake respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1996

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percentage)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percentage)
Male	less than 1 year	3	69	1,750,092	50.86	2,171,099	59.81
	1 to 2 years	3	203	3,152,924	16.21	3,950,772	34.71
	3 to 5 years	3	170	6,378,684	23.02	6,338,165	32.79
	6 to 11 years	4	265	11,180,013	42.19	12,146,162	52.08
	12 to 19 years	4	255	11,994,975	16.32	15,398,675	37.41
	20 to 29 years	1	308	14,953,481	16.19	18,859,453	43.59
	30 to 39 years	1	372	18,759,545	38.15	21,387,625	49.90
	40 to 49 years	1	274	16,453,150	38.25	18,532,706	50.70
	50 to 59 years	1	268	10,199,580	41.53	12,482,270	56.08
	60 to 69 years	1	286	7,178,471	35.63	8,875,431	59.98
	70+ years	1	196	7,329,917	18.50	8,963,682	43.60
Female	less than 1 year	3	51	1,213,301	54.05	1,621,211	55.74
	1 to 2 years	3	210	2,889,775	24.76	4,193,587	36.12
	3 to 5 years	3	241	5,325,745	17.40	6,088,637	31.94
	6 to 11 years	4	235	10,941,714	32.99	11,575,982	40.22
	12 to 19 years	4	253	12,915,494	27.11	14,832,199	46.29
	20 to 29 years	2	277	14,694,077	17.38	18,056,121	35.45
	30 to 39 years	2	282	20,363,164	32.35	22,698,642	41.23
	40 to 49 years	2	335	18,204,519	35.97	18,967,525	46.38
	50 to 59 years	2	245	11,629,573	38.76	13,496,162	46.03
	60 to 69 years	2	244	8,532,323	21.65	10,308,147	32.62
	70+ years	2	149	11,144,574	19.72	13,289,965	28.88
Total			5,188	227,185,091		264,234,216	

Table 5-13A. Unweighted and weighted counts of DHKS respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1994

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS subset	Number of completed DHKS interviews	Weighted count of DHKS respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (%)	Weighted count of DHKS respondents using final (raked) weights*	Coefficient of variation of final weights (%)
Male	20-29 years	1	132	14,518,360	59.85	19,195,165	82.76
	30-39 years	1	172	18,420,256	66.39	21,725,183	79.03
	40-49 years	1	176	13,894,199	62.71	16,959,001	76.93
	50-59 years	1	151	9,039,473	58.12	12,268,167	79.31
	60-69 years	1	141	7,905,986	57.63	9,887,919	64.69
	70+ years	1	130	5,712,345	46.45	7,629,001	62.20
Female	20-29 years	2	140	16,098,892	51.37	17,720,158	55.44
	30-39 years	2	178	22,605,919	78.83	23,701,679	103.09
	40-49 years	2	171	15,934,033	59.45	16,510,699	64.59
	50-59 years	2	185	12,203,702	56.27	14,047,247	63.18
	60-69 years	2	150	10,298,377	49.54	11,746,325	45.92
	70+ years	2	153	10,314,125	45.45	11,475,101	51.50
Total			1,879	156,945,667		182,865,646	

*See footnote on page 5-42.

Table 5-13B. Unweighted and weighted counts of DHKS respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1995

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percent)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percent)
Male	20 to 29 years	1	94	14,734,257	64.35	20,571,556	88.48
	30 to 39 years	1	107	15,300,124	54.05	20,037,322	66.95
	40 to 49 years	1	167	16,436,714	58.78	17,843,074	74.88
	50 to 59 years	1	223	9,965,402	59.27	12,267,801	78.77
	60 to 69 years	1	202	8,890,361	68.70	9,429,660	90.42
	70+ years	1	194	7,174,919	48.69	8,283,321	65.43
Female	20 to 29 years	2	77	15,287,715	52.30	17,881,928	73.93
	30 to 39 years	2	142	19,892,918	34.07	23,182,955	41.24
	40 to 49 years	2	152	16,887,186	53.45	16,559,597	65.49
	50 to 59 years	2	201	13,625,219	50.83	14,949,641	70.34
	60 to 69 years	2	187	9,369,686	58.24	10,949,976	66.73
	70+ years	2	220	10,960,259	44.82	12,494,823	56.28
Total			1,966	158,524,760		184,451,654	

Table 5-13C. Unweighted and weighted counts of DHKS respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group for 1996

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percentage)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percentage)
Male	20 to 29 years	1	147	13,078,816	47.43	18,869,240	90.31
	30 to 39 years	1	222	17,526,243	53.41	21,377,822	76.23
	40 to 49 years	1	160	17,229,768	56.85	18,278,307	70.50
	50 to 59 years	1	159	10,242,977	61.63	12,736,680	79.65
	60 to 69 years	1	192	7,299,221	66.56	9,388,779	95.91
	70+ years	1	128	6,765,066	40.40	8,450,340	71.14
Female	20 to 29 years	2	144	15,719,045	53.82	18,802,341	77.47
	30 to 39 years	2	166	21,839,769	52.59	21,952,459	58.52
	40 to 49 years	2	190	16,725,349	60.36	17,701,200	71.81
	50 to 59 years	2	148	12,187,805	60.11	14,762,473	73.51
	60 to 69 years	2	164	9,400,419	50.25	11,095,250	58.64
	70+ years	2	100	10,940,863	49.19	12,502,839	51.48
Total			1,920	158,955,341		185,917,730	

5.4 Combined Three-Year Weights

In addition to the three sets of annual weights described previously, a set of combined 3-year weights has been constructed to permit analysis of the combined 3-year CSFII data sets. The resulting weights (referred to as "combined annual weights") are applicable whether or not there are changes in the survey variables over time. The weights were obtained by combining the three annual samples and then recalibrating the previously computed nonresponse-adjusted weights (see Section 5.2) to the average March CPS population estimates for the 3 years 1994-96.

The variables used in the poststratification raking process are summarized in Attachment 5.4, separately for the four ARS subsets. Also shown in Attachment 5.4 are the average March 1994-96 (weighted) CPS population estimates to which the nonresponse-adjusted (pre-raked) CSFII weighted totals were adjusted. The ratio-raking algorithm used to generate the combined 3-year weights is described in Section 5.3.

Table 5-14 summarizes the final weighted counts of the Day 1 Intake respondents using the combined 3-year weights by sex and age group. Table 5-15 summarizes the corresponding results for the combined DHKS samples. The tables also show the corresponding weighted counts using the nonresponse-adjusted (pre-raked) weights and the coefficients of variation of the weights.

Table 5-14. Unweighted and weighted counts of Day 1 Intake respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group -- combined 3-year weights*

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of completed Day 1 Intakes	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percent)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percent)
Male	less than 1 year	3	184	4,351,701	59.34	1,924,241	65.84
	1 to 2 years	3	715	9,734,806	29.24	4,245,009	32.90
	3 to 5 years	3	741	18,151,297	39.74	6,317,333	44.56
	6 to 11 years	4	752	30,813,302	34.85	11,996,086	37.34
	12 to 19 years	4	737	37,757,573	32.21	15,085,587	40.14
	20 to 29 years	1	781	45,163,216	44.57	19,041,387	53.90
	30 to 39 years	1	889	54,970,024	49.13	21,550,742	62.71
	40 to 49 years	1	862	47,365,051	42.69	18,206,189	53.55
	50 to 59 years	1	888	29,303,013	42.15	11,911,459	54.35
	60 to 69 years	1	845	22,991,410	39.63	8,831,753	53.05
	70+ years	1	791	22,300,998	29.80	8,857,917	43.21
Female	less than 1 year	3	192	4,488,609	60.64	1,906,815	66.38
	1 to 2 years	3	701	9,261,024	15.97	3,966,748	28.13
	3 to 5 years	3	737	15,767,978	20.28	6,059,475	29.98
	6 to 11 years	4	740	30,902,233	27.05	11,412,792	32.62
	12 to 19 years	4	732	38,541,339	34.90	14,571,516	40.03
	20 to 29 years	2	720	46,061,809	36.63	18,267,296	42.79
	30 to 39 years	2	816	60,056,880	34.94	22,813,208	43.88
	40 to 49 years	2	902	51,000,484	39.45	17,898,347	43.97
	50 to 59 years	2	864	35,958,844	34.59	13,611,941	40.71
	60 to 69 years	2	789	27,899,503	30.03	10,734,698	34.42
	70+ years	2	725	32,870,855	38.37	12,686,741	42.57
Total			16,103	675,711,949		261,897,280	

*This set of weights is referred to as "option 2" in various project memoranda.

Table 5-15. Unweighted and weighted counts of DHKS respondents and coefficient of variation of weights, by sex and age group -- combined 3-year weights*

Sex (as reported in Intake interview)	Age group (based on response in Intake interview)	ARS Subset	Number of DHKS respondents	Weighted count of respondents using NR-adjusted weights	Coefficient of variation of NR weights (percent)	Weighted count of respondents using final (raked) weights	Coefficient of variation of final weights (percent)
	20 to 29 years	1	373	42,331,433	65.25	19,176,391	89.68
	30 to 39 years	1	501	51,246,623	64.74	21,415,712	81.26
	40 to 49 years	1	503	47,560,682	60.69	17,886,870	77.50
	50 to 59 years	1	533	29,247,852	62.60	12,230,789	77.61
	60 to 69 years	1	535	24,095,568	66.51	9,596,262	84.02
	70+ years	1	452	19,652,330	47.66	8,093,422	64.26
	20 to 29 years	2	361	47,105,652	60.64	17,991,315	72.82
	30 to 39 years	2	486	64,338,606	58.40	23,089,184	73.73
	40 to 49 years	2	513	49,546,568	58.52	17,106,222	68.02
	50 to 59 years	2	534	38,016,726	56.98	14,404,067	67.63
	60 to 69 years	2	501	29,068,482	54.22	11,162,922	58.37
	70+ years	2	473	32,215,247	59.80	12,258,521	62.77
Total			5,765	474,425,769		184,411,677	

*This set of weights is referred to as "option 2" in various project memoranda.

5.5 Replicate Weights for Computation of Sampling Errors

To permit the computation of sampling errors, a set of "jackknife" replicate weights was constructed and attached to each data record. Separate sets of replicate weights were created for the Day 1 Intake and DHKS data sets. Under the jackknife replication method, a prescribed number of subsamples (called jackknife replicates) were generated from the full sample, and the entire weighting process as described in the previous sections was repeated for each replicate. In this way, a series of replicate weights were generated for each data record, which together with the full-sample weight can be used to calculate sampling errors (see Section 6.3).

The approach used to construct the jackknife replicates was as follows. First, 19 variance estimation strata were formed from the 38 noncertainty PSUs by pairing adjacent PSUs in the sampling frame. Each PSU within a variance estimation stratum defined what is referred to as a variance estimation unit (VEU). Next, within each of the 24 certainty PSUs, one-half of the segments (selected systematically

from a list that maintained the original sort order) were assigned to one VEU and the remaining one-half to another. Because each certainty PSU was considered to be a separate variance estimation stratum, a total of 43 variance estimation strata were created by this process. A jackknife replicate was then created by dropping out one VEU from one of the variance estimation strata and doubling the weight of the other VEU in that stratum. The 43 jackknife replicates were created by applying this process to each of the 43 variance estimation strata. By repeating the weight calculations for each replicate, a total of 43 final replicate weights were generated for each data record (SP). Jackknife replicate weights have been computed for each annual sample and for the combined 3-year sample.

Tables 5-16A through 5-16C summarize the number of cases included in each jackknife replicate for selected subsets of the sample. Section 6.3 discusses the use of these jackknife replicates for variance estimation and provides some illustrative variance calculations.

Table 5-16A. 1994 sample sizes by jackknife replicate and subset

Jackknife replicate	SPs completing Day 1 Intake	Males 20+ years of age completing Day 1 Intake	Females 20+ years completing Day 1 Intake	Children 0-5 years completing Day 1 Intake	Persons 6-19 years completing Day 1 Intake	Males 20+ years completing DHKS	Females 20+ years completing DHKS
1	5,488	1,615	1,615	1,205	1,053	887	955
2	5,501	1,615	1,614	1,208	1,064	880	963
3	5,511	1,619	1,618	1,215	1,059	882	963
4	5,447	1,617	1,609	1,185	1,036	886	957
5	5,498	1,625	1,617	1,202	1,054	888	959
6	5,488	1,622	1,604	1,216	1,046	892	946
7	5,454	1,617	1,602	1,195	1,040	882	954
8	5,490	1,620	1,610	1,204	1,056	891	962
9	5,477	1,609	1,597	1,212	1,059	884	947
10	5,496	1,616	1,613	1,208	1,059	884	963
11	5,491	1,619	1,613	1,209	1,050	885	960
12	5,477	1,620	1,613	1,202	1,042	889	963
13	5,489	1,619	1,612	1,205	1,053	882	962
14	5,493	1,626	1,604	1,201	1,062	889	951
15	5,487	1,611	1,609	1,218	1,049	880	957
16	5,488	1,610	1,610	1,211	1,057	883	952
17	5,491	1,615	1,611	1,211	1,054	884	956
18	5,479	1,617	1,606	1,209	1,047	885	959
19	5,441	1,602	1,602	1,198	1,039	876	961
20	5,544	1,634	1,628	1,218	1,064	892	967
21	5,568	1,640	1,635	1,225	1,068	899	975
22	5,550	1,637	1,629	1,216	1,068	896	970
23	5,569	1,645	1,637	1,221	1,066	899	973
24	5,568	1,640	1,634	1,227	1,067	899	972
25	5,579	1,647	1,637	1,224	1,071	902	973
26	5,525	1,638	1,621	1,204	1,062	894	964
27	5,558	1,640	1,634	1,218	1,066	896	972
28	5,560	1,640	1,635	1,220	1,065	900	972
29	5,574	1,642	1,637	1,224	1,071	896	975
30	5,566	1,645	1,635	1,220	1,066	899	972
31	5,550	1,636	1,632	1,220	1,062	892	972
32	5,568	1,641	1,636	1,222	1,069	898	975
33	5,555	1,641	1,630	1,220	1,064	897	969
34	5,550	1,640	1,633	1,212	1,065	898	971
35	5,572	1,646	1,635	1,224	1,067	901	971
36	5,548	1,632	1,633	1,220	1,063	895	973
37	5,567	1,645	1,640	1,216	1,066	900	976
38	5,564	1,639	1,634	1,222	1,069	897	975
39	5,568	1,644	1,637	1,218	1,069	898	975
40	5,564	1,643	1,635	1,220	1,066	899	976
41	5,544	1,630	1,631	1,218	1,065	893	970
42	5,534	1,636	1,631	1,213	1,054	896	970
43	5,530	1,633	1,624	1,217	1,056	892	967
Total sample	5,589	1,649	1,642	1,227	1,071	902	977

Table 5-16B. 1995 sample sizes by jackknife replicate and subset

Jackknife replicate	SPs completing Day 1 intake	Males 20+ years of age completing Day 1 intake	Females 20+ years of age completing Day 1 intake	Children 0-5 years of age completing Day 1 intake	Persons 6-19 years of age completing Day 1 intake	Males 20+ years of age completing DHKS	Females 20+ years of age completing DHKS
1	5,234	1,674	1,610	1,082	868	967	962
2	5,245	1,678	1,614	1,081	872	974	958
3	5,250	1,679	1,618	1,081	872	970	967
4	5,206	1,675	1,612	1,064	855	968	961
5	5,233	1,673	1,617	1,074	869	970	966
6	5,240	1,671	1,612	1,085	872	966	962
7	5,244	1,678	1,624	1,075	867	971	967
8	5,235	1,676	1,609	1,083	867	974	958
9	5,194	1,658	1,605	1,071	860	955	958
10	5,227	1,664	1,607	1,084	872	968	953
11	5,202	1,653	1,598	1,086	865	958	949
12	5,242	1,680	1,620	1,077	865	978	966
13	5,213	1,675	1,609	1,068	861	977	959
14	5,242	1,677	1,617	1,078	870	970	963
15	5,217	1,667	1,606	1,081	863	966	957
16	5,219	1,674	1,608	1,076	861	972	959
17	5,192	1,656	1,599	1,077	860	959	955
18	5,180	1,656	1,600	1,073	851	965	950
19	5,233	1,671	1,615	1,083	864	971	958
20	5,291	1,690	1,630	1,095	876	980	975
21	5,297	1,693	1,633	1,095	876	982	973
22	5,257	1,683	1,620	1,085	869	976	966
23	5,304	1,699	1,635	1,093	877	985	975
24	5,302	1,694	1,631	1,096	881	981	971
25	5,295	1,696	1,635	1,090	874	982	975
26	5,286	1,692	1,630	1,091	873	980	973
27	5,303	1,695	1,635	1,094	879	982	975
28	5,305	1,695	1,638	1,098	874	982	977
29	5,317	1,702	1,639	1,094	882	986	977
30	5,298	1,695	1,636	1,090	877	983	976
31	5,306	1,694	1,638	1,095	879	981	978
32	5,306	1,697	1,638	1,093	878	984	976
33	5,274	1,693	1,625	1,086	870	982	968
34	5,314	1,699	1,637	1,096	882	986	975
35	5,279	1,690	1,632	1,093	864	985	973
36	5,267	1,677	1,617	1,096	877	981	966
37	5,307	1,695	1,635	1,098	879	986	975
38	5,306	1,693	1,635	1,096	882	982	974
39	5,295	1,695	1,634	1,089	877	984	974
40	5,314	1,700	1,639	1,093	882	985	977
41	5,300	1,698	1,636	1,088	878	985	974
42	5,281	1,689	1,630	1,088	874	979	973
43	5,255	1,689	1,621	1,077	868	979	966
Total sample	5,326	1,703	1,642	1,099	882	987	979

Table 5-16C. 1996 sample sizes by jackknife replicate and subset

Jackknife replicate	SPs completing Day 1 intake	Males 20+ years of age completing Day 1 intake	Females 20+ years of age completing Day 1 intake	Children 0-5 years of age completing Day 1 intake	Persons 6-19 years of age completing Day 1 intake	Males 20+ years of age completing DHKS	Females 20+ years of age completing DHKS
1	5,108	1,674	1,506	929	999	986	893
2	5,086	1,677	1,504	923	982	991	895
3	5,128	1,683	1,512	937	996	993	900
4	5,055	1,655	1,507	909	984	980	897
5	5,070	1,670	1,501	920	979	988	890
6	5,083	1,666	1,496	928	993	988	891
7	5,118	1,681	1,509	930	998	997	897
8	5,087	1,678	1,496	922	991	991	892
9	5,048	1,660	1,495	907	986	981	891
10	5,092	1,671	1,508	923	990	987	901
11	5,071	1,664	1,497	924	986	982	892
12	5,144	1,695	1,518	933	998	1,003	903
13	5,101	1,670	1,507	926	998	986	902
14	5,120	1,674	1,512	936	998	983	902
15	5,123	1,676	1,512	936	999	991	897
16	5,073	1,653	1,502	927	991	975	897
17	5,066	1,665	1,495	921	985	985	892
18	5,084	1,669	1,501	924	990	982	895
19	5,068	1,661	1,496	927	984	973	890
20	5,161	1,698	1,525	937	1,001	1,006	909
21	5,165	1,698	1,527	940	1,000	1,004	908
22	5,142	1,689	1,524	933	996	999	906
23	5,161	1,695	1,522	941	1,003	1,003	905
24	5,179	1,702	1,529	941	1,007	1,006	910
25	5,157	1,699	1,524	930	1,004	1,005	905
26	5,164	1,693	1,523	942	1,006	1,002	906
27	5,162	1,692	1,523	942	1,005	1,001	907
28	5,163	1,696	1,520	942	1,005	1,004	905
29	5,163	1,697	1,525	936	1,005	1,006	908
30	5,166	1,694	1,528	939	1,005	1,001	909
31	5,144	1,690	1,523	932	999	1,002	905
32	5,178	1,700	1,529	941	1,008	1,006	910
33	5,136	1,692	1,517	933	994	999	904
34	5,164	1,693	1,525	941	1,005	1,003	908
35	5,174	1,699	1,528	942	1,005	1,005	910
36	5,149	1,691	1,521	932	1,005	1,004	903
37	5,159	1,698	1,520	941	1,000	1,006	906
38	5,163	1,698	1,526	939	1,000	1,005	907
39	5,172	1,698	1,527	943	1,004	1,004	910
40	5,159	1,696	1,524	938	1,001	1,004	906
41	5,130	1,685	1,520	931	994	996	908
42	5,168	1,696	1,526	940	1,006	1,002	908
43	5,137	1,690	1,515	932	1,000	999	902
Total sample	5,188	1,704	1,532	944	1,008	1,008	912

6. FACTORS INFLUENCING STATISTICAL INFERENCES

The following sections discuss some of the factors that will affect the ability to make valid inferences from the data for the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS 1994-96). First, Section 6.1 defines the population of inference. Each year's sample is intended to provide a cross-section of the resident population in the United States living in households. Section 6.2 discusses the need to use sampling weights in analysis to compensate for the variable rates with which sample persons (SPs) were drawn into the sample. Section 6.3 describes a method that can be used to calculate the sampling errors needed to properly interpret the weighted survey results.

6.1 Population of Inference

In general, the population of inference for any given study year of the CSFII/DHKS consists of noninstitutionalized persons residing in the United States. Excluded from the sample are institutionalized individuals such as those in prisons, juvenile facilities, and nursing homes. Also excluded from the sample are persons living in group quarters (e.g., rooming houses), persons residing on military installations, and homeless persons.

Although the above definition is conceptually straightforward, special rules were required in a few unusual circumstances to establish "eligibility" for weighting and analytic purposes. These rules included the following:

- SPs who became institutionalized, died, or moved out of the country before the completion of a particular interview were considered to be ineligible for that interview.
- SPs identified during screening who moved within the United States before the first Intake interview and who could not be successfully traced and interviewed were considered to be (eligible) survey nonrespondents.
- An attempt was made to contact by telephone SPs who moved after completing the Day 1 Intake interview. If the Day 2 Intake interview was not obtained, the SP was considered to be an eligible nonrespondent for the combined Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interviews but a respondent for the Day 1 Intake interview.

- SPs selected for the DHKS who later died, became institutionalized, or moved out of the country before completing the DHKS were treated as ineligible for the DHKS.

6.2 The Use of Weights in Analysis

Because the CSFII/DHKS sample is based on a complex, multistage area probability design in which SPs were selected at rates that varied by sex, age, and income level, weights are generally required for the analysis of the survey results. As described in Chapter 5, these weights reflect the variable sampling rates used to select the CSFII/DHKS sample and include adjustments to compensate for differential response rates and undercoverage. Two sets of weights have been calculated for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, including one set of weights for the Day 1 Intake data set and another for the DHKS data set. Weights appropriate for analyzing the combined 3-year data sets have also been calculated.

Each set of annual weights have the property that they sum to the corresponding March Current Population Survey population estimates within groups defined by sex, age, Census region, income level, and other variables (see Section 5.3). The combined 3-year weights sum to the average of the three sets of March CPS population estimates used in the calculation of the annual weights (see Section 5.3). In general, estimates of means (e.g., mean saturated fat intake) should be calculated as a weighted ratio mean of the form.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

where w_i is the final weight for the i -th SP and y_i is the corresponding value of the survey item of interest. Similarly, estimates of ratios, proportions, correlations, or other population quantities should be computed on a weighted, rather than unweighted, basis. In most cases, use of the unweighted survey results may lead to misleading or invalid inferences.

6.3 Variance Estimation

Estimates derived from the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 sample are subject to sampling error because they are based on only a small fraction of the target population. However, probability sampling techniques make it possible to estimate the sampling error directly from the survey results. These sampling errors can be expressed either as standard errors, coefficients of variation (CVs, the ratio of the standard error to the estimate), or confidence bounds around the estimate.

For the CSFII/DHKS, a method of jackknife replication can be used to calculate the sampling errors of the survey-based estimates. Under the jackknife replication method, a specified number of subsamples of the full sample (i.e., replicates) are created for which the statistic of interest is recalculated. The variability of the replicate estimates is then used to obtain the variance of the statistic. The advantage of the replication methods is that they preclude the need to specify complicated variance formulas.¹ The way in which the required jackknife replicates were created for the CSFII/DHKS is described in Section 5.4. In particular, it should be noted that the replicates were designed to reflect the stratification and clustering used in the CSFII/DHKS sample design.

To illustrate how the sampling errors can be calculated, let \bar{y} denote a weighted survey estimate (e.g., mean saturated fat intake per person or mean calories per meal). Further, let $\bar{y}_{(j)}$ be the corresponding estimate for jackknife replicate j . The estimated variance of \bar{y} is then given by the formula

$$\text{var}(\bar{y}) = \sum_{j=1}^K (\bar{y}_{(j)} - \bar{y})^2,$$

where the summation extends over all K jackknife replicates. The corresponding approximate 95 percent confidence limits around the estimate are given by

$$\bar{y} \pm 1.96\sqrt{\text{var}(\bar{y})}$$

To implement the jackknife replication method, the set of replicate weights described in Section 5.4 has been attached to each record in the data file. Together with the full-sample weight, the

¹ See, for example, P. McCarthy, (1966), Replication: An Approach to the Analysis of Data from Complex Surveys, *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 2, No. 14, Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

replicate-based sampling errors can then be computed using, for example, Westat's variance estimation program, WesVarPC.² WesVarPC is a statistical software package that computes weighted survey estimates and their associated sampling errors. In addition to providing confidence intervals for sample-based estimates, WesVarPC performs "modified" chi-square tests of independence in weighted two-way tables using estimated design effects. The modified chi-square methods used in WesVarPC include the method proposed by Fellegi³ and two methods described by Rao and Scott.^{4,5}

To illustrate the use of the jackknife replicate weights for calculating sampling errors and to provide some numerical results for checking purposes, some illustrative standard error calculations are summarized in Tables 6-1A through 6-1D. The standard errors shown in the table were calculated by WesVarPC using the variance-estimation formulas presented previously. The standard errors and CVs shown in the table are not intended to represent the levels of precision to be expected from the CSFII/DHKS, but rather to serve as a rough check of the proper use of the replicate weights for variance estimation.

Alternatively, Taylor series linearization methods can be used for variance estimation. For example, the commercially available software package SUDAAN can be used for this purpose.⁶ For complex survey samples such as the CSFII/DHKS sample, the SUDAAN software requires that an appropriate "stratum" and "PSU" code be available for each record in the data file. In the CSFII/DHKS data file, the stratum and PSU codes to be used for this purpose are the variables named VARSTRAT and VARUNIT, respectively.

² Westat, Inc. (1996). *A User's Guide to WesVarPC*. Rockville, MD: Westat, Inc.

³ I. Fellegi. (1980). Approximate Tests of Independence and Goodness of Fit Based on Stratified Multistage Samples. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 71, 665-670.

⁴ J. Rao and A. Scott. (1981). The Analysis of Categorical Data from Complex Sample Surveys: Chi-Squared Tests for Goodness of Fit and Independence in Two Way Tables. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 76, 221-230.

⁵ J. Rao and A. Scott. (1984). On Chi-Squared Tests for Multiway Contingency Tables with Cell Proportions Estimated from Survey Data. *Annals of Statistics*, 12, 46-60.

⁶ B. Shah, R. Folsom, L. LaVange, S. Wheelless, K. Boyle, and R. Williams. (1993). *Statistical Methods and Mathematical Algorithms Used in SUDAAN*. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute.

Table 6-1A. Illustrative estimates and jackknifed standard errors for selected statistics from the CSFII 1994*

ARS subset	Data set	Statistic	Income (as a percent of poverty) subdomain	Sample size	Estimate	Standard error	CV of estimate
Males, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	156	0.29	0.0516	18.0%
			101-130%	128	0.49	0.0885	18.2%
			301-500%	370	0.77	0.0269	3.5%
		Average age	76-100%	100	42.18	1.9890	4.7%
			131-300%	540	45.97	0.6272	1.4%
			501+%	355	45.98	0.7484	1.6%
Females, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	197	0.21	0.0319	15.2%
			101-130%	124	0.50	0.0564	11.4%
			301-500%	373	0.83	0.0224	2.7%
		Average age	76-100%	93	50.84	2.6897	5.3%
			131-300%	549	47.29	0.8234	1.7%
			501+%	306	46.36	0.7451	1.6%
Children, 0-5	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	255	0.14	0.0263	19.5%
			101-130%	102	0.39	0.0613	15.5%
			301-500%	239	0.84	0.0354	4.2%
		Average age	76-100%	73	2.48	0.1642	6.6%
			131-300%	435	2.60	0.0865	3.3%
			501+%	123	2.55	0.1622	6.4%
Persons, 6-19	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	173	0.17	0.0364	21.5%
			101-130%	73	0.40	0.0843	21.3%
			301-500%	218	0.94	0.0185	2.0%
		Average age	76-100%	51	13.25	0.5219	3.9%
			131-300%	407	12.00	0.2328	1.9%
			501+%	149	13.18	0.3173	2.4%
Males, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	86	0.27	0.0683	25.3%
			101-130%	81	0.48	0.0739	15.5%
			301-500%	199	0.77	0.0294	3.8%
Females, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	146	0.20	0.0397	19.5%
			101-130%	75	0.50	0.0825	16.7%
			301-500%	215	0.85	0.0278	3.3%

*See footnote on page 5-42. Estimates based on the recomputed weights may be obtained from ARS.

Table 6-1B. Illustrative estimates and jackknifed standard errors for selected statistics from the CSFII 1995

ARS subset	Data set	Statistic	Income (as a percent of poverty) subdomain	Sample size	Estimate	Standard error	CV of estimate
Males, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	105	0.26	0.0636	24.3%
			101-130%	133	0.51	0.0665	12.9%
			301-500%	420	0.75	0.0240	3.2%
		Average age	76-100%	86	44.51	1.6740	3.8%
			131-300%	574	44.59	0.5860	1.3%
			501+%	385	44.57	0.7160	1.6%
Females, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	139	0.30	0.0568	18.9%
			101-130%	130	0.47	0.0602	12.7%
			301-500%	372	0.77	0.0191	2.5%
		Average age	76-100%	114	49.09	1.9990	4.1%
			131-300%	567	47.54	0.8630	1.8%
			501+%	320	45.65	0.7480	1.6%
Children, 0-5	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	187	0.19	0.0425	22.7%
			101-130%	115	0.29	0.0424	14.6%
			301-500%	224	0.84	0.0246	2.9%
		Average age	76-100%	62	2.49	0.1980	8.0%
			131-300%	428	2.35	0.0790	3.4%
			501+%	83	2.61	0.1680	6.4%
Persons, 6-19	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	109	0.22	0.0554	25.2%
			101-130%	52	0.31	0.0714	22.9%
			301-500%	208	0.85	0.0338	4.0%
		Average age	76-100%	53	11.92	0.6770	5.7%
			131-300%	341	12.48	0.2200	1.8%
			501+%	119	12.22	0.4060	3.3%
Males, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	67	0.22	0.0545	24.9%
			101-130%	78	0.41	0.0963	23.5%
			301-500%	233	0.81	0.0306	3.8%
Females, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	100	0.26	0.0662	25.8%
			101-130%	93	0.45	0.0699	15.7%
			301-500%	205	0.75	0.0315	4.2%

Table 6-1C. Illustrative estimates and jackknifed standard errors for selected statistics from the CSFII 1996

ARS subset	Data set	Statistic	Income (as a percent of poverty) subdomain	Sample size	Estimate	Standard error	CV of estimate
Males, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	127	0.42	0.0460	10.8%
			101-130%	118	0.57	0.0653	11.4%
			301-500%	416	0.77	0.0217	2.8%
		Average age	76-100%	99	39.52	3.94	10.0%
			131-300%	512	44.48	0.93	2.1%
			501+%	432	46.50	0.74	1.6%
Females, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	170	0.37	0.0389	10.7%
			101-130%	123	0.51	0.0546	10.7%
			301-500%	371	0.75	0.0214	2.9%
		Average age	76-100%	102	47.22	2.44	5.0%
			131-300%	435	47.55	0.96	2.0%
			501+%	331	46.20	1.04	2.2%
Children, 0-5	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	140	0.14	0.0304	22.5%
			101-130%	90	0.47	0.0721	15.2%
			301-500%	197	0.80	0.0478	5.9%
		Average age	76-100%	69	2.50	0.20	7.9%
			131-300%	335	2.49	0.09	3.5%
			501+%	113	2.35	0.20	8.6%
Persons, 6-19	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	167	0.19	0.0408	21.1%
			101-130%	81	0.39	0.0896	22.9%
			301-500%	251	0.80	0.0342	4.3%
		Average age	76-100%	72	13.32	0.46	3.4%
			131-300%	306	12.14	0.23	1.9%
			501+%	131	12.59	0.35	2.8%
Males, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	81	0.39	0.0644	16.3%
			101-130%	73	0.58	0.0832	14.3%
			301-500%	234	0.77	0.0312	4.1%
Females, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 75%	117	0.41	0.0494	12.0%
			101-130%	74	0.51	0.0778	15.1%
			301-500%	217	0.76	0.0264	3.5%

Table 6-1D. Illustrative estimates and jackknifed standard errors for selected statistics using the combined 3-year CSFII/DHKS weights

ARS subset	Data set	Statistic	Income (as % of poverty) subdomain	Sample size	Estimate	Standard error	CV of estimate
Males, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	389	0.34	0.0304	9.0%
			101-130%	391	0.53	0.0411	7.7%
			301-500%	1,200	0.76	0.0156	2.1%
		Average age	76-100%	280	42.32	1.85	4.4%
			131-300%	1,617	45.22	0.41	0.9%
			501+%	1,179	45.66	0.40	0.9%
Females, 20+	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	504	0.29	0.0243	8.4%
			101-130%	385	0.49	0.0367	7.6%
			301-500%	1,106	0.78	0.0131	1.7%
		Average age	76-100%	314	49.79	1.52	3.1%
			131-300%	1,546	47.59	0.59	1.2%
			501+%	961	45.94	0.54	1.2%
Children, 0-5	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	582	0.15	0.0192	12.9%
			101-130%	307	0.38	0.0399	10.4%
			301-500%	656	0.83	0.0201	2.4%
		Average age	76-100%	202	2.52	0.11	4.4%
			131-300%	1,194	2.47	0.05	2.0%
			501+%	329	2.50	0.11	4.5%
Persons, 6-19	Day 1	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	449	0.19	0.0259	13.6%
			101-130%	206	0.38	0.0506	13.5%
			301-500%	678	0.86	0.0215	2.5%
		Average age	76-100%	176	12.77	0.31	2.4%
			131-300%	1,052	12.26	0.14	1.2%
			501+%	400	12.70	0.25	2.0%
Males, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	236	0.33	0.0405	12.3%
			101-130%	233	0.48	0.0483	10.1%
			301-500%	668	0.77	0.0198	2.6%
Females, 20+	DHKS	Proportion of persons in homes they own	Under 76%	360	0.30	0.0281	9.4%
			101-130%	253	0.47	0.0449	9.7%
			301-500%	626	0.78	0.0193	2.5%

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals and the Diet and Health Knowledge Survey (CSFII/DHKS) 1994-96 was successful in achieving many of its goals. The response rates specified in the contract for the various instruments were all exceeded. The number of completed dietary Intake interviews required for the 3-year sample design plan met or exceeded the goal for most of the 40 sampling domain groups. Westat's staff and approach to processing the data allowed for the delivery of the majority of the questionnaire data within 30 days of receipt at Westat and review of the questionnaire within 2 days of receipt at Westat. The feedback received from the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) on the quality of the data delivered by Westat was instructive and positive. The staff, systems, and operating procedures developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96, as well as Westat's collaborative working relationship with ARS, provided a firm basis for successful conduct of the survey. Suggested protocol modifications for consideration by ARS follow.

1. The use of predesignated sampling messages provided a practical and relatively simple way of selecting sample persons (SPs) in the field at rates designed to achieve the specified sample size targets. Unless the study design for future rounds of the CSFII/DHKS changes significantly, we see no reason to change the general approach developed for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96.
2. To ensure that the specified sample size goals are met, the CSFII/DHKS sample design requires constant monitoring and evaluation. For this purpose, it is important to have accurate and timely information on actual sample yields. Although the Field Management System (FMS) and the Forms Tracking System (FTS) provided timely and relatively complete information on total sample yields, they did not provide breakouts by income status. Income information had to be keyed from the Screener and Household Questionnaires and thus data from all completed questionnaires were usually not available in time for assessing low-income sample yields. For example, as described in Section 2.5.1.3, data from only six quarters were used to modify the low-income sampling rates in 1996, even though relatively complete data on total yields were available for seven quarters. To help prevent this lag, it is recommended that procedures for entering or recording the relevant income information at receipt be developed for sample yield monitoring purposes.
3. Seven consecutive days of interviewer training is a long time for trainees to continue to learn project materials at the required proficiency level. Westat suggests adding 1 day to interviewer training so that interviewers can be given a half day off in the middle of the session.

4. Interviewer and respondent burden would be reduced if the food source/where eaten questions in the Intake Questionnaire were streamlined to allow the collection of this information on all foods consumed at one meal in one grouping.
5. Interviewers should be allowed to set appointments for the Day 1 and Day 2 Intake interviews. Respondents should not be told that they will be questioned about the day before the interview.
6. Several steps are recommended to facilitate meeting the data delivery schedule. These include:
 - a. Training several staff members to receipt and review data from the field. If only one staff member is trained to perform this work, the ability to meet the delivery schedule could be compromised.
 - b. Assigning a coding supervisor for Intake processing and another for non-Intake document processing.
7. Survey Net coding materials should be expanded to include more instruction on searching for foods and entering amounts. Survey Net training should be reinforced by giving coders weekly exercises on searching for foods, entering quantities, modifying recipes, and other topics identified during verification of the coders' work.
8. The coders should be closely monitored and provided with weekly feedback on productivity and the quality of their work. Productivity feedback should include the average coder time to code an Intake, the average time for the individual coder, and a productivity goal. Feedback on productivity could be suspended after a coder consistently meets the productivity goal for several consecutive weeks and reinstated if the coder's time increases.
9. A complete set of machine edits should be available at the startup of processing activities.
10. A manual should be developed to document receipt and tracking procedures. The manual should include screen-by-screen instructions for the receipt system.

ATTACHMENTS

2. Attachments Related to Sampling
 - 2.A Selected Procedural Memorandums Relevant to Sampling
 - 2.B List of 62 Primary Sampling Units and Selected Characteristics
3. Attachments Related to Data Collection
 - 3.A CSFII/DHKS 1996 Data Collection Instruments
 - 3.B Final Response Rates for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96 by PSU and Questionnaire Type
 - 3.C Evaluation Form for Taped Interviews
 - 3.D In-Person Observation Form
4. Attachments Related to Data Preparation
 - 4.A General Edit Forms for Non-Intake Questionnaires
 - 4.B Survey Net Adjudication Report
 - 4.C Survey Net Error Rate Calculation
5. Attachments Related to Sampling Weights
 - 5 Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments and CPS Totals, by ARS Subset

2.A Selected Procedural Memorandums Relevant to Sampling

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MEMORANDUM

940602
Memo #22

TO: J. Edmonds
cc: M. Berlin, R. Slobasky, CSFII Project File

FROM: Valerija Smith, G. Kalton, A. Chu *cc*

SUBJECT: Sampling Strategy for Selecting Segments for the CSFII Pilot Study

DATE: November 24, 1992 (Revised 12/9/92)

For the CSFII pilot study, a sample of 4 area segments will be selected from each of 10 purposively selected PSUs. Subject to HNIS approval, the 10 PSUs are those given G. Kalton's memo #13. Since the contract specifies that the pilot segments must be different from those to be selected for the main study, we will first select the segments for the main study using a Keyfitz type procedure to maximize overlap with the NALS segments, and then select the pilot sample from the remaining segments in the 10 PSUs.¹ The specifications given below are for selecting the segments for the main study. Specifications for drawing the pilot sample segments will be given later.

For the main study, 36 segments will be selected from each sample PSU. The procedures to be used to select these segments in each of the 10 pilot PSUs are as follows:

For a given PSU, let p_i be the probability of selecting segment i in the PSU for NALS, and let P_i be the corresponding desired probability of selecting the segment for the CSFII main study. Specifically,

$$p_i = \frac{W_{\text{PSU}} M_i^{\text{NALS}}}{I_{\text{Prim}}}$$

and

$$P_i = \frac{36 M_i^{\text{CSFII}}}{\sum_{i=1}^N M_i^{\text{CSFII}}}$$

where

W_{PSU} = the reciprocal of the probability of selecting the PSU;

¹In addition to the selected CSFII segments, any other segments in NALS (either primary or reserve) will be ineligible for selection for the pilot study.

M_i^{NALS} = the NALS measure of size for segment i;

L_{prim} = the sampling interval for selecting the primary NALS sample;

M_i^{CFSII} = sampling measure of size for segment i for CSFII
 = the maximum of 60 and the number of housing units in segment i;

$\sum_{i=1}^N M_i^{CFSII}$ = the total CSFII measure of size for the PSU.

Within a PSU, divide the segments into 4 classes and define the probability of retaining the segment in the CSFII sample as specified below.

<u>CLASS</u>		<u>Probability of retention</u>
A	Segment in primary NALS sample, $P_i \geq p_i$	1
B	Segment in primary NALS sample, $P_i < p_i$	P_i/p_i
C	Segment not in primary NALS sample, $P_i \geq p_i$	$(P_i - p_i)/(1 - p_i)$
D	Segment not in primary NALS sample, $P_i < p_i$	0

Note that if a segment was selected for the primary NALS sample and $P_i \geq p_i$ (class A), then this segment should be retained in the CSFII sample with conditional certainty. Therefore, select all segments in class A for CSFII. Let a be the number of segments in class A.

Next, from class B and C combined, select an additional (36 - a) segments as follows:

Let M be the sum of the probabilities of retention, summed across all segments in classes B and C. Sort the file of segments in the original NALS selection order, and select the (36 - a) segments systematically and with probabilities proportionate to the probability of retention, using a sampling interval of $M/(36 - a)$. Use the WESSAMP sampling macro to make the selections. Produce the standard outputs for checking and documentation purposes.

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MEMORANDUM

To: Debby Vivari ✓
cc: A. Chu, G. Kalton, M. Berlin, CSFII Project File

From: V. Smith

Subject: Selection of segments for the CSFII main study

Date: June 14, 1993

Version: 3

940602
Memo # 87

The sample of segments for the CSFII main study will be selected from Westat's 62-PSU master sample. We understand that to allow sufficient time to prepare the segment maps, the sample of segments must be selected and verified by June 30, 1993. The algorithm to be used to select the sample is given in project memo #22. A copy of memo #22 is attached for reference.

In the course of selecting the segments for the pilot test, we have already selected the segments for the main study in 4 of the 10 pilot PSUs. These are PSUs A106, A203, A302, and A412. To select the segments from the remaining 58 PSUs, use the algorithm given in attached memo #22. Note that 36 segments will be selected from each PSU, including all segments in "class A" as defined in memo #22. The "class A" segments are those to be retained within certainty. Prior to sample selection, the remaining segments (the class B and C segments) will be sorted in the original NALS selection order. The measure of size to be used in the selection of segments is a function of the retention probabilities required to maximize the overlap with the segments selected for NALS (see memo # 22).

Assignment of segments to study years and quarters

Once the segments are sampled, number the selected segments in each PSU from 1 to 36. The numbering of segments should follow the original NALS selection order irrespective of the class A, B, and C designations used to select the CSFII segments. Then use the following Table 1 to assign the segments from each PSU to one of 12 "segment groups." A segment group is simply a subset of three CSFII segments. For example, in a given PSU, segment group 1 consists ordered segments 1, 25, 24. Segment group 2 consists of ordered segments 3, 27 and 22, and so on up to segment group 12 which consists of ordered segments 23, 26, and 2. Note that the definition of the segment groups given in Table 1 applies to all 62 PSUs.

Next, generate a random permutation of the integers 1, 2, 3. This should be done separately for each of the 62 PSUs. Let A, B, and C denote the permuted integers.¹ Similarly, generate a random permutation of the integers 1, 2, 3, and 4 (e.g., using the algorithm specified previously for A, B, and C), and denote the permuted integers by Q, R, S, and T. Assign the 12 segment groups to one of the three study years A, B, or C, and quarters Q, R, S, and T as indicated in Table 1. For example, suppose that for a particular PSU, A = 2, B = 1, and C = 3. Then according to Table 1, segment groups 2, 5, 8, and 11 should be assigned to year 1; segment groups 1, 4, 7, and 10 should be assigned to year 2; and segment groups 3, 6, 9, and 12 should be assigned to year 3. Similarly, if Q = 3, R = 1, S = 4, and T = 2, then segment groups 1, 2, and 3 should be assigned to quarter 3, segment groups 4, 5, and 6 should be assigned to quarter 1, and so on.

Check tables

After the segments are selected, produce a frequency table showing counts of segments by NALS-selection status (i.e., included in NALS primary sample or not), separately by PSU and year/quarter.

Table 1. Assignment of ordered segments to segment groups, years, and quarters

Segment group	Ordered CSFII segment number in PSU			Year	Quarter
1	1	25	24	A	Q
2	3	27	22	B	Q
3	5	29	20	C	Q
4	7	31	18	A	R
5	9	33	16	B	R
6	11	35	14	C	R
7	13	36	12	A	S
8	15	34	10	B	S
9	17	32	8	C	S
10	19	30	6	A	T
11	21	28	4	B	T
12	23	26	2	C	T

¹One way of permuting the integers is the following: Assign a uniform random number, U_i , to the integers 1, 2, and 3 to form the pairs (1, U_1), (2, U_2), and (3, U_3). Then sort the pairs by U_i . Set A equal to the integer corresponding to the first sorted pair. Set B equal to the integer corresponding to the second sorted pair. Set C equal to the integer corresponding to the third sorted pair. Note that this algorithm should be applied independently for each PSU.

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MEMORANDUM

To: M. Berlin
cc: J Waksberg, G. Kalton, V. Smith, D. Vivari,
CSFII Project File ✓

From: A. Chu

Subject: Procedures for selecting the sample of households for CSFII

Date: July 13, 1993

940609
Memo #101

A total of 33,352 housing units ("line numbers") in 2,232 segments will be selected for the CSFII. A third of the 2,232 sample segments will be randomly allocated to each of the three years of the study. This translates to 744 segments per year, and about 15 housing units per segment. Of the 2,232 segments to be selected for CSFII, we have estimated that about 1,300 will be previously-listed NALS segments. Outlined below are the procedures to be used to select the sample of housing units for CSFII.

Calculation of Overall Sampling Rate, f

For the first year of data collection, the overall sampling rate for selecting housing units is given by $f = \frac{11,120}{N}$, where N is the estimated number of housing units in the nation. N will be calculated as:

$$N = \sum_{h=1}^{62} \left(\frac{1}{P_h} \right) \sum_{j=1}^{12} \left(\frac{N_{hj}^L}{P_{jh}} \right)$$

where P_h is the probability of selecting PSU h , N_{hj}^L is the number of listed housing units in segment j in PSU h , and P_{jh} is the conditional probability of selecting segment j in PSU h for the first year of the study. For the NALS segments, the N_{hj}^L 's refer to the numbers of housing units originally listed for NALS (i.e., not including new or missed structures added through the "missed structures" procedure).

Selection of Households in non-NALS Segments

At the completion of the listing operation, let N_{hj}^L be the number of housing units that are listed in segment j in PSU h . The N_{hj}^L housing units in the segment will be subsampled with equal probabilities at a rate of

$$f_{hj}^{(w)} = \frac{f}{P_h P_{j|h}}.$$

The overall sampling rate is $P_h P_{j|h} f_{hj}^{(w)} = f$.

Selection of Households in NALS Segments

Let N_{hj}^L be the number of housing units that were originally listed for NALS in segment j in PSU h . For the NALS segments, the count N_{hj}^L should not include any structures or dwelling units that were added as a result of the "missed structure" or "missed DU" procedures.

Of the N_{hj}^L housing units in the segment that were originally listed, the n_{hj}^{NALS} housing units that were selected for NALS will be identified and excluded from the sampling process. The remaining $N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{NALS}$ housing units will then be subsampled at a rate of

$$f_{hj}^{(w)} = \frac{f}{P_h P_{j|h} \left(\frac{N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{NALS}}{N_{hj}^L} \right)}.$$

where $\left(\frac{N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{NALS}}{N_{hj}^L} \right)$ is the probability that a housing unit in the segment was not selected

for NALS. The overall sampling rate is $P_h P_{j|h} \left(\frac{N_{hj}^L - n_{hj}^{NALS}}{N_{hj}^L} \right) f_{hj}^{(w)} = f$.

Application of Missed-Structure Procedure for CSFII

A segment selected for CSFII will be updated through the missed-structure procedure if the first housing unit in the segment is included in the sample for CSFII. This rule applies to both the NALS and non-NALS segments. Since housing units previously selected for NALS will be excluded from the CSFII sample, a NALS segment that was designated for the missed-structure procedure in NALS will not be designated for the missed-structure procedure in CSFII. In effect, the updating work that was done previously for NALS will not be used to select the housing units for CSFII. No bias is introduced since new or missed housing units will still have their appropriate chances of selection through the missed structure procedure.

Treatment of Chunked Segments

In some cases, a NALS segment was so large that it was divided into a number of subareas (chunks) of approximately equal size. One subarea was then selected for listing. We anticipate that for some large non-NALS segments, similar chunking procedures will be needed. The sampling procedures described above will apply to these chunks with one exception. For the chunked segments, the P_{jth} defined above will be adjusted to reflect the conditional probability of selecting the subarea within the PSU.

Information Needed to Sample Housing Units for CSFII

The following information will be needed to select the samples of housing units for CSFII.

- (a) For each CSFII segment (both NALS and non-NALS), we will need (i) the probability of selecting the PSU in which the segment is located, (ii) the probability of selecting the segment within the PSU (i.e., CSFII selection probability corresponding to 36 segments per PSU), (iii) whether or not the segment was chunked, (iv) the conditional probability of selecting the chunk within the segment, if the segment was chunked, (v) the year and quarter to which the segment is assigned.
- (b) For each non-NALS segment, we will need (i) the number of housing units reported in the Census file, and (ii) the actual number of listed housing units.
- (c) For each NALS segment, we will need (i) the number of housing units reported in the Census file, and (ii) the final count of housing units originally listed for NALS (not including added structures or DUs).
- (d) For each NALS segment we will need (i) the count of housing units selected for NALS, and (ii) the list of line numbers selected for NALS.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: CSFII Project File ✓
cc: G. Kalton, V. Smith, M. Berlin

FROM: A. Chu cc

SUBJECT: Note on probability of selecting first DU in segment

DATE: July 20, 1993

940609
Memo #102

As part of Westat's listing QC procedures, we will apply the "missed structure" procedure to a sample segment if the first DU in the segment is selected for CSFII. For CSFII, we will exclude from sampling any DU previously selected for NALS.

Then, in a given NALS segment,

$\Pr\{\text{first DU in segment is selected for CSFII}\}$

$= \Pr\{\text{first DU in segment is not selected for NALS}\}$
 $\times \Pr\{\text{first DU is selected from the remaining non-NALS DUs}\}$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{n_{\text{NALS}}}{N}\right) \left(\frac{n_{\text{CSFII}}}{N - n_{\text{NALS}}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{n_{\text{CSFII}}}{N},$$

where N is the number of DUs in the segment that were listed for NALS, n_{NALS} is number of DUs selected for NALS, and n_{CSFII} is the number DUs to be selected for CSFII. Note that N is the number of originally-listed NALS DUs, and does not include any additional DUs found as a result of the missed structures procedures, if applied.

Since $\frac{n_{\text{CSFII}}}{N}$ is the "desired" probability of selecting the first DU for CSFII, segments will be designated for the missed structure procedure at the appropriate rates.

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MEMORANDUM

940607
Memo #109

TO: Martha Berlin
cc: G. Kalton, V. Smith, J. Waksberg, CSFII project file ✓

FROM: A. Chu cc

SUBJECT: Modification of procedures for assigning households to income classes for sampling

DATE: August 18, 1993

In our Pilot Study draft evaluation report, we tentatively recommended using the Pilot Study procedures for assigning households to income classes in sampling for at least the first year of the Main Survey (i.e., Sampling Recommendation 3). However, we also stated that we would continue to reexamine these rules and make any additional changes if warranted. Upon further review of the Pilot Study results, it now appears desirable to modify the earlier rules for the Main Survey.

The rules established for the Pilot Study required the identification of "low-income" segments and "nonlow-income" segments. The rules for classifying a household into income classes was based on the characteristics of the members of the household, and depended on whether the segment was classified as low income or nonlow-income. The rules used in the Pilot Study are summarized below.

Rules Used in the Pilot Study

Rule 1 (applied to low-income segments)

If the household was in a low-income segment and income was not obtained in screening, the interviewer was instructed to determine whether there was a male age 18 or over in the household and one or more children under 18 years. If there was no male age 18 or over, but one or more children under 18, the household was treated as low income for sampling purposes. Otherwise, the household was treated as non-low-income.

Rule 2 (applied to non-low-income segments)

If the household was in a non-low-income segment and income was not obtained in screening, the interviewer was instructed to determine whether there was a male age 18 or over in the household and one or more children under 6 years. If there was no male age 18 or over, but one or more children under 6, the household was treated as low income for sampling purposes. Otherwise, the household was treated as non-low-income.

As it turned out, the need to apply the above rules in the Pilot Study was infrequent. Of the 552 occupied households in the screener sample, the screener question on income was required for 139 cases (or 25 percent of the occupied households), and of these, 128 answered the question on income. This left only 11 cases for which the above rules were required.

Based on the Pilot Study experience, we expect that relatively small numbers of cases will require such rules in the Main Survey. Consequently, it seems desirable to simplify procedures by employing a single rule that would be applicable in all cases. In particular, we propose that the following rule be used in the Main Survey.

Proposed Rule for Main Survey

If income is not obtained in screening, the interviewer will be instructed to determine whether there is a male age 18 or over in the household and one or more children under 6 years. If there is no male age 18 or over, but one or more children under 6, the household will be treated as low income for sampling purposes. Otherwise, the household will be treated as non-low-income.

Note that the proposed rule is simply Rule 2 as specified for the Pilot Study. Consequently, it is the rule that would have been applied in the majority of cases anyway (i.e., in the nonlow-income segments) if the Pilot Study rules were employed. Even in low-income segments, this rule will have a good chance of identifying low-income households.

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MEMORANDUM

940621
Memo #139

TO: Martha Berlin
cc: G. Kalton, R. Slobasky, V. Smith, CSFII Project File

FROM: A. Chu *ac*

SUBJECT: Projections of sample sizes to be expected in the CSFII Main Survey

DATE: October 29, 1993

The sample design for the CSFII is a multistage, stratified area probability sample. At the first stage of selection, a stratified sample of 62 primary sampling units composed of MSAs, individual counties, or groups of counties was selected with probabilities proportionate to 1990 population within strata defined by MSA status and Census region. At the second stage of selection, 36 area segments defined to be Census blocks or block groups were selected with probabilities proportionate to the number of housing units in the segment from each PSU. The 36 segments in each PSU were divided into three subsets of 12 segments each, and one subset was randomly assigned to each of the three years of CSFII. Thus, 744 area segments (out of the 2,232 area segments selected for the entire three-year study) were allocated to each year. Within each area segment, a comprehensive listing of housing units will be compiled and a random sample of households will be selected at rates designed to yield an overall self-weighting sample of households.

Following the procedures described in the Survey Operations Plan (SOP), the sampled households will then be randomly assigned one of a prescribed number of "sampling messages," where each sampling message specifies the individuals in the household to be included in the survey. In the CSFII Pilot Study, a set of 16 sampling messages was used to designate persons for inclusion in the survey (e.g., see Table 1-3 in Pilot Study Evaluation Report, October 1993). While these messages seemed to work well in the Pilot Study, the sample was too small to provide reliable projections of the sample sizes to be expected in the Main Survey for the 40 sex-age-income groups. Moreover, the original sampling rates used to construct the 16 sampling messages did not take account of the potential undercounting of certain individuals in area sampling designs. For example, analysis of the 1992 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) national samples indicates that the NHIS coverage rate for the entire U. S. population was about 90 percent. It seemed desirable, therefore, to adjust the CSFII sampling rates to compensate for undercoverage, and then use these adjusted rates to revise the sampling messages.

Table 1 gives the revised sampling messages for the first year of CSFII based on this analysis. While we have reduced the maximum of 40 messages to 24, this is somewhat larger than the 16 messages used in the Pilot Study. However, we expect the 24 messages to provide a somewhat better ability to achieve the specified sample size targets by sex-age-income group. Also shown in Table 1 are the proportions of households to be

assigned to the various messages. Table 2 shows the corresponding projections of the sample sizes to be expected for all three years of the Main Survey by sex-age-income domain. Except for a few sex-age domains where the overall rates will yield more low-income persons than desired, the projections are the target sample sizes specified in the Survey Operations Plan.

The sample sizes for the Main Survey will depend on the percentage of households containing a sample person (SP), the average number of sample persons per eligible household, and the coverage rate of individuals in area samples. The percentage of households with SPs and the average number of SPs per eligible household are summarized in columns (4) and (7) of Table 3 by sampling message. They are national figures derived from the 1991 CPS public use data files. Column (7a) of Table 3 shows the corresponding expected numbers of SPs in eligible households assuming a coverage rate of 90 percent. If these national averages hold for CSFII sample, we would expect a sample of about 9,500 households in the first year of the Main Survey to yield about 3,000 completed household questionnaires and about 5,200 completed day 1 intake interviews. These projections assume a response rates of 85 percent for the household interviews and a response rate of 80 percent for the day 1 intake interviews. The 80 percent response rate assumed for day 1 intake interviews is somewhat lower than that achieved in the Pilot Study, but exceeds the requirements specified in the SOP.

In addition, our projections indicate that the initial sample of 9,500 households for the first year of CSFII will yield almost 2,000 completed DHKS interviews (assuming a 90 percent response rate for the DHKS).

Finally, we note that the assumptions used in the sample size projections (e.g., coverage and response rates) tend to be on the conservative side. If either the coverage rate or response rates in CSFII are higher than those assumed in this memo, the resulting sample sizes will exceed the specified targets. Also, the achieved sample sizes will be subject to considerable sampling variability; thus, further adjustment of sampling rates may be necessary for the second and third years of the study.

Table 1. Sampling messages for the CSFII Main Survey

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of households to be assigned message
	All-income males	Low-income males	All-income females	Low-income females	
1	1 to 2	50 to 59	1 to 2		0.1663
2	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2		0.0527
3	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2		0.0863
4	1 to 2	40 +	1 to 2		0.0111
5	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5		0.0138
6	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5	50 to 59	0.1215
7	1 to 5	40 +	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.0667
8	1 to 5, 70+	40 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.0223
9	1 to 5, 70+	20 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0374
10	1 to 5, 60+	20 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0429
11	1 to 5, 60+	6 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 69	0.0147
12	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 5	6 to 11, 40 to 69	0.0105
13	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 5, 60 to 69	6 to 19, 40 to 59	0.0073
14	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 49	1 to 11, 50 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.0216
15	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 11, 50 +	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.0249
16	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 11, 50 +	12 to 49	0.0339
17	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 49	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0093
18	1 to 19, 50+	20 to 49	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0093
19	1 to 19, 40+	20 to 39	1 to 19, 50 +	20 to 49	0.0218
20	1 to 19, 40+	20 to 39	1 to 19, 40 +	20 to 39	0.0155
21	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40 +	20 to 39	0.0062
22	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 29, 40 +	30 to 39	0.0058
23	1 +		1 to 29, 40 +	30 to 39	0.0245
24	1 +		1+		0.1735

Table 2. Expected sample sizes for all three years of CSFII

Sex	Age	Non-low-income	Low-income	Total
Male	1-2	487	234	721
	3-5	511	208	719
	6-11	512	209	721
	12-19	512	207	719
	20-29	586	208	794
	30-39	643	207	850
	40-49	643	207	850
	50-59	643	207	850
	60-69	643	207	850
	70+	586	207	793
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5,766	2,101	7,867
Female	1-2	495	224	719
	3-5	510	213	723
	6-11	512	209	721
	12-19	512	207	719
	20-29	532	207	739
	30-39	586	208	794
	40-49	643	207	850
	50-59	651	207	858
	60-69	588	207	795
	70+	467	253	720
	<i>Subtotal</i>	5,496	2,142	7,638
Total		11,262	4,243	15,505

Table 3. Projections of sample sizes for the first year of the Main Survey by sampling message

Sampling message	(1) Number of households to be assigned to message	(2) Estimated number of nonvacant households	(3) Expected number of non-vacant households completing screener	(4) Proportion of households with sample person (SP)	(5) Expected number of screened households with SPs	(6) Expected number of completed household interviews	(7) Average number of SPs per household with SPs	(7a) Expected number of SPs in eligible households	(8) Expected number of SPs providing completed day 1 intake data	(9) Proportion of households with an SP that have a person eligible for DHKS	(10) Average number of infants under 1 year of age in households with an SP	(11) Expected number of completed DHKS interviews	(12) Expected number of infants under 1 year of age providing day 1 intake data
24	1,648	1,450	1,421	1.0000	1,421	1,208	2.56	3,275	2,620	1.00	0.04	1,020	44
23	233	205	201	0.9857	198	168	2.40	428	342	0.99	0.04	140	6
22	55	48	47	0.9444	45	38	2.31	93	75	0.90	0.04	29	1
21	60	53	52	0.9178	47	40	2.21	94	76	0.88	0.04	30	1
20	147	129	127	0.8612	109	93	2.17	213	171	0.84	0.04	66	3
19	207	182	179	0.8407	150	128	2.03	274	219	0.81	0.04	87	4
18	88	77	76	0.7901	60	51	1.97	106	85	0.68	0.04	30	2
17	88	77	76	0.7621	58	49	1.89	98	79	0.71	0.04	30	2
16	322	283	278	0.7208	200	170	1.86	335	268	0.75	0.04	108	6
15	237	209	204	0.7149	146	124	1.76	231	185	0.71	0.04	74	4
14	205	180	177	0.6131	108	92	1.69	165	132	0.71	0.04	55	4
13	69	61	60	0.5424	32	27	1.57	46	36	0.75	0.04	17	1
12	100	88	86	0.5126	44	38	1.41	56	45	0.74	0.05	23	2
11	140	123	121	0.4157	50	43	1.42	64	51	0.67	0.05	24	2
10	408	359	352	0.4065	143	122	1.29	166	133	0.69	0.05	71	6
9	355	312	306	0.3245	99	84	1.36	122	97	0.60	0.07	43	5
8	212	187	183	0.2926	53	45	1.25	60	48	0.49	0.07	19	3
7	635	559	548	0.2243	123	104	1.32	146	117	0.33	0.09	29	8
6	1,154	1,016	995	0.2141	213	181	1.29	247	198	0.29	0.09	44	15
5	131	115	113	0.2060	23	20	1.26	26	21	0.26	0.09	4	2
4	105	92	91	0.1269	11	10	1.07	11	9	0.41	0.08	3	1
3	820	722	707	0.1129	80	68	1.07	77	62	0.34	0.09	20	5
2	501	441	432	0.0993	43	36	1.06	41	33	0.23	0.09	7	3
1	1,580	1,390	1,363	0.0871	119	101	1.06	113	91	0.12	0.11	11	10
	9,500	8,360	8,193	0.4367	3,578	3,041	2.02	6,489	5,191			1,987	142

NOTES:

Column (2) = Column (1) times nonvacancy rate of 88 percent.

Column (3) = Column (2) times screener response rate of 98 percent.

Columns (4), (7), (9), and (10) are national estimates based on tabulations from the March 1991 CPS data files.

Column (5) = Column (3) times column (4).

Column (6) = Column (5) times household interview response rate of 85 percent.

Column (7a) = Column (5) times column (7) times coverage rate of 0.90.

Column (8) = Column (5) times column (7) times 80 percent response rate for day 1 intake data.

Column (11) = Column (5) times column (9) times 0.80 (target response rate for day 1 intake) times 90 percent response rate for DHKS.

Column (12) = Column (5) times 0.80 times column (10).

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MEMORANDUM

940631
Memo #328

TO: J. Meader
cc: M. Berlin, B. Hart, G. Kalton, CSFII Project File

FROM: A. Chu *ac*, I. Flores Cervantes

SUBJECT: Derivation of sampling rates and messages for Year 2 of the CSFII

DATE: November 1, 1994

The sampling rates established for the first year of the CSFII (see Memo #173) were modified for the second year with the aim of (1) increasing the yields for the older age groups for which there is presently a shortfall, and (2) reducing the yields for the remaining sex-age groups so as to more nearly achieve the required total sample size. The general approach used to adjust the rates was to assume that any sample yield shortfalls or excesses in the first year would be adjusted for equally in each of the subsequent two years of the study (see Memo #307). For example, suppose that at the end of the first year, 60 day 1 intake interviews were obtained for a domain for which the three-year target is 207. At the current rate, 180 completed interviews would be available at the end of the study, which is short of the target of 207. The $207 - 60 = 147$ additional required cases would then be obtained by allocating $147/2 = 74$ cases to each of the next two years of the study.

Table 1 summarizes the sampling rates specified for the first year of the study (column [1]), along with the actual sample yields for the first two quarters (column [3]), and the revised sample size targets for the second year (column [5]). As can be seen in columns [5] and [6] of the table, considerable adjustment of the original sampling rates is needed to more closely achieve the desired CSFII sample size targets.

Table 2 summarizes the initial adjusted rates (column [4]) for the second year of the CSFII, prior to any collapsing of sex-age domains for sampling purposes. These rates are the products of the nominal year-1 sampling rates (Table 1, column [1]) and the corresponding ratio of the target-to-expected yields (Table 1, column [6]). Following the procedures described in Memo #173, sex-age-income domains with similar sampling rates were collapsed. In addition, the sampling rates for children aged 1-2 years old and low income males aged 60-69 years old were increased by about five percent to provide a cushion against a possible shortfall in sample yields. The resulting final sampling rates are shown in the last column of Table 2.

The revised sampling rates correspond to the 21 sampling messages given in Table 3. Note that 14 percent of the sampled DUs will be assigned message 1 which instructs the interviewer to look only for low income males 50-59 years old. Also, with a total screening sample of about 11,500 DUs, about 1,500 sample DUs will be assigned message 21 ("take all persons") which is somewhat lower than the number assigned the corresponding "take all" message in the first year.

Table 1. Sampling rates specified for the first year of the CSFII and actual and projected sample yields

<i>Income-sex-age group</i>			[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Income group	Sex	Age group	Nominal sampling rate for Year 1	3-year CSFII target	Actual yield for two quarters of Year 1	Projected yield for Year 2 using original rates	Revised target for Year 2	Ratio of target to expected yield
All	Males	1 to 2	0.2004	719	125	250	235	0.94
All	Males	3 to 5	0.1370	719	138	276	222	0.80
All	Males	6 to 11	0.0651	719	130	260	230	0.88
All	Males	12 to 19	0.0514	719	155	310	205	0.66
All	Males	20 to 29	0.0421	793	153	306	244	0.80
All	Males	30 to 39	0.0397	850	164	328	261	0.80
All	Males	40 to 49	0.0496	850	162	324	263	0.81
All	Males	50 to 59	0.0730	850	123	246	302	1.23
All	Males	60 to 69	0.0845	850	131	262	294	1.12
All	Males	70 +	0.0965	793	125	250	272	1.09
All	Females	1 to 2	0.2004	719	132	264	228	0.86
All	Females	3 to 5	0.1370	719	157	314	203	0.64
All	Females	6 to 11	0.0694	719	139	278	221	0.79
All	Females	12 to 19	0.0533	719	143	286	217	0.76
All	Females	20 to 29	0.0408	739	148	296	222	0.75
All	Females	30 to 39	0.0348	793	149	298	248	0.83
All	Females	40 to 49	0.0452	850	156	312	269	0.86
All	Females	50 to 59	0.0694	850	149	298	276	0.93
All	Females	60 to 69	0.0709	793	124	248	273	1.10
All	Females	70 +	0.0651	719	113	226	247	1.09
Low	Males	1 to 2	0.2004	207	41	82	63	0.76
Low	Males	3 to 5	0.1370	207	47	94	57	0.60
Low	Males	6 to 11	0.0759	207	39	78	65	0.83
Low	Males	12 to 19	0.0759	207	55	110	49	0.44
Low	Males	20 to 29	0.0920	207	60	120	44	0.36
Low	Males	30 to 39	0.0920	207	51	102	53	0.51
Low	Males	40 to 49	0.1565	207	45	90	59	0.65
Low	Males	50 to 59	0.2004	207	31	62	73	1.17
Low	Males	60 to 69	0.1671	207	33	66	71	1.07
Low	Males	70 +	0.1392	207	31	62	73	1.17
Low	Females	1 to 2	0.2004	207	52	104	52	0.50
Low	Females	3 to 5	0.1370	207	55	110	49	0.44
Low	Females	6 to 11	0.0730	207	44	88	60	0.68
Low	Females	12 to 19	0.0709	207	43	86	61	0.70
Low	Females	20 to 29	0.0601	207	59	118	45	0.38
Low	Females	30 to 39	0.0601	207	52	104	52	0.50
Low	Females	40 to 49	0.1099	207	41	82	63	0.76
Low	Females	50 to 59	0.1342	207	37	74	67	0.90
Low	Females	60 to 69	0.0920	207	30	60	74	1.23
Low	Females	70 +	0.0651	207	29	58	75	1.28

Table 2. Revised sampling rates for the second year of the CSFII

Income group	Sex/age group	[1] 3-year sample size requirement	[2] Projected sample yield for year 1	[3] Sampling rate used for year 1	[4] Initial adjusted sampling rate for year 2	[5] Final adjusted sampling rate for year 2
All	Male					
	1 to 2	719	250	0.2004	0.1880	0.1960
	3 to 5	719	276	0.1370	0.1100	0.1100
	6 to 11	719	260	0.0651	0.0574	0.0574
	12 to 19	719	310	0.0514	0.0339	0.0339
	20 to 29	793	306	0.0421	0.0335	0.0335
	30 to 39	850	328	0.0397	0.0316	0.0316
	40 to 49	850	324	0.0496	0.0402	0.0403
	50 to 59	850	246	0.0730	0.0896	0.0896
	60 to 69	850	262	0.0845	0.0949	0.0949
	70 +	793	250	0.0965	0.1048	0.1048
	Female					
	1 to 2	719	264	0.2004	0.1727	0.1861
	3 to 5	719	314	0.1370	0.0884	0.0896
	6 to 11	719	278	0.0694	0.0550	0.0574
	12 to 19	719	286	0.0533	0.0403	0.0403
	20 to 29	739	296	0.0408	0.0306	0.0316
	30 to 39	793	298	0.0348	0.0289	0.0297
	40 to 49	850	312	0.0452	0.0390	0.0390
	50 to 59	850	298	0.0694	0.0643	0.0643
	60 to 69	793	248	0.0709	0.0779	0.0779
	70 +	719	226	0.0651	0.0710	0.0779
Low	Male					
	1 to 2	207	82	0.2004	0.1528	0.1960
	3 to 5	207	94	0.1370	0.0824	0.1100
	6 to 11	207	78	0.0759	0.0628	0.0643
	12 to 19	207	110	0.0759	0.0335	0.0339
	20 to 29	207	120	0.0920	0.0334	0.0335
	30 to 39	207	102	0.0920	0.0474	0.0499
	40 to 49	207	90	0.1565	0.1017	0.1048
	50 to 59	207	62	0.2004	0.2344	0.2344
	60 to 69	207	66	0.1671	0.1785	0.2011
	70 +	207	62	0.1392	0.1628	0.1628
	Female					
	1 to 2	207	104	0.2004	0.0993	0.1861
	3 to 5	207	110	0.1370	0.0604	0.0896
	6 to 11	207	88	0.0730	0.0493	0.0574
	12 to 19	207	86	0.0709	0.0499	0.0499
	20 to 29	207	118	0.0601	0.0227	0.0316
	30 to 39	207	104	0.0601	0.0297	0.0297
	40 to 49	207	82	0.1099	0.0838	0.0838
	50 to 59	207	74	0.1342	0.1206	0.1206
	60 to 69	207	60	0.0920	0.1128	0.1206
	70 +	207	58	0.0651	0.0836	0.0838

Table 3. Revised sampling messages for the second year of the CSFII

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of sample households to be assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		50 to 59			0.142028
2		50 to 69			0.021759
3	1 to 2	50 to 69			0.042237
4	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2		0.099354
5	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2		0.179922
6	1 to 2	50+	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.045596
7	1 to 5	50+	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.021950
8	1 to 5, 70+	40 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.042403
9	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	1 to 2	50 to 69	0.022487
10	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.024932
11	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5	40+	0.025073
12	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 5, 60+	40 to 59	0.058015
13	1 to 5, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 50+	40 to 49	0.029205
14	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 11, 50+	40 to 49	0.032314
15	1 to 11, 50+	30 to 49	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 19, 40 to 49	0.040651
16	1 to 11, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 50+	40 to 49	0.005858
17	1 to 11, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.021483
18	1 to 19, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.001864
19	1 to 29, 40+	30 to 39	1 to 19, 40+		0.008162
20	1+		1 to 29, 40+		0.007799
21	1+		1+		0.126908

MEMORANDUM

TO: Martha Berlin, Adam Chu
cc: Judy Meader, Brice Hart, CSFII Project File
September 8, 1995
Memo # 501

FROM: Graham Kalton

SUBJECT: Modified missed DU procedure for NALS segments

The use of NALS segment listings for the CSFII segments that were included in the NALS sample saves on listing costs. However, the listings need to be updated for use in CSFII. In 1994 and 1995 this updating has been performed using a "missed structure" procedure that provides an unbiased way of bringing new construction into the sample. If the first dwelling on the NALS list for a segment is selected for the CSFII, then the missed structure procedure has been applied to identify all new construction in that segment. To maintain the desired selection probabilities under this procedure, *all* new construction so identified should be included in the sample. In general, this procedure has worked well. However, in a few cases the amount of new construction has been extensive. To control the interviewer's workload in these cases, subsampling of the new DUs has been used. This subsampling increases the variation in the sampling weights, which in turn increases the variances of the survey estimates.

As time elapses, the potential for extensive growth in NALS segments increases. To address this situation for the CSFII in 1996, we propose to modify the "missed structure" procedure as described below. This modification still incorporates new construction into the sample in an unbiased way and - like the procedures used in the 1994 and 1995 surveys - it avoids the selection of DUs that were selected for NALS. It involves more listing than the procedure anticipated in the Statement of Work, and therefore requires a small increase in the number of interviewer hours. However, it will reduce the need for subsampling new construction and hence lead to more precise survey estimates. Moreover, it will in general reduce the number of additional interviews required in NALS segments where the missed structure procedure is applied.

The modified procedure for a NALS segment is as follows:

- If the missed structure procedure was employed in NALS, then the procedure is not applied in CSFII.
- If the missed structure procedure was not employed in NALS, then the procedure is employed in CSFII if one of the first K line numbers is selected from a list of line members that excludes line numbers selected for NALS. When the missed structure procedure is applied, all of the new DUs are listed, and 1 in K of them are selected for the CSFII.

The modified procedure designates a NALS segment for the missed structure procedure at K times the rate of the current procedure, and hence only a subsample of 1 in K of the new dwellings needs to be

selected for CSFII to maintain the desired overall selection probability. The larger the value of K , the greater the control of the segment sample size but the more listing that is required. A value of $K=3$ or 4 seems a reasonable choice.

The following notation is helpful in explaining the modified procedure in more detail. Let

N	=	the number of DUs originally listed in the segment for NALS;
n	=	the number of DUs originally selected for NALS;
n_c	=	the expected number of DUs to be selected for CSFII;
f	=	n/N
	=	the within-segment sampling rate as originally applied in NALS;
f_c	=	n_c/N
	=	the desired within-segment sampling rate for CSFII.

For the CSFII, dwellings in a NALS segment can be separated into those that are included in the NALS listings and other dwellings (missed dwellings and new construction). The latter are represented in the CSFII sample through the modified missed structure procedure.

Consider first dwellings that are on the NALS listings. In order to avoid sampling dwellings for the CSFII that were sampled for the NALS, the CSFII sample is selected from the $(N-n)$ listings after excluding the NALS sampled dwellings. The probability of selection for a listed dwelling is then

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_l &= \text{Pr (the DU's line number was not selected for NALS)} \\
 &\quad \times \text{Pr (the DU's line number is selected for CSFII given that it was not selected for NALS)} \\
 &= \left(1 - \frac{n}{N}\right) \left(\frac{n_c}{N-n}\right) = \frac{n_c}{N} = f_c.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider now the other dwellings. The probability of such a dwelling being selected for CSFII is

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_o &= \text{Pr (the segment was not selected for the missed structure procedure for NALS)} \\
 &\quad \times \text{Pr (the segment is selected from the missed structure procedure for CSFII given that it was} \\
 &\quad \text{not selected for this procedure for NALS)} \\
 &\quad \times \text{Pr (the dwelling is selected for CSFII given that the missed structure procedure was applied} \\
 &\quad \text{for CSFII)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{i.e., } P_o = P(A) P(B|A) P(C|AB)$$

The probability that a segment was selected for the missed structure procedure in NALS is the probability that the first NALS line number was selected for NALS, i.e., $f = n/N$. Thus $P(A) = (N-n)/N$.

The second probability is

$$P(B|A) = \frac{Kn_c}{N-n}$$

and the third probability is

$$P(C|AB) = 1/K.$$

Thus the overall probability that an other dwelling is selected from a NALS segment is

$$P_o = \frac{N-n}{N} \frac{Kn_c}{N-n} \frac{1}{K} = \frac{n_c}{N}.$$

The above derivation assumes that $Kn_c \leq (N-n)$ in order that $P(B|A) \leq 1$. In a few cases, this condition will not hold. In such cases, $P(B|A)$ can be set equal to unity (i.e., the missed structure procedure is applied with certainty), and then to give the desired overall sampling fraction of n_c/N , the other dwellings can be subsampled at a rate of $n_c/(N-n)$.

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MEMORANDUM

940631
Memo #527

TO: M. Berlin , G. Kalton
cc: I. Flores-Cervantes, B. Hart, J. Meader, R. Slobasky,
CSFII Project File

FROM: A. Chu *ac*

SUBJECT: Derivation of sampling rates and associated messages for Year 3 of the
CSFII/DHKS

DATE: November 14, 1995

The sampling rates for the third and final year of the 1994-96 CSFII/DHKS have been revised to reflect the current sample yields as of 11/10/95. As described below, seven quarters of data were used to develop the required sampling rates for the all-income sample; however, only six quarters of data were used to derive the required rates for the low-income sample because income classification data for the seventh quarter were not yet available.

Table 1 summarizes the current sample yields as of this date (columns 1 and 2), along with the cumulative yields to be expected at the completion of Year 2 (column 3). Also shown are the three-year sample size goals (column 4), and the corresponding adjusted sample size targets for Year 3 (column 5). The expected yield ratio given in the next-to-last column of the table is the ratio of the number of completed Day 1 intakes (seven quarters of intakes for the all-income sample, and six quarters of intakes for the low-income sample) to the corresponding number of DUs in which an SP in the given income-sex-age domain was assigned for sampling. The number of DUs to be sampled in Year 3 shown in the last column is the adjusted target for Year 3 divided by the expected yield ratio. As can be seen in this column, the maximum number of DUs to be sampled is about 12,000 (which corresponds to the number of DUs required to obtain the desired sample of low-income 60-69 year old males).

The numbers of DUs in the last column of Table 1 are proportional to the target sampling rates to be applied in Year 3 of the study. However, following the conventions established in prior years (e.g., see Memos 173 and 328), domains with similar sampling rates were collapsed for sampling purposes. In particular, the "low-income" subset for a given sex-age group was collapsed with the corresponding "all-income" group if the Year 3 sampling rate for the all-income group was greater than or equal to the rate for the corresponding low-income group. For example, it can be seen in Table 1 that 7,256 DUs must be sampled to obtain the desired number of all-income 1-2 year old males, compared with only 2,238 DUs needed to obtain the desired number of low-income 1-2 year old males. Consequently, there is no need to supplement the sample of low-income 1-2 year old males; i.e., all 1-2 year old males will be sampled at the same rate.

The proposed collapsing of domains for sampling purposes is shown in the last two columns of Table 2. The resulting sampling messages to be used in Year 3, and the corresponding proportions of DUs to be assigned to these messages are summarized in Table 3. Due to the variability in sample yields from quarter to quarter, it may be necessary to revise the messages and rates shown in Table 3 for the third or fourth quarters of Year 3.

Table 1. Current and projected sample yields, adjusted sample targets, and projected number of DUs to sample in Year 3, by income, sex, and age domain

Income	Sex	Age	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Actual yield* for Year 1	Current yield for 3 quarters of Year 2	Projected yield through the end of Year 2†	Three year sample size target	Adjusted sample size target for Year 3#	Expected yield ratio+	Projected number of DUs to be sampled in Year 3
All	Male	1 to 2	255	204	524	719	195	0.0269	7,256
		3 to 5	295	220	574	719	145	0.0478	3,032
		6 to 11	255	178	482	719	237	0.0816	2,906
		12 to 19	284	128	472	719	247	0.1048	2,357
		20 to 29	268	143	450	793	343	0.1224	2,803
		30 to 39	312	151	516	850	334	0.1448	2,307
		40 to 49	303	209	597	850	253	0.1276	1,983
		50 to 59	266	262	613	850	237	0.0765	3,098
		60 to 69	245	234	567	850	283	0.0616	4,593
		70+	255	254	618	793	175	0.0591	2,962
	Female	1 to 2	248	185	486	719	233	0.0259	8,997
		3 to 5	302	145	493	719	226	0.0436	5,178
		6 to 11	259	175	487	719	232	0.0787	2,948
		12 to 19	271	163	487	719	232	0.1064	2,181
		20 to 29	272	141	446	739	293	0.1312	2,233
		30 to 39	293	169	524	793	269	0.1629	1,651
		40 to 49	300	204	564	850	286	0.1385	2,065
		50 to 59	292	248	616	850	234	0.0936	2,500
		60 to 69	243	231	564	793	229	0.0745	3,073
		70+	241	253	581	719	138	0.0812	1,699
Low	Male	1 to 2	88	68	186	207	21	0.0094	2,238
		3 to 5	92	75	218	207	0	0.0165	0
		6 to 11	65	44	133	207	74	0.0187	3,959
		12 to 19	98	29	132	207	75	0.0255	2,939
		20 to 29	109	30	157	207	50	0.0253	1,979
		30 to 39	87	19	113	207	94	0.0175	5,359
		40 to 49	83	38	133	207	74	0.0106	6,991
		50 to 59	61	54	145	207	62	0.0066	9,378
		60 to 69	58	59	124	207	83	0.0069	11,976
		70+	60	78	160	207	47	0.0102	4,628
	Female	1 to 2	88	60	182	207	25	0.0094	2,662
		3 to 5	104	45	170	207	37	0.0154	2,396
		6 to 11	76	37	132	207	75	0.0208	3,604
		12 to 19	79	40	135	207	72	0.0228	3,157
		20 to 29	106	33	166	207	41	0.0368	1,113
		30 to 39	88	30	128	207	79	0.0296	2,666
		40 to 49	82	46	150	207	57	0.0156	3,649
		50 to 59	67	49	143	207	64	0.0110	5,804
		60 to 69	58	70	144	207	63	0.0135	4,674
		70+	66	77	168	207	39	0.0221	1,762

*Yields based on actual returns as of 11/8/95 and reflect income imputation if available (see Memo #522).

†Based on returns for 7 quarters for all income; 6 quarters for low-income.

#Completed Day 1 intake interviews.

+Expected number of SPs completing Day 1 intake per sampled DU.

Table 2. Proposed sample sizes and projected numbers of SPs for Year 3, by income, sex, and age domain

Income	Sex	Age	(1) Total yield* through 7 quarters of study	(2) Projected yield through the end of Year 2†	(3) Original one-year sample size target#	(4) Adjusted sample size target for Year 3#	(5) Expected yield ratio+	(6) Projected number of DUs to be sampled in Year 3	(7) Proposed collapsed group
Low	Male	60 to 69	117	124	69	83	0.0069	12,000	1
Low	Male	50 to 59	115	145	69	62	0.0066	9,378	2
All	Female	1 to 2	433	486	240	233	0.0259	8,997	3
Low	Female	1 to 2	148	182	69	25	0.0094	8,997	3
All	Male	1 to 2	459	524	240	195	0.0269	7,256	4
Low	Male	1 to 2	156	186	69	21	0.0094	7,256	4
Low	Male	40 to 49	121	133	69	74	0.0106	7,256	4
Low	Female	50 to 59	116	143	69	64	0.0110	5,804	5
Low	Male	30 to 39	106	113	69	94	0.0175	5,359	6
All	Female	3 to 5	447	493	240	226	0.0436	5,359	6
Low	Female	3 to 5	149	170	69	37	0.0154	5,359	6
Low	Female	60 to 69	128	144	69	63	0.0135	4,674	7
Low	Male	70+	138	160	69	47	0.0102	4,674	7
All	Male	60 to 69	479	567	283	283	0.0616	4,674	7
Low	Male	6 to 11	109	133	69	74	0.0187	3,959	8
Low	Female	40 to 49	128	150	69	57	0.0156	3,959	8
Low	Female	6 to 11	113	132	69	75	0.0208	3,959	8
Low	Female	12 to 19	119	135	69	72	0.0228	3,157	9
All	Male	50 to 59	528	613	283	237	0.0765	3,157	9
All	Female	60 to 69	474	564	264	229	0.0745	3,157	9
All	Male	3 to 5	515	574	240	145	0.0478	3,157	9
Low	Male	3 to 5	167	218	69	0	0.0165	3,157	9
All	Male	70+	509	618	264	175	0.0591	3,157	9
All	Female	6 to 11	434	487	240	232	0.0787	3,157	9
Low	Male	12 to 19	127	132	69	75	0.0255	3,157	9
All	Male	6 to 11	433	482	240	237	0.0816	3,157	9
All	Male	20 to 29	411	450	264	343	0.1224	2,803	10
Low	Male	20 to 29	139	157	69	50	0.0253	2,803	10
Low	Female	30 to 39	118	128	69	79	0.0296	2,803	10
All	Female	50 to 59	540	616	283	234	0.0936	2,500	11
All	Male	12 to 19	412	472	240	247	0.1048	2,500	11
All	Male	30 to 39	463	516	283	334	0.1448	2,500	11
All	Female	20 to 29	413	446	246	293	0.1312	2,500	11
Low	Female	20 to 29	139	166	69	41	0.0368	2,500	11
All	Female	12 to 19	434	487	240	232	0.1064	2,181	12
All	Female	40 to 49	504	564	283	286	0.1385	2,181	12
All	Male	40 to 49	512	597	283	253	0.1276	2,181	12
Low	Female	70+	143	168	69	39	0.0221	2,181	12
All	Female	70+	494	581	240	138	0.0812	1,699	13
All	Female	30 to 39	462	524	264	269	0.1629	1,699	13

*Yields based on actual returns as of 11/8/95 and reflect income imputation if available (see Memo #522).

†Based on returns for 7 quarters for all income; 6 quarters for low-income.

#Completed Day 1 intake interviews.

+Expected number of SPs completing Day 1 intake per sampled DU.

Table 3. Sampling messages for Year 3 of the CSFII/DHKS

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of sample households to be assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		60 to 69			0.218529
2		50 to 69			0.031754
3		50 to 69	1 to 2		0.145068
4	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2		0.120992
5	1 to 2	40 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.037079
6	1 to 2	30 to 69	1 to 5	50 to 59	0.057039
7	1 to 2, 60 to 69	30 to 59, 70+	1 to 5	50 to 69	0.059592
8	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59, 70+	1 to 5	6 to 11, 40 to 69	0.066845
9	1 to 11, 50+	12 to 19, 30 to 49	1 to 11, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 59	0.029498
10	1 to 11, 20 to 29, 50+	12 to 19, 30 to 49	1 to 11, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.025271
11	1 to 39, 50+	40 to 49	1 to 11, 20 to 29, 50 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 49	0.026582
12	1+		1 to 29, 40 to 69	30 to 39, 70+	0.040166
13	1+		1+		0.141585

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MEMORANDUM

940641
Memo #600

TO: M. Berlin , G. Kalton
cc: B. Hart, J. Meader, R. Slobasky, CSFII Project File ✓

FROM: A. Chu *ac*

SUBJECT: Derivation of sampling rates and associated messages for second half of
Year 3 of the CSFII/DHKS

DATE: June 5, 1996

The sampling rates for the second half of the final year of the 1994-96 CSFII/DHKS have been revised. The assumptions leading to the revisions are summarized in Attachment 1. Attachment 2 summarizes the derivation of the revised sample size targets for the second half of 1996. Note that the revised targets include a slight upward adjustment to protect against probable shortfalls for some sex-age-income domains. Attachment 3 summarizes the adjustments to be made to the original sampling rates (columns 12 and 13), and the corresponding expected sample yields for the second half of 1996 (columns 18 and 19) and for all three years of the study (columns 20 and 22). Attachment 4 summarizes the derivation of the required messages for the latter half of 1996, using procedures similar to those used in prior years. Finally, Attachment 5 shows the definitions of the 17 messages to be used in the latter half of 1996.

Attachment 1
ASSUMPTIONS TO BE MADE TO ADJUST THE CSFII SAMPLING RATES
FOR THE SECOND HALF OF YEAR 3
5/30/96

All-income sample yield projections for the first half of Year 3.

1. We will use the prior 2-year yield ratios to obtain an estimate of the all-income yields for the second quarter of Year 3. Call this EST1.
2. We will adjust the current all-income yields (as of 5/31/96) for the second quarter of Year 3 by a uniform factor equal to the reciprocal of the estimated completion rate as of 5/31/96. Call this EST2.
3. We will average EST1 and EST2 to obtain an estimate of the all-income yields for the second quarter of Year 3 that will be used for sample design purposes. This average value will be added to the corresponding actual all-income yields for the first quarter of Year 3.
4. The semi-annual yields computed in (3) will be used to derive the corresponding targets for the remaining half of Year 3. These all-income targets will be inflated by $(100+n)/n$, where n is the initially computed target for all sex-age groups.

Low-income sample yield projections for the first half of Year 3.

5. We will use the prior 2-year yield ratios to obtain an estimate of the low-income yields for the second quarter of Year 3. Call this EST1.
6. We will adjust the current low-income yields (as of 5/31/96) for the first quarter of Year 3 by a uniform factor equal to the ratio of the expected total number of (all-income) completes for the second quarter of Year 3 to the total number of (all-income) completes for the first quarter of Year 3. Call this EST2.
7. We will average EST1 and EST2 to obtain an estimate of the low-income yields for the second quarter of Year 3 that will be used for sample design purposes. This average value will be added to the corresponding actual low-income yields for the first quarter of Year 3.
8. The semi-annual yields computed in (7) will be used to derive the corresponding low-income targets for the remaining half of Year 3. These low-income targets will be inflated by 1.1.

Calculation of adjustments and expected yields

9. Adjusted sampling rates for the second half of Year 3 will be designed to achieve the targets specified in (4) and (8).
10. Projections of the sample yields for the remaining half of Year 3 will be based on all nine quarters of CSFII sample yield data (including quarter 1 of Year 3).
11. There are no plans to adjust the sampling rates in the last quarter of Year 3.

Y3.2 Adjusted Targets:
Adjustment of sample targets for second half of Year 3 (Memo #600)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Sex	3-year CSFII target (ALL income)	Actual all-income sample yield for Years 1 & 2	Actual all-income sample yield for Year 3/Q1	Actual all-income sample yield for Year 3/Q2 (as of 5/31/96)	Projected all-income sample yield for Year 3/Q2 (using prior 2-year yield ratios)	Projected all-income sample yield for Year 3/Q2 (using Q2 completion rate)	Proj. all-income yield for Year 3/Q2; average of columns (5) and (6)	Projected all-income sample yield for Year 3, Q1 & Q2	Calculated all-income target for last half of Year 3	Adjusted all-income target for last half of Year 3 (+100)	Adjusted all-income target for Y3/Q3
M	1-2	719	518	44	33	52	54	53	97	104	108
	3-5	719	565	34	32	42	52	47	81	73	76
	6-11	719	487	63	49	75	80	78	141	91	95
	12-19	719	480	48	37	78	61	65	113	126	131
	20-29	793	472	72	48	90	79	84	156	165	172
	30-39	850	518	84	42	101	69	80	164	168	175
	40-49	850	587	67	64	85	105	90	157	106	111
	50-59	850	620	44	40	72	66	69	113	117	122
	60-69	850	560	72	58	83	95	89	161	129	135
	70+	793	594	46	31	54	51	53	99	100	105
F	1-2	719	494	63	28	63	46	51	114	111	116
	3-5	719	497	50	38	63	62	62	112	110	114
	6-11	719	501	72	49	77	80	79	151	67	70
	12-19	719	479	49	44	70	72	71	120	120	125
	20-29	739	444	73	33	84	54	64	137	158	165
	30-39	793	532	58	49	83	80	82	140	121	127
	40-49	850	567	49	67	85	110	92	141	142	148
	50-59	850	620	48	34	70	56	60	108	122	127
	60-69	793	545	50	42	68	69	68	118	130	135
	70+	719	575	38	30	43	49	46	84	60	62
Total	15,482	10,655	1,124	848	1,437	1,390	1,382	2,506	2,321	2,421	1,210

Bold values in column (7) indicate changes made during 6/5/96 review meeting.

**Y3.2 Adjusted Rates:
Adjustment of sampling rates for second half of Year 3 (Memo #600)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Sex	Age	Number of DUs originally assigned to base sample (second half of Year 3)	Adjusted all-income target for second half of Year 3	Adjusted low-income target for second half of Year 3	All-income yield ratio for the base sample based on 9 quarters of data	Low-income yield ratio for the total sample based on 9 quarters of data	Expected number of all-income SPs in the base sample for the second half of Year 3	Expected number of low-income SPs in the extra sample for the second half of Year 3	Expected total num- ber of all- income SPs for second half of Year 3	Expected total num- ber of low- income SPs for second half of Year 3	Ratio of target to expected all-income sample for second half of Year 3	Ratio of target to expected low-income sample for second half of Year 3
M	1-2	3,625	0	108	0	0.0263	0.0090	95	0	95	33	0.00
	3-5	1,527	0	76	0	0.0463	0.0152	71	0	71	23	0.00
	6-11	1,527	421	95	54	0.0783	0.0176	119	7	127	34	1.58
	12-19	1,205	322	131	23	0.0959	0.0249	116	8	124	38	0.62
	20-29	1,362	0	172	17	0.1091	0.0244	149	0	149	33	0.51
	30-39	1,205	1,478	175	56	0.1213	0.0162	146	24	170	43	1.29
	40-49	1,067	2,558	111	23	0.1078	0.0111	115	28	143	40	0.58
	50-59	1,527	3,148	122	40	0.0651	0.0065	99	20	120	30	1.33
	60-69	2,320	3,688	135	32	0.0538	0.0070	125	26	151	42	0.77
	70+	1,527	793	105	21	0.0548	0.0108	84	9	92	25	0.84
F	1-2	4,496	0	116	0	0.0261	0.0090	117	0	117	40	0.00
	3-5	2,683	0	114	15	0.0423	0.0135	113	0	113	36	0.40
	6-11	1,527	421	70	22	0.0799	0.0217	122	9	131	42	0.53
	12-19	1,067	460	125	40	0.0965	0.0223	103	10	113	34	1.17
	20-29	1,205	0	165	15	0.1148	0.0331	138	0	138	40	0.37
	30-39	834	528	127	46	0.1464	0.0277	122	15	137	38	1.23
	40-49	1,067	881	148	45	0.1158	0.0147	124	13	136	29	1.56
	50-59	1,205	1,708	127	48	0.0824	0.0104	99	18	117	30	1.60
	60-69	1,527	793	135	25	0.0672	0.0142	103	11	114	33	0.75
	70+	834	233	62	1	0.0805	0.0240	67	6	73	26	0.02
Total				2,421	524			2,228	204	2,432	691	

**Y3.2 Adjusted Rates:
Adjustment of sampling rates for second half of Year 3 (Memo #600)**

Sex	Age	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
		Proposed adjustment for the base sample for the second half of Year 3	Proposed adjustment for the extra sample for the second half of Year 3	Adjusted number of DUs to be assigned to base sample in the second half of Year 3	Adjusted number of DUs to be assigned to extra sample in the second half of Year 3	Expected number of all-income SPs in base sample based on revised allocation (second half of Y3)	Expected number of low-income SPs in extra sample based on revised allocation (second half of Y3)	Proj. number of all-income SPs based on revised allocation (second half of Y3)	Proj. number of low-income SPs based on revised allocation (second half of Y3)	Projected total all-income SPs for all 3 years	3-year target (all-income)	Projected total low-income SPs for all 3 years	3-year target (low-income)
M	1-2	1.14	0.00	4,117	0	108	0	108	37	723	719	251	207
	3-5	1.07	0.00	1,634	0	76	0	76	25	722	719	232	207
	6-11	0.60	4.40	916	1,852	72	33	104	49	732	719	207	207
	12-19	1.14	0.00	1,370	0	131	0	131	34	724	719	220	207
	20-29	1.16	0.00	1,576	0	172	0	172	38	800	793	230	207
	30-39	0.95	1.50	1,145	2,217	139	36	175	54	857	850	210	207
	40-49	0.85	0.50	907	1,279	98	14	112	24	856	850	210	207
	50-59	0.95	1.45	1,443	4,565	94	30	124	39	856	850	209	207
	60-69	0.95	0.65	2,204	2,397	119	17	135	32	856	850	210	207
	70+	1.25	0.00	1,909	0	105	0	105	21	797	793	209	207
F	1-2	0.99	0.00	4,435	0	116	0	116	40	724	719	255	207
	3-5	1.01	0.00	2,704	0	114	0	114	37	724	719	230	207
	6-11	0.57	0.50	870	211	70	5	74	23	726	719	210	207
	12-19	1.10	1.15	1,174	529	113	12	125	38	724	719	209	207
	20-29	1.18	0.00	1,422	0	163	0	163	47	744	739	241	207
	30-39	0.90	1.50	751	792	110	22	132	43	803	793	208	207
	40-49	1.00	2.00	1,067	1,762	124	26	149	42	857	850	208	207
	50-59	0.95	1.90	1,145	3,245	94	34	128	46	856	850	209	207
	60-69	1.32	0.00	2,015	0	135	0	135	29	799	793	213	207
	70+	0.95	0.00	792	0	64	0	64	19	723	719	225	207
Total						2,216	227	2,443	716	15,604		4,395	4,140

Y3.2 Rates (Final):
Derivation of sampling rates/messages for second half of Year 3 (Memo #600)

SEQ	Income	Sex	Age	(1) Number of DUs to sample in 2nd half of Year 3 (base sample)	(2) Number of DUs to sample in Year 3 (extra sample)	(3) Initial number of DUs to sample in 2nd half of Year 3	(4) Yield ratio (all income - base sample)	(5) Yield ratio (low income - total sample)	(6) Revised initial relative sampling rate (from Y3.2 Adjusted Rates)	(7) Smoothed number of DUs to sample in 2nd half or Year 3	(8) Smoothed relative sampling rate	(9) Proportion of DUs to be assigned message	(10) Message number	(11) Expected all-income sample from the base sample	(12) Expected low-income sample from the base sample	(13) Expected low-income sample from the base + extra sample
28	Low	M	50-59	1,443	4,565	6,008	0.0065	0.0065	1.0000	6,008	1.000000	0.234154	1			39
29	Low	M	60-69	2,204	2,397	4,601	0.0070	0.0070	0.7658	4,601	0.765846	0.027715	2			32
11	All (NL)	F	1-2	4,435		4,435	0.0261	0.0090	0.7381	4,435	0.738131	0.000000	3	116	40	
31	Low	F	1-2	4,435	0	4,435	0.0090	0.0090	0.7381	4,435	0.738131	0.000000	3			40
38	Low	F	50-59	1,145	3,245	4,390	0.0104	0.0104	0.7307	4,435	0.738131	0.052821	3			46
1	All (NL)	M	1-2	4,117		4,117	0.0263	0.0090	0.6853	4,117	0.685310	0.000000	4	108	* 37	
21	Low	M	1-2	4,117	0	4,117	0.0090	0.0090	0.6853	4,117	0.685310	0.125764	4			37
26	Low	M	30-39	1,145	2,217	3,362	0.0162	0.0162	0.5595	3,362	0.559546	0.000000	5			54
37	Low	F	40-49	1,067	1,762	2,829	0.0147	0.0147	0.4709	3,362	0.559546	0.098727	5			49
23	Low	M	6-11	916	1,852	2,769	0.0176	0.0176	0.4608	2,769	0.460819	0.000000	6	117	37	49
12	All (NL)	F	3-5	2,704		2,704	0.0423	0.0135	0.4500	2,769	0.460819	0.000000	6			37
32	Low	F	3-5	2,704	0	2,704	0.0538	0.0135	0.4500	2,769	0.460819	0.093975	6			
9	All (NL)	M	60-69	2,204		2,204	0.0070	0.0070	0.3668	2,204	0.366844	0.000000	7	119	15	24
27	Low	M	40-49	907	1,279	2,186	0.0111	0.0111	0.3638	2,204	0.366844	0.031410	7			
19	All (NL)	F	60-69	2,015		2,015	0.0672	0.0142	0.3354	2,015	0.335434	0.000000	8	135	29	29
39	Low	F	60-69	2,015	0	2,015	0.0142	0.0142	0.3354	2,015	0.335434	0.017732	8			
10	All (NL)	M	70+	1,909		1,909	0.0548	0.0108	0.3177	1,909	0.317701	0.000000	9	105	21	21
30	Low	M	70+	1,909	0	1,909	0.0108	0.0108	0.3177	1,909	0.317701	0.034296	9			
34	Low	F	12-19	1,174	529	1,703	0.0223	0.0223	0.2834	1,703	0.283405	0.000000	10	79	26	38
2	All (NL)	M	3-5	1,634		1,634	0.0463	0.0152	0.2720	1,703	0.283405	0.000000	10			
22	Low	M	3-5	1,634	0	1,634	0.1091	0.0152	0.2720	1,703	0.283405	0.021142	10			26
5	All (NL)	M	20-29	1,576		1,576	0.0244	0.0244	0.2623	1,576	0.262263	0.000000	11	172	38	38
20-29	Low	M	20-29	1,576	0	1,576	0.0244	0.0244	0.2623	1,576	0.262263	0.000000	11			
36	Low	F	30-39	751	792	1,543	0.0651	0.0331	0.2367	1,443	0.240182	0.000000	12	94	9	44
8	All (NL)	M	50-59	1,443		1,443	0.1148	0.0331	0.2367	1,443	0.240182	0.000000	12	166	48	
15	All (NL)	F	20-29	1,422		1,422	0.0959	0.0331	0.2367	1,443	0.240182	0.012156	12			48
35	Low	F	20-29	1,422	0	1,422	0.0959	0.0331	0.2367	1,443	0.240182	0.012156	12			
4	All (NL)	M	12-19	1,370		1,370	0.0249	0.0249	0.2280	1,370	0.228027	0.000000	13	131	34	34
12-19	Low	M	12-19	1,370	0	1,370	0.0249	0.0249	0.2280	1,370	0.228027	0.000000	13			
14	All (NL)	F	12-19	1,174		1,174	0.0965	0.0223	0.1954	1,174	0.195356	0.000000	14	113	26	26
6	All (NL)	M	30-39	1,145		1,145	0.1213	0.0162	0.1905	1,174	0.195356	0.000000	14	142	19	19
18	All (NL)	F	50-59	1,145		1,145	0.0824	0.0104	0.1905	1,174	0.195356	0.015448	14	97	12	12
33	Low	F	6-11	870	211	1,081	0.0217	0.0217	0.1799	1,081	0.179908	0.000000	15			23
17	All (NL)	F	40-49	1,067		1,067	0.1158	0.0147	0.1776	1,081	0.179908	0.027412	15	125	16	16
3	All (NL)	M	6-11	916		916	0.0783	0.0176	0.1525	916	0.152497	0.000000	16	72	16	16
7	All (NL)	M	40-49	907		907	0.1078	0.0111	0.1510	916	0.152497	0.000000	16	99	10	10
13	All (NL)	F	6-11	870		870	0.0799	0.0217	0.1449	916	0.152497	0.020623	16	73	20	20
20	All (NL)	F	70+	792		792	0.0805	0.0240	0.1319	792	0.131874	0.000000	17	64	19	19
40	Low	F	70+	792	0	792	0.0240	0.0240	0.1319	792	0.131874	0.000000	17			
16	All (NL)	F	30-39	751		751	0.1464	0.0277	0.1249	792	0.131874	0.131874	17	116	22	22
													1.000000	2,242	495	728
														2,216	489	716
														+27	+6	+12
													Net inc.			

Sampling messages for 2nd Half of Year 3 of the CSFII/DHKS

Message number	Characteristics of persons to be included in sample				Proportion of sample households to be assigned message
	All income males	Low-income males	All income females	Low-income females	
1		50 to 59			0.234154
2		50 to 69			0.027715
3		50 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.052821
4	1 to 2	50 to 69	1 to 2	50 to 59	0.125764
5	1 to 2	30 to 39, 50 to 69	1 to 2	40 to 59	0.098727
6	1 to 2	6 to 11, 30 to 39, 50 to 69	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.093975
7	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5	40 to 59	0.031410
8	1 to 2, 60 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	40 to 59	0.017732
9	1 to 2, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	40 to 59	0.034296
10	1 to 5, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 40 to 59	0.021142
11	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60+	6 to 11, 30 to 59	1 to 5, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.022081
12	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 50+	6 to 11, 30 to 49	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.012156
13	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 50+	6 to 11, 30 to 49	1 to 5, 20 to 29, 60 to 69	12 to 19, 30 to 59	0.032670
14	1 to 5, 12 to 39, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 50 to 69	30 to 49	0.015448
15	1 to 5, 12 to 39, 50+	6 to 11, 40 to 49	1 to 5, 12 to 29, 40 to 69	6 to 11, 30 to 39	0.027412
16	1+	—	1 to 29, 40 to 69	30 to 39	0.020623
17	1+	—	1+	—	0.131874

2.B List of 62 Primary Sampling Units and Selected Characteristics

List of 62 CSFH Primary Sampling Units and Selected Characteristics

PSU code	PSU name	PSU stratum code	1990 number of housing units	1980 population	1990 population	1990 white population	1990 Hispanic population	1988 per capita income	1990 percent black population	1990 percent Hispanic population	1990 FMSA code	PSU probability of selection	Census region code	1990 PSU stratum code	PSU weight
101	Boston MA	A101	1,510,420	3,662,888	3,783,817	3,331,834	186,652	22,254	6.1794	4.3866		1.000000	1	A101	1.0000
103	Springfield MA	B104	233,093	581,831	602,878	525,290	49,672	17,280	6.1109	7.8563		0.146618	1	B104	6.8205
104	Providence RI	B105	377,097	865,771	916,270	835,537	44,040	16,678	3.8706	4.3203		0.198107	1	B105	5.0478
105	Newport RI	C101	37,475	81,383	87,194	81,838	1,712	19,890	3.8948	1.8212		0.015490	1	C101	64.5592
106	Nassau/Suffolk NY	A102	927,609	2,605,813	2,609,212	2,305,434	165,238	23,898	7.4339	5.8979	5380	1.000000	1	A102	1.0000
107	Kings/Richmond NY	A113	1,013,397	2,583,057	2,679,641	1,400,592	492,650	15,377	33.6961	15.5129	5600	1.000000	1	A113	1.0000
108	New York/Queens NY	A114	1,537,817	3,319,610	3,439,134	1,996,419	767,750	24,279	21.8130	19.4681	5600	1.000000	1	A114	1.0000
109	Bronx/Putnam NY	A115	897,844	2,372,294	2,428,071	1,429,070	629,262	20,434	24.5838	22.2763	5600	1.000000	1	A115	1.0000
112	Bergen/Passaic NJ	B101	487,329	1,292,970	1,278,440	1,043,437	147,868	25,422	8.2998	10.7587	875	0.310106	1	B101	3.2247
115	Atlanta City NJ	B103	192,414	276,385	319,416	260,185	17,972	21,541	13.8997	5.1754	6160	0.075888	1	B103	13.1773
116	Philadelphia Area PA/NJ	A106	1,907,150	4,716,559	4,856,881	3,717,175	173,980	18,540	19.1462	3.2430		1.000000	1	A106	1.0000
118	Harrisburg PA	B106	241,489	556,242	587,986	536,738	10,239	15,704	6.7131	1.5815		0.142306	1	B106	7.0271
119	Pittsburg PA	B102	879,811	2,218,870	2,056,705	1,867,138	11,728	16,499	8.1870	0.5168	6280	0.491706	1	B102	2.0337
202	Youngstown/Warren OH	B206	198,448	531,350	492,619	432,024	7,400	14,249	11.1449	1.3899		0.120035	2	B206	8.3109
204	Cleveland OH	B201	758,984	1,898,825	1,831,122	1,435,768	33,921	18,163	19.4208	1.7377	1680	0.379150	2	B201	2.6375
205	Cincinnati OH/IN	B202	471,904	1,135,254	1,169,159	970,022	6,568	17,047	15.8321	0.5051	1640	0.246260	2	B202	4.0608
207	Detroit MI	A203	1,714,351	4,488,024	4,382,299	3,332,697	85,216	18,605	21.5293	1.8384	2160	1.000000	2	A203	1.0000
210	Gary/Hammond IN	B205	230,254	642,733	604,526	460,532	48,384	14,418	19.3775	7.7793	2960	0.129129	2	B205	7.7442
211	Chicago City IL	A211	1,133,039	3,005,072	2,783,726	1,263,524	545,852	18,454	39.0739	19.1331	1600	1.000000	2	A211	1.0000
212	Cook/DuPage/McHenry IL	A212	1,247,316	3,055,329	3,286,248	2,835,223	188,975	19,634	3.9222	1.9937	1600	0.017258	2	C202	57.9450
214	Knox/Mercer IL	C202	30,966	80,893	73,683	69,568	1,525	13,819	7.4128	1.0290		0.073613	2	C204	13.5846
215	Peoria IL	B204	136,458	365,864	339,172	309,325	3,642	15,934	7.4128	0.9994		1.000000	2	A205	1.0000
216	St. Louis Area MO/IL	A205	1,006,011	2,376,971	2,444,099	1,985,500	26,014	17,797	17.3144	0.4909		0.005768	2	C203	127.2156
217	Pike/Ralls MO	C204	10,894	26,552	24,445	23,345	133	12,011	4.0213	0.7329		0.007861	2	A204	1.0000
218	Howard/Saline MO	C203	14,058	34,921	33,154	30,811	253	13,234	6.2858	1.4500		1.000000	2	D203	45.3371
220	Minneapolis Area MN/WI	A204	988,735	2,137,133	2,464,124	2,270,360	37,448	19,371	3.6406	0.022057		0.005474	2	C201	182.6665
221	Iowa City IA	B203	37,210	81,717	96,119	89,649	1,435	16,561	2.0589	1.4534		1.000000	3	A306	1.0000
224	Cheyenne/Rooka KS	C201	11,550	26,837	23,293	23,007	134	15,518	0.6354	5.3491		1.000000	3	A302	36.6401
301	Washington DC/MD/VA	A306	1,556,749	3,250,921	3,923,574	2,577,933	224,786	23,224	26.5557	1.0950		0.027293	3	B307	3.4013
303	Baltimore MD	A302	938,979	2,199,497	2,382,172	1,709,309	30,160	19,119	25.8615	0.088921		0.294005	3	B309	11.2459
305	Charlottesville VA	B307	51,932	113,568	131,107	109,049	1,384	17,147	14.4119	1.0015		0.088936	3	B305	4.7861
306	Norfolk/Virginia Beach VA	B302	537,101	1,160,311	1,396,107	947,160	32,329	15,109	28.5145	0.3816		0.058353	3	B301	17.1372
307	Johnson City Area TN/VA	B309	183,995	433,638	436,047	424,751	1,690	12,439	2.0468	0.7153		0.200268	3	B306	4.9933
310	Greensboro/Winston-Salem NC	B305	399,004	851,444	942,091	747,835	7,096	16,606	19.3489	0.08801		0.091509	3	B308	10.9279
312	Fayetteville NC	B301	98,360	247,160	274,566	170,069	13,298	12,612	31.8670	0.4371		1.000000	3	A301	1.0000
313	Nashville TN	B306	410,968	850,505	985,026	818,424	7,665	16,265	15.4665	0.5427		0.008265	3	C301	120.9880
314	Chattanooga Area TN/OA	B308	181,276	426,540	433,210	370,586	2,539	14,273	13.4387	2.2530		0.008265	3	B303	18.5940
315	Atlanta GA	A301	1,174,007	2,138,143	2,833,511	2,020,017	57,169	18,394	25.9802	1.8589		1.000000	3	A301	1.0000
316	Greene/Lincoln GA	C301	17,053	37,987	39,595	23,404	262	11,846	40.5127	0.4597		0.008265	3	C301	120.9880
318	Tallahassee FL	B303	96,184	190,329	233,598	158,398	5,679	13,712	30.0632	2.2530		0.008265	3	B303	18.5940
321	Miami/Ft. Lauderdale FL	A305	1,399,948	2,643,766	3,192,582	2,438,598	1,061,846	18,313	18.5254	32.1588	JOIN	1.000000	3	A305	1.0000

list continues

PSU code	PSU name	PSU stratum code	1990 number of housing units	1980 population	1990 population	1990 white population	1990 Hispanic population	1988 per capita income	1990 percent black population	1990 percent Hispanic population	1990 PMSA code	PSU probability of selection	Census region code	1990 stratum code	PSU weight
325	Franklin/Madison AR	C305	11,410	26,078	26,515	26,079	290	10,702	0.3847	1.0899		0.005200	3	C305	192.3220
326	Pope AR	C304	18,430	38,564	45,883	44,126	423	11,554	2.4606	0.9001		0.008975	3	C304	111.4268
329	Dallas TX	A303	1,072,830	1,957,430	2,553,362	1,854,577	368,884	18,620	16.0873	14.1296	1920	1.000000	3	A303	1.0000
330	Anderson TX	C302	16,909	38,381	48,024	33,354	3,953	11,165	23.2030	8.1230		0.010055	3	C302	99.4484
331	Austin TX	B304	343,886	536,693	781,572	600,023	159,942	15,331	9.2447	20.1279		0.165082	3	B304	6.0576
333	Houston TX	A304	1,355,821	2,734,617	3,301,937	2,188,370	707,536	16,192	18.5116	20.9923	3360	1.000000	3	A304	1.0000
334	Big Spring TX	C303	13,651	33,142	32,343	25,282	8,607	13,510	3.7875	26.4539		0.006367	3	C303	157.0481
401	Seattle WA	B403	831,285	1,607,618	1,972,961	1,713,068	54,993	19,667	4.1083	2.6988	7600	0.388604	4	B403	2.5733
402	Portland OR	B404	512,664	1,105,750	1,239,842	1,124,963	44,049	16,833	3.1210	3.4848	6440	0.277000	4	B404	3.6101
403	Missoula MT	C401	33,466	76,016	78,687	75,650	962	13,010	0.2351	1.2060		0.019195	4	C401	52.0965
404	Boise City ID	B405	80,849	173,125	205,775	198,888	5,556	15,911	0.4656	2.6835		0.044858	4	B405	22.2923
407	San Francisco/Oakland CA	A407	1,500,289	3,250,605	3,686,592	2,431,614	506,361	23,372	11.5641	13.3887	JOIN	1.000000	4	A407	1.0000
408	San Jose CA	B402	540,240	1,293,071	1,497,577	1,032,190	314,564	23,181	3.7535	20.7626	7400	0.349098	4	B402	2.8645
409	Merced CA	B401	58,410	134,557	178,403	120,280	58,107	12,782	4.7774	32.2153		0.043956	4	B401	22.7499
411	Riverside/San Bernardino CA	A404	1,026,179	1,558,215	2,588,793	1,930,095	686,096	15,677	6.8961	26.1396	6780	1.000000	4	A404	1.0000
412	Los Angeles City CA	A412	1,299,963	2,968,528	3,485,398	1,841,182	1,391,411	18,790	13.9919	38.9633	4480	1.000000	4	A412	1.0000
413	Los Angeles/Long Beach CA	A413	1,863,380	4,508,711	5,377,766	3,193,921	1,959,831	18,790	9.3961	35.9818	4480	1.000000	4	A413	1.0000
414	Anaheim/Santa Ana CA	A401	875,072	1,932,921	2,410,556	1,894,593	564,828	22,753	1.7706	23.2853	360	1.000000	4	A401	1.0000
415	San Diego CA	A406	946,240	1,861,846	2,498,016	1,872,256	510,781	17,576	6.3773	20.0708		1.000000	4	A406	1.0000
418	Phoenix AZ	A405	952,041	1,509,227	2,122,101	1,799,420	345,498	16,815	3.4992	16.1201		1.000000	4	A405	1.0000
420	Cibola/Valencia NM	C402	26,473	61,115	69,029	48,936	30,842	10,886	1.0010	44.5871		0.017134	4	C402	58.3643

3.A CSFII/DHKS 1996 Data Collection Instruments

1996

OMB #: 0586-0014

Expires: October 31, 1996

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996 SCREENER

CASE #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

MISSED STRUCTURE: _____ YES _____ NO

MISSED DU: _____ YES _____ NO

CONTACT DAYS _____

SAMPLE MESSAGE: _____

INTRODUCTION: Hello, I'm (YOUR NAME) and we are conducting a survey for the United States Department of Agriculture. A letter and brochure were sent to you recently explaining the What We Eat in America Survey which is about what people eat and drink. (IF RESIDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER, HAND NEW COPY OF LETTER AND BROCHURE.)

First, I would like to verify your address. Is this (READ ADDRESS FROM LABEL ABOVE)? [MAKE CORRECTIONS TO ADDRESS LABEL IF NECESSARY. IF AT CORRECT ADDRESS, CONTINUE WITH SCREENER. IF NOT AT CORRECT ADDRESS, THANK RESPONDENT AND LEAVE.]

I need to determine if any members of your household are eligible to participate. To do this, I'd like to ask some questions about the persons who live here. Each eligible household that agrees to participate will receive a gift. Before we begin, I want to assure you that your answers will be combined with answers from other households to make totals and averages, in which no person or family will be identified.

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|
TIME STARTED

AM 1

PM 2

INTERVIEWER ID: ____|____|____|

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|
TIME ENDED

AM 1

PM 2

DATE OF SCREENER: ____|____|____| - ____|____|____| - 19 ____|____|____|
MO DAY YR

RESPONDENT'S FIRST NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: ____|

DISPOSITION CODE: _____

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

MC: _____ YES _____ NO

BATCH #: _____

1. Including yourself, how many people live in this household? |_|_|
NUMBER
2. What is the first name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents this home?
[ENTER NAME ON LINE A OF ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW.]
[IF ONLY ONE PERSON LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO Q6. OTHERWISE CONTINUE.]
3. What is the first name of (REFERENCE PERSON)'s spouse, if any, who lives in this household?
[ENTER NAME ON LINE B OF ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW.]

ENUMERATION TABLE: AFTER LISTING HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, RECORD NAME AND LINE LETTER OF SCREENER RESPONDENT ON FRONT COVER. ASK QUESTIONS 8 - 13 GOING ACROSS FOR EACH PERSON.

LINE LTR	ENUMERATION QUESTIONS 2-7: FIRST NAME	8. What is (NAME)'s relationship to (REFERENCE PERSON)? _ _	9. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">HAND CARD S1</div> Which of the groups on this card best describes (NAME)'s race?
A		REFERENCE PERSON _ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
B		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
C		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
D		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
E		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
F		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
G		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
H		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3
I		_ _	WHITE 1 AM. INDIAN 4 BLACK 2 OTHER 5 ASIAN 3

4. And the other members of this household who are related to (REFERENCE PERSON).
What are their first names? Let's begin with the oldest.
[ENTER NAME(S) IN AGE ORDER ON ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW.]
5. Are there any other people living here who are not related to (REFERENCE PERSON)?
[IF YES, ENTER NAME(S) ON ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW]
6. [I have listed (READ ALL NAMES).] Is there anyone else living here now, such as friends, relatives, or roomers?
[IF YES, ENTER NAME(S) ON ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW.]
7. Have we missed other household members now away from home who usually live here, for example, someone away on vacation or business, in a hospital, or a student living in a dormitory, fraternity, or sorority?
[IF YES, ENTER NAME(S) ON ENUMERATION TABLE BELOW.]

10. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">HAND CARD S2</div> Do any of the groups on this card represent (NAME)'s national origin?	11. What is (NAME)'s date of birth? (MM/DD/YYYY)	12. AGE CHART (ASK IF NECESSARY: How old was (NAME) on (his/her) last birthday?) IF LESS THAN 1, RECORD AGE IN MONTHS.	13. CODE SEX (ASK IF NOT OBVIOUS: Is (NAME) male or female?)	SAMPLE PERSON (SP) COLUMN	
				✓	NUMBER
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____
MEXICAN 1 OTHER SPANISH/ PUERTO RICAN .. 2 HISPANIC 4 CUBAN 3 NONE OF ABOVE ... 5	____/____/____ ____/____/____	____ YEARS OR ____ MONTHS	MALE 1 FEMALE 2		____

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PLACE BOX 1 LABEL HERE

|__|

14.

HAND
CARD
S3

SELECT CARD FOR NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. CARD SELECTED = S3-|__|__|. Here is a card showing different sources from which households may receive income. Please think for a moment about the various sources from which the members of this household received income last year – during 1995.

Thinking about all of the sources of income, please tell me whether the total income received by the members of this household during 1995 was more or less than the amount at the bottom of this card.

MORE 1 (BOX 3)

LESS 2 (BOX 2) ----->

REFUSED 7 } 14a

DON'T KNOW 8 }

14a. ARE THERE ANY CHILDREN LESS THAN 6 YEARS OF AGE?

YES 1 (Q14b)

NO 2 (BOX 3)

14b. IS THERE A MALE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?

YES 1 (BOX 3)

NO 2 (BOX 2) ----->

BOX 2.
SP SELECTION

PLACE A CHECK MARK IN SP COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON IN AGE AND SEX CATEGORY MARKED YES IN BOX 1. THEN GO TO BOX 3.

PLACE BOX 3 LABEL HERE

BOX 4. SP SELECTION

PLACE A CHECK MARK IN SP COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON IN AGE AND SEX CATEGORY MARKED YES IN BOX 3. THEN GO TO BOX 5.

BOX 5. ENUMERATION TABLE REVIEW

- STEP A. ARE THERE ANY CHECK MARKS IN SP COLUMN? IF YES, GO TO STEP B; OTHERWISE GO TO Q15, PAGE 5
- STEP B. ARE THERE ANY CHILDREN LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD? IF YES, GO TO STEP C; OTHERWISE, GO TO STEP D.
- STEP C. PLACE A CHECK MARK IN THE SP COLUMN FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 1 YEAR OLD.
- STEP D. ASSIGN SEQUENTIAL SP NUMBERS TO EACH PERSON WITH A CHECK MARK IN SP COLUMN.

15. Would you give me your telephone number in case my office wants to check my work?

TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

NO TELEPHONE 2
REFUSED 7

WAS ANY SAMPLE PERSON SELECTED?

YES 1 (Q16)
NO 2 (Q19)

16. Are you or any members of this household planning to move within the next 6 weeks?

YES 1 (Q17)
NO 2 (Q19)

17. When are (you/he/she/they) planning to move?

MONTH

RECORD ANY AVAILABLE ADDRESS INFORMATION:

18. Please give me the name and telephone number of two relatives or friends who would know where the members of your household could be reached in case we have trouble reaching you. Please give me the names of persons who are not currently living in the household.

NAME #1: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

| |

NAME #2: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: () _____

19. DOES THE SCREENER LABEL REQUIRE THE MISSED DU PROCEDURE?

1 ☐ YES
↓

- COMPLETE MISSED DU PROCEDURE AND FORM NOW. THEN:
- IF SP SELECTED, CONTINUE WITH HH QUESTIONNAIRE.
- IF NO SP SELECTED, TERMINATE.

2 ☐ NO
↓

- IF SP SELECTED, CONTINUE WITH HH QUESTIONNAIRE.
- IF NO SP SELECTED, TERMINATE.

| |

TIME ENDED _____

AM
PM

MISSED DU PROCEDURE

A MISSED DU IS A UNIT WITHIN OR ATTACHED TO THE STRUCTURE IN WHICH THE SAMPLED DU IS LOCATED, SUCH AS A BASEMENT OR ATTIC APARTMENT OR AN APARTMENT OVER AN ATTACHED GARAGE. IT MAY ALSO BE AN APARTMENT WITHIN A MULTI UNIT STRUCTURE.

IF TWO OR MORE UNITS AT THIS ADDRESS (FOR EXAMPLE, AN APARTMENT BUILDING),
SKIP TO STEP 2; OTHERWISE, BEGIN WITH STEP 1.

1. AFTER COMPLETING SCREENER, SAY: We want to be sure that every household in this area has been given a chance to participate in this important survey. Are there any other living quarters at this address such as basement or attic apartments that we may have missed?
2. CHECK IN THE LOBBY AND AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THIS (HOUSE/BUILDING) FOR ADDITIONAL UNITS OR ENTRANCES TO THIS ADDRESS.
3. RECORD DISCOVERED DUs ON FORM BELOW. NUMBER DISCOVERED DUs SEQUENTIALLY WITHIN SEGMENTS BEGINNING WITH DU NUMBER 501. EACH NUMBER MUST BE ASSIGNED ONLY ONCE WITHIN A SEGMENT. IF NO ADDITIONAL DUs, CHECK THE CIRCLE IN THE UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER OF THE FORM.
4. IF 1 TO 4 MISSED DUs ARE DISCOVERED, FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH (INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOW TO DO THIS ARE IN THE INTERVIEWER MANUAL) AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW. ADD THE DISCOVERED DUs TO A NEW LISTING SHEET AND TO ALL COPIES OF THE INTERVIEWER REPORTS.
5. IF 5 OR MORE DUs ARE DISCOVERED, CALL SUPERVISOR FOR INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE YOU DO ANY ADDITIONAL SCREENER INTERVIEWS. ADD ALL OF THE DISCOVERED DUs TO A NEW LISTING SHEET AND THE SELECTED SAMPLE DUs TO ALL COPIES OF THE INTERVIEWER REPORTS. THEN FILL OUT AN ASSIGNMENT BOX ON A BLANK SCREENER FOR EACH SELECTED SAMPLE DU AND CONDUCT SCREENER INTERVIEW.

MISSED DU FORM

CHECK (✓) IF NO MISSED DU
AT SAMPLED STRUCTURE:



PSU # _____

SEG # _____

DU # ASSIGNED	ADDRESS OF DISCOVERED DU

TOTAL ADDITIONAL DUs

PLACE BOX 6 LABEL HERE

20. ARE THERE ANY CHILDREN LESS THAN 6 YEARS OF AGE?

YES 1 (Q21)
NO 2 (BOX 8)

21. IS THERE A MALE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER?

YES 1 (BOX 8)
NO 2 (BOX 7) ———>

BOX 7

- IF ONE OR MORE PERSONS IN AGE AND SEX CATEGORIES IN BOX 6, RECORD AGE AND SEX IN SP CHART BELOW. THEN GO TO BOX 8.
- IF NO PERSONS IN AGE AND SEX CATEGORIES IN BOX 6, GO TO BOX 8.

PLACE BOX 8 LABEL HERE

BOX 9. SAMPLE PERSON SELECTION

RECORD AGE AND SEX IN SAMPLE PERSON CHART BELOW FOR EACH PERSON IN AGE AND SEX CATEGORY IN BOX 8.

SAMPLE PERSON (SP) CHART

AGE OR AGE RANGE	SEX	SAMPLE PERSON NUMBER

BOX 10. ASSIGNING SP NUMBERS

1. IF PERSONS ARE LISTED IN SAMPLE PERSON CHART, ASK IF THERE ARE CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE. IF YES, RECORD AGE AND SEX OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN SAMPLE PERSON CHART.
2. RECORD SEQUENTIAL SAMPLE PERSON NUMBER FOR EACH PERSON RECORDED IN SAMPLE PERSON CHART ABOVE.

RECORD NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE INDIVIDUALS PROVIDING THIS INFORMATION.

1. _____
2. _____

1996

OMB #: 0586-0014

Expires: October 31, 1996

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

PLACE CASE LABEL HERE

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

|_|_|_|:|_|_|_| AM 1
TIME STARTED PM 2

INTERVIEWER ID: |_|_|_|_|

DATE OF INTERVIEW: |_|_|_|_| - |_|_|_|_| - 19|_|_|_|
MO DA YR

|_|_|_|:|_|_|_| AM 1
TIME ENDED PM 2

RESPONDENT'S FIRST NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

CHECK SCREENER. WAS
Q14 ANSWERED "MORE" OR
"LESS"?

YES 1
NO 2

[COPY ANSWER INTO
BOX 5, PG. 13]

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

MC: ____ YES ____ NO

BATCH #: _____

Conducted for the United States Department of Agriculture
by Westat Inc., Rockville, MD

TIME STARTED _____ AM
PM

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Let's begin by talking about the general food shopping practice of this household. On the average, how often does someone do a major food shopping for this household? Would you say . . .

more than once a week, 1
once a week, 2
once every two weeks, 3
once a month or less, or 4
never? 5 (Q3)

2. In what kind of store is this major food shopping usually done? Is it . . .

a supermarket, 1
a small store, or 2
someplace else? (SPECIFY) 3

_____|_____|_____|

3. During the last three months, how much money has this household spent per week or per month at grocery stores, including the stores' salad bars, soup bars, delis, etc.? Include purchases made with food stamps.

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK 1
OR
\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER MONTH 2

4. You said this household spent (AMOUNT IN Q3) per (week/month). About how much of this amount, if any, was for nonfood items, such as cleaning or paper products, food bought for feeding a pet, or cigarettes? (IF NONE, ENTER "0".)

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK 1
OR
\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER MONTH 2

5. During the last three months, how much has this household spent per week or per month on food at specialty stores – such as bakeries, liquor stores, delicatessens, meat markets, vegetable stands, health food stores, and other similar places – when the food was brought into your home? (IF NONE, ENTER "0".)

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK 1
OR
\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER MONTH 2

6. During the last three months, how much has this household spent per week or per month at fast food or carryout places when the food was brought into your home? (IF NONE, ENTER "0".)

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK 1
OR
\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER MONTH 2

7. During the last three months, what has been this household's usual amount of money spent per week or per month for food bought and eaten away from home? Include food and beverages that never entered your home, that is, eaten at restaurants, fast food places, cafeterias at work or at school or purchased from vending machines, for all household members. (IF NONE, ENTER "0".)

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER WEEK 1

OR

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00 PER MONTH 2

Now I have a few questions about the persons who live in this household.

BOX A

CHECK SCREENER. IS THERE:

NO FEMALE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD? 1 (CIRCLE CODE 2 IN Q8)

1 FEMALE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD? 2 (CONFIRM & RECORD
FIRST NAME AND LINE
LETTER FROM
SCREENER IN Q8)

MORE THAN 1 FEMALE ADULT IN
HOUSEHOLD? 3 (Q8)

8. Who is the female head of household? (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER)
(IF NECESSARY, SAY: For the purposes of this survey, the female head of household is the woman who other household members think of as being in charge of household matters, that is, the woman of the house.)

FEMALE HEAD NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: |_|

NO FEMALE HEAD2

BOX B

CHECK SCREENER. IS THERE:

NO MALE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD? 1 (CIRCLE CODE 2 IN Q9)

1 MALE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD? 2 (CONFIRM & RECORD
FIRST NAME AND LINE
LETTER FROM
SCREENER IN Q9)

MORE THAN 1 MALE ADULT IN
HOUSEHOLD? 3 (Q9)

9. Who is the male head of household? (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER)

MALE HEAD NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: |_|

NO MALE HEAD2

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BOX C

RECORD FIRST NAME(S) AND LINE LETTER(S) OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO ARE 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER STARTING WITH REFERENCE PERSON ON LINE LETTER A. THEN ASK Qs 10-16 IN SEQUENCE FOR EACH PERSON.

CODER USE ONLY:

|_|_|

LINE LETTER: | A |

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

<p>10. Looking at this card, what is the highest grade or year of regular school (you have/<u>NAME</u> has) ever completed? (CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">HAND CARD H1</div>	<p>NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN ONLY: 00</p> <p>ELEMENTARY: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08</p> <p>HIGH SCHOOL: 09 10 11 12 or GED</p> <p>COLLEGE: 13 14 15 16 17+ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5+)</p>	<p>NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN ONLY: 00</p> <p>ELEMENTARY: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08</p> <p>HIGH SCHOOL: 09 10 11 12 or GED</p> <p>COLLEGE: 13 14 15 16 17+ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5+)</p>
<p>11. Last week, did (you/<u>NAME</u>) work at all at a paid job or in (your/<u>NAME</u>'s) own business or farm?</p>	<p>YES 1 (Q13) NO 2</p>	<p>YES 1 (Q13) NO 2</p>
<p>12. (Do you/Does <u>NAME</u>) have a paid job from which (you were/<u>NAME</u> was) temporarily absent?</p>	<p>YES 1 (Q14) NO 2 (Q16)</p>	<p>YES 1 (Q14) NO 2 (Q16)</p>
<p>13. How many hours did (you/<u>NAME</u>) work at all jobs in the last week? Include all overtime hours that (you/<u>NAME</u>) worked and hours on any part-time jobs as well as (your/<u>NAME</u>'s) principal job.</p>	<p> _ _ _ # OF HOURS</p>	<p> _ _ _ # OF HOURS</p>
<p>14. How many hours a week (do (you/does <u>NAME</u>) usually work?</p>	<p> _ _ _ # OF HOURS</p>	<p> _ _ _ # OF HOURS</p>
<p>15. Which of the categories on this card comes closest to describing the paid work (you do/<u>NAME</u> does).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">HAND CARD H2</div>	<p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 (NP or Q17)</p>	<p>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 (NP or Q17)</p>
<p>16. Which of the reasons on this card best describes why (you were/<u>NAME</u> was) not working at a paid job last week? (CIRCLE ONLY ONE CODE)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;">HAND CARD H3</div>	<p>LOOKING FOR WORK01 GOING TO SCHOOL02 KEEPING HOUSE03 RETIRED04 UNABLE TO WORK05 OTHER (SPECIFY)06 _____ _____ _ _ </p>	<p>LOOKING FOR WORK01 GOING TO SCHOOL02 KEEPING HOUSE03 RETIRED04 UNABLE TO WORK05 OTHER (SPECIFY)06 _____ _____ _ _ </p>

_____ LINE LETTER: __	_____ LINE LETTER: __	_____ LINE LETTER: __
NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN ONLY: 00 ELEMENTARY: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 HIGH SCHOOL: 09 10 11 12 or GED COLLEGE: 13 14 15 16 17+ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5+)	NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN ONLY: 00 ELEMENTARY: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 HIGH SCHOOL: 09 10 11 12 or GED COLLEGE: 13 14 15 16 17+ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5+)	NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR KINDERGARTEN ONLY: 00 ELEMENTARY: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 HIGH SCHOOL: 09 10 11 12 or GED COLLEGE: 13 14 15 16 17+ (1) (2) (3) (4) (5+)
YES 1 (Q13) NO 2	YES 1 (Q13) NO 2	YES 1 (Q13) NO 2
YES 1 (Q14) NO 2 (Q16)	YES 1 (Q14) NO 2 (Q16)	YES 1 (Q14) NO 2 (Q16)
__ __ __ # OF HOURS	__ __ __ # OF HOURS	__ __ __ # OF HOURS
__ __ __ # OF HOURS	__ __ __ # OF HOURS	__ __ __ # OF HOURS
01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 (NP or Q17)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 (NP or Q17)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 (NP or Q17)
LOOKING FOR WORK01 GOING TO SCHOOL02 KEEPING HOUSE03 RETIRED04 UNABLE TO WORK05 OTHER (SPECIFY)06 _____ _____ __ __	LOOKING FOR WORK01 GOING TO SCHOOL02 KEEPING HOUSE03 RETIRED04 UNABLE TO WORK05 OTHER (SPECIFY)06 _____ _____ __ __	LOOKING FOR WORK01 GOING TO SCHOOL02 KEEPING HOUSE03 RETIRED04 UNABLE TO WORK05 OTHER (SPECIFY)06 _____ _____ __ __

17. In regard to this dwelling, is the property . . .

owned or being bought by
someone living in this household, 1
rented with payment required, or 2
occupied without payment of rent
required? 3

18. Looking at this card, what is the main source of the water used for cooking in your home? Is it . . .



the community water supply, 1
your own well or rain cistern, 2
your own spring or a public spring, 3
bottled water you purchase, or 4
something else? (SPECIFY) 5

|_|_|

19. What is the main source of the water used in your home for preparing beverages such as coffee, tea, juices, and baby formula? (Is it . . .



the community water supply, 1
your own well or rain cistern, 2
your own spring or a public spring, 3
bottled water you purchase, or 4
something else? (SPECIFY) 5

|_|_|

20. What is the main source of plain drinking water in your home? (Is it . . .



the community water supply, 1
your own well or rain cistern, 2
your own spring or a public spring, 3
bottled water you purchase, or 4
something else? (SPECIFY) 5

|_|_|

21. Returning to the topic of food, who usually plans the meals? (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER. IF NOT A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, ENTER "Y" AS THE LINE LETTER.)

IF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, ENTER "Z" HERE: |__| AND GO TO NEXT QUESTION.

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

22. Who usually does the major food shopping? (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER. IF NOT A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, ENTER "Y" AS THE LINE LETTER.)

IF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, ENTER "Z" HERE: |__| AND GO TO NEXT QUESTION.

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

23. And who usually prepares the food? (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER. IF NOT A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER, ENTER "Y" AS THE LINE LETTER.)

IF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, ENTER "Z" HERE: |__| AND GO TO NEXT QUESTION.

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

24. Is anyone in this household on any kind of diet either to lose weight or for some other health-related reason?

YES 1
NO 2 (BOX 1)

25.



Which of these diets on this card (are/is) (you/he/she/they) on? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

WEIGHT LOSS OR LOW CALORIE DIET 01
LOW FAT OR CHOLESTEROL DIET 02
LOW SALT OR SODIUM DIET 03
SUGAR FREE OR LOW SUGAR DIET 04
LOW FIBER DIET 05
HIGH FIBER DIET 06
DIABETIC DIET 07
OTHER DIET (PLEASE DESCRIBE) 08

|_|_|

BOX 1

CHECK SCREENER. ARE THERE ANY **FEMALES** IN THE HOUSEHOLD **10 THROUGH 55 YEARS** OF AGE?

YES 1 (Q26)
NO 2 (BOX 2)

26. Is anyone in this household now pregnant?

YES 1
NO 2 (BOX 2)

27. Please tell me who. (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER.)

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

28. How many months pregnant (are you/is NAME)?

|_|_| MONTHS PREGNANT

LESS THAN ONE MONTH 00

|_|_| MONTHS PREGNANT

LESS THAN ONE MONTH 00

BOX 2

CHECK SCREENER. ARE THERE ANY **CHILDREN** IN THE HOUSEHOLD **3 YEARS OLD OR LESS?**

YES 1 (Q29)
NO 2 (Q32)

29. Are any children currently being breast fed?

YES 1
NO 2 (Q32)

30. Please tell me who. (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER.)

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

31. Please tell me the name of the woman who is breast feeding (CHILD). (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER FOR EACH CHILD.)?

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

32. Is anyone in this household receiving benefits under the WIC Program at the present time? (That is the Women, Infants and Children Program.)

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8 } (BOX 3)

33. Please tell me who in this household is receiving WIC benefits. (RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER FROM SCREENER.)

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

34. How long (have you/has NAME) been receiving WIC benefits?

|__| |__| MONTHS 1
OR

|__| |__| YEARS 2

|__| |__| MONTHS 1
OR

|__| |__| YEARS 2

|__| |__| MONTHS 1
OR

|__| |__| YEARS 2

|__| |__| MONTHS 1
OR

|__| |__| YEARS 2

|__| |__| MONTHS 1
OR

|__| |__| YEARS 2

BOX 3

CHECK SCREENER. ARE THERE ANY **CHILDREN** IN THE HOUSEHOLD AGE
5 THROUGH 18 YEARS? (REMEMBER TO INCLUDE 18 YEAR OLDS)

YES 1 [RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER IN GRID BELOW.
THEN ASK Qs 35-41 IN SEQUENCE FOR EACH CHILD.]
NO 2 (BOX 4)

CODER USE ONLY:

|_|_|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |_|_|

Now I would like to ask about school breakfast and lunch programs.

35. Does (NAME) attend a kindergarten, grade school, junior or high school?	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)
36. Does (NAME) attend a school which serves school lunches? These are <u>complete</u> lunches costing a <u>fixed price every day</u> .	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)
37. During the school year, approximately how many times a week does (NAME) usually get a complete school lunch?	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)
38. Does (NAME) get these lunches free, at a reduced price or does (NAME) pay full price?	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8
39. Does (NAME) attend a school which serves a <u>complete</u> breakfast costing a <u>fixed price every day</u> ?	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)
40. During the school year, approximately how many times a week does (NAME) usually get a complete breakfast at school?	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)
41. Does (NAME) get these breakfasts free, at a reduced price or does (NAME) pay full price?	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8

NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: __	NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: __	NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: __	NAME: _____ LINE LETTER: __
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)
YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)	YES 1 NO 2 (Q39)
TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (Q39)
FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8
YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)	YES 1 NO 2 (NP)
TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)	TIMES PER: _ _ WEEK1 OR _ _ MONTH ..2 NONE0 (NP)
FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8	FREE 1 REDUCED PRICE 2 FULL PRICE 3 DON'T KNOW 8

BOX 4

CHECK SCREENER. ARE THERE ANY **CHILDREN** IN THE HOUSEHOLD AGE 1 THROUGH 5 YEARS?
(REMEMBER TO INCLUDE 5 YEAR OLDS)

YES 1 [RECORD FIRST NAME AND LINE LETTER BELOW.
THEN ASK Q42.]

NO 2 (Q43)

CODER USE ONLY:

|_|_|

NAME:

LINE LETTER:

|_|

NAME:

LINE LETTER:

|_|

NAME:

LINE LETTER:

|_|

NAME:

LINE LETTER:

|_|

42. Does (NAME) attend a child care program which gives (NAME) any meals or snacks?

YES 1
NO 2

YES 1
NO 2

YES 1
NO 2

YES 1
NO 2

43. Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household in the last 3 months—enough of the kinds of food we want to eat; enough but not always the kinds of food we want to eat; sometimes not enough to eat; or often not enough to eat?

ENOUGH OF THE KINDS OF FOOD WE WANT TO EAT 1 (BOX 5)

ENOUGH BUT NOT ALWAYS THE KINDS OF FOOD WE

WANT TO EAT 2 (BOX 5)

SOMETIMES NOT ENOUGH TO EAT 3

OFTEN NOT ENOUGH TO EAT 4

44. In which of the last three months did your household not have enough to eat? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

LAST MONTH 1

THE MONTH BEFORE LAST 2

TWO MONTHS BEFORE LAST 3

45. Which of the following reasons explain why your household did not have enough food:

- a. Did not have enough money, food stamps, or WIC vouchers to buy food or beverages.

YES 1

NO 2

- b. Did not have working appliances for storing or preparing foods (such as stove or refrigerator).

YES 1

NO 2

- c. Did not have transportation or had transportation problems.

YES 1

NO 2

- d. Some other reason?

YES (EXPLAIN) 1

NO 2

|_|_|

46. Last month, how many days did your household not have food, or money or food stamps to buy food?

|_|_|
NUMBER OF DAYS

BOX 5

CHECK COVER. WAS SCREENER Q14 ANSWERED "MORE" OR "LESS"?

YES 1 (Q48)
NO 2

47.

HAND
CARD
S3

SELECT CARD FOR NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. CARD SELECTED = S3-|_|_|.
Here is a card showing different sources from which households may receive income. Please think for a moment about the various sources from which the members of this household received income last year – during 1995.

Thinking about all of the sources of income, please tell me whether the total income received by the members of this household during 1995 was more or less than the amount at the bottom of this card.

LAST YEAR

MORE 1
LESS 2

48. Did any member of this household receive any income from their own business or farm in 1995?

LAST YEAR

YES 1
NO 2 (Q50)

49. What was the total net income after business expenses received in 1995 by all members of this household who have their own business or farm?

LAST YEAR

TOTAL NET INCOME \$|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|.00

50. Did any member of this household receive any income from interest, dividends, or annuities in 1995?

LAST YEAR

YES 1
NO 2 (Q52)

51. What was the total amount of income from interest, dividends, and annuities received in 1995 by all members of this household?

LAST YEAR

\$|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|.00

52. During 1995, approximately how much income from all sources did you and other household members have before income taxes? (Please give me your best estimate.)

LAST YEAR

TOTAL INCOME \$|_|_|_|_|,|_|_|_|_|.00 (Q54)

NOT A HOUSEHOLD UNIT IN 1995999996 (Q54)

REFUSED999997 (Q53)

DON'T KNOW999998 (Q53)

53. Please tell me which letter on this card best represents your combined household income before taxes for 1995.

HAND
CARD
H6

LAST YEAR

LETTER: |_|_|

54. Now, consider cash, savings or checking accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds and certificates of deposit. Do the members of this household have more than \$5,000 of such savings or cash assets at this time?

YES 1 (Q56)

NO 2

55. What letter on this card best represents the total savings or cash assets of all household members at this time?

HAND
CARD
H7

LETTER: |_|_|

I'm now going to ask you a few questions about income received last month.

LAST MONTH

56.

HAND
CARD
H8

Here is a card that lists a number of income sources I'm going to ask about. Please tell me whether any member of this household received income in (NAME OF LAST MONTH) from (SOURCE).

57. What was the total income received in (NAME OF LAST MONTH) by all members of your household – before taxes and other deductions – from (SOURCE)?

a. Wages or salary from a job including tips or commissions?	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00
b. Any Social Security or Supplemental Security income?	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00
c. Income from pension or retirement?	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00
d. Unemployment or Workmen's Compensation?	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00
e. AFDC, general assistance or other public assistance program? (Do not include food stamps or WIC benefits)	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00
f. Other sources, such as alimony, child support, and other regular monthly contributions from persons not living in this household?	YES 1 ————— NO 2	\$ _ _ _ , _ _ _ .00

BOX D

CHECK Q56 AND Q57. IS THERE ANY RESPONSE OF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED?

YES 1 (Q58)
NO 2 (Q59)

58.

HAND
CARD
H9

Would you please tell me whether the total income received by the members of this household during (NAME OF LAST MONTH) was more or less than the amount on this card next to the number (NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD).

LAST
MONTH

MORE 1
LESS 2

59.

Did any member of your household receive food stamps in any of the last 12 months? [IF RESPONDENT IS UNCERTAIN, SAY: That is, from (NAME OF CURRENT MONTH) 1995 through (NAME OF LAST MONTH), 1996].

LAST 12
MONTHS

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8

60. Is anyone in your household authorized to receive food stamps at the present time? (An authorized person is one whose name appears on a certification card.)

YES 1
NO 2 (END)

61. Is everyone in your household covered under this food stamp allotment?

YES 1 (Q64)
NO 2

62. Which persons are covered?

NAME: _____

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

LINE LETTER: |__|

NAME: _____

NAME: _____

LINE LETTER: |__|

LINE LETTER: |__|

63.

HAND
CARD
H8

Think now just about these people, that is (READ NAMES IN Q62) and their income from the sources on this card. Approximately how much income from all sources did they have before taxes in (NAME OF LAST MONTH)? (Please give me your best estimate for just these people receiving food stamps.)

LAST
MONTH

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00

64. On about what date did your household last get food stamps?

|_|_|_|_|_| 19 |_|_|_|
MONTH DAY YEAR

HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEM YET969696 (END)
DON'T KNOW989898

65. What was the total amount of stamps you received at that time? (Please give your best estimate.)

\$|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|.00

DON'T KNOW999998

TIME ENDED _____ AM
PM

what we eat in **AMERICA** 1994-96

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

Conducted for:

United States Department of Agriculture

Conducted by:

Westat
1650 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

1996

OMB #: 0586-0014

Expires: October 31, 1996

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996

DAY ONE INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE

PLACE CASE LABEL HERE

SAMPLE PERSON #: |__|__|

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

|__|__|:|__|__| AM 1
TIME STARTED PM 2

INTERVIEWER ID: |__|__|

DATE OF INTERVIEW: |__|__| - |__|__| - 19 |__|__|
MO DA YR

|__|__|:|__|__| AM 1
TIME ENDED PM 2

DAY OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED:

IN PERSON ①
BY TELEPHONE 2

FIRST NAME OF
SAMPLE PERSON: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: |__|__| - |__|__| - |__|__|__|__|
MO DA YEAR

OR
AGE: |__|__| YRS 1
MOS 2

SEX: M 1 F 2

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

MC: ____ YES ____ NO

BATCH #: _____

Conducted for the United States Department of Agriculture
by Westat Inc., Rockville, MD

DAY 1

1.

HAND
CARD
I1

I'd like you to tell me everything (you/NAME) had to eat and drink all day yesterday, (DAY), from midnight to midnight. Include everything (you/NAME) ate and drank at home and away -- even snacks, coffee, and alcoholic beverages. [DO NOT INTERRUPT RESPONDENT. USE HANDCARD I1 IF NECESSARY.]

[IF INFANT OR CHILD SP:] I'd like you to tell me everything (NAME) had to eat and drink all day yesterday, (DAY), from midnight to midnight. Include everything (he/she) ate and drank at home and away, including snacks and drinks (and bottles or breast milk).

[WHEN RESPONDENT STOPS, ASK: Anything else?]

Now I'm going to ask you for more detail about the foods and beverages you just listed. I will be using this notebook to find the specific questions I need to ask. When you remember anything else (you/NAME) ate or drank as we go along, please tell me.

When I ask about amounts, you can use these measuring guides: the cups and spoons for volume of foods; the ruler for length, width, and height of foods; the sticks for thickness of meat, poultry, and cheese; and the circles on the card for the diameter of round foods. Please use any of your own cups, mugs, or bowls to estimate the amount of food (you/NAME) ate or drank at home yesterday, or check any package labels that may be helpful.

WHEN ASKING ABOUT FIRST FOOD RECORDED ON QUICK LIST, GO TO 2b.

- 2a. Did (you/NAME) have (NEXT QUICK LIST ITEM) at (TIME) with (your/his/her) (OCCASION) or was that at another time? [CONFIRM IF OBVIOUS OR IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST. IF SAME TIME AND OCCASION, SKIP TO BOX 1; IF AT ANOTHER TIME, ASK Q2b.]
- 2b. About what time did (you/NAME) begin to (eat/drink) the (FOOD)? [OR CONFIRM IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST]
3. Looking at this card, please tell me what (you/NAME) would call this occasion? [OR CONFIRM IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST]

HAND
CARD
I2

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 BREAKFAST | 06 FOOD AND/OR BEVERAGE BREAK |
| 02 BRUNCH | SNACK |
| 03 LUNCH | ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE |
| 04 DINNER | OTHER BEVERAGE |
| 05 SUPPER | 07 FEEDING (INFANT ONLY) |
| | 08 OTHER (SPECIFY) |

BOX 1

STEP 1: TRANSFER QUICK LIST FOOD TO THE FOOD/DRINK COLUMN. CHECK OFF FOOD IN QUICK LIST AS IT IS TRANSFERRED.

STEP 2 (Q4): GO TO FIB COLUMN Q4 FOR FOOD PROBES. BE SURE TO REQUEST FOOD LABELS IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER PROBES IN COLUMN Q4.

STEP 3 (Q5): GO TO FIB COLUMN Q5 HEADING FOR AMOUNT QUESTION.

STEP 4: RETURN TO Q2a FOR NEXT FOOD RECORDED IN QUICK LIST.

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM

Q1 Quick List of Food Items		Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD 12)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
A.	✓	a p		1.	
B.		a p		2.	
C.		a p		3.	
D.		a p		4.	
E.		a p		5.	
F.		a p		6.	
G.		a p		7.	
H.		a p		8.	
I.		a p		9.	
J.		a p		10.	
K.		a p		11.	
L.		a p		12.	
M.		a p		13.	
N.		a p		14.	
O.		a p		15.	
P.		a p		16.	
Q.		a p			
R.		a p			
S.		a p			
T.		a p			
U.		a p			
V.		a p			
W.		a p			
X.		a p			

[illegible]

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM (continued)

Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD I2)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
a p		17.	
a p		18.	
a p		19.	
a p		20.	
a p		21.	
a p		22.	
a p		23.	
a p		24.	
a p		25.	
a p		26.	
a p		27.	
a p		28.	
a p		29.	
a p		30.	
a p		31.	
a p		32.	

Q5 How much of this (FOOD) did you actually (eat/drink)?	Q7 Where Obtained (HAND CARD I3)	Q8 Eaten At Home	Q9 Ever At Home
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2
		YES..... 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES..... 1 NO 2

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM (continued)

Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD 12)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
a p		33.	
a p		34.	
a p		35.	
a p		36.	
a p		37.	
a p		38.	
a p		39.	
a p		40.	
a p		41.	
a p		42.	
a p		43.	
a p		44.	
a p		45.	
a p		46.	
a p		47.	
a p		48.	

Q5 How much of this (FOOD) did you actually (eat/drink)?	Q7 Where Obtained (HAND CARD I3)	Q8 Eaten At Home	Q9 Ever At Home
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
		YES 1 (Q7) NO 2	YES 1 NO 2

REVIEW

6. Now let's see if I have everything. I'd like you to try to remember anything else (you/NAME) ate or drank yesterday, that you haven't already told me about, including anything (you/NAME) ate or drank while preparing a meal or while waiting to eat.

6a. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink between midnight yesterday and (your/NAME'S) (TIME) (FIRST OCCASION)?

6b. Now at (TIME) for (THIS OCCASION) (you/NAME) had (FOODS), did (you/NAME) have anything else?

6c. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink between (your/NAME's) (TIME) (THIS OCCASION) and (TIME) when (you/NAME) had (NEXT OCCASION)?

REPEAT 6b AND 6c FOR EACH OCCASION EXCEPT LAST OCCASION.
FOR LAST OCCASION, GO TO 6d.

6d. Now at (TIME) for (LAST OCCASION) (you/NAME) had (FOODS), did (you/NAME) have anything else?

6e. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink after (your/NAME's) (TIME) (LAST OCCASION) but before midnight last night?

Now let's go back to the beginning of the day and find out where (you/NAME), or other people who live here, obtained the food (you/NAME) ate and where (you/NAME) ate it.

7. (Looking at this card) Where did (you/NAME) obtain (THIS FOOD/MOST OF THE INGREDIENTS FOR THIS FOOD)?

HAND
CARD
I3

- 01 STORE, SUCH AS
SUPERMARKET, GROCERY STORE,
OR WAREHOUSE, CONVENIENCE
STORE, DRUG STORE, OR
GAS STATION
SPECIALTY STORE SUCH AS BAKERY,
DELI, SEAFOOD, ETHNIC FOOD,
HEALTH FOOD
COMMISSARY
PRODUCE STAND OR FARMER'S
MARKET
- 02 RESTAURANT WITH WAITER/WAITRESS
SERVICE
- 03 FAST FOOD PLACE, PIZZA PLACE
- 04 BAR, TAVERN, LOUNGE
- 05 SCHOOL CAFETERIA
- 06 OTHER CAFETERIA
- 07 VENDING MACHINE
- 08 CHILD CARE CENTER, FAMILY DAY
CARE HOME, ADULT DAY CARE

- 09 SOUP KITCHEN, SHELTER, FOOD PANTRY
- 10 MEALS ON WHEELS
- 11 OTHER COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAM
- 12 GROWN OR CAUGHT BY YOU OR SOMEONE
YOU KNOW

IF FISH OR SEAFOOD, ASK: Did it come from a...

- 71 Freshwater lake, pond, or river
- 72 The ocean, or
- 73 A bay, sound, or estuary?
- 74 DON'T KNOW BODY OF WATER

13 SOMEONE ELSE/GIFT

SOME OTHER PLACE (PLEASE DESCRIBE)

- 14 MAIL ORDER PURCHASE
- 15 COMMON COFFEE POT OR
SNACK TRAY
- 16 RESIDENTIAL DINING FACILITY
- 17 OTHER (SPECIFY)
- 98 DON'T KNOW

8. Did (you/NAME) (eat/drink) this (FOOD) at your home?

IF YES, GO BACK TO Q7 FOR NEXT FOOD.
IF NO, GO TO Q9.

9. Before (you/NAME) (ate/drank) this particular (FOOD), was it ever at your home?

REPEAT Q7-9 FOR EACH FOOD.

10. Was the amount of food that (you/NAME) ate yesterday about usual, less than usual, or more than usual?

USUAL 1 (Q13)
 LESS THAN USUAL 2 (Q11)
 MORE THAN USUAL 3 (Q12)

11. What is the main reason the amount (you/NAME) ate yesterday was less than usual?

SICKNESS	01	} (Q13)
SHORT OF MONEY	02	
TRAVELING	03	
AT A SOCIAL OCCASION OR ON A SPECIAL DAY	04	
ON VACATION	05	
TOO BUSY	06	
NOT HUNGRY	07	
DIETING	08	
FASTING	09	
BORED OR STRESSED	10	
SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY)	11	

12. What is the main reason the amount (you/NAME) ate yesterday was more than usual?

TRAVELING 1
 AT A SOCIAL OCCASION OR
 ON A SPECIAL DAY 2
 ON VACATION 3
 VERY HUNGRY 4
 BORED OR STRESSED 5
 SOME OTHER REASON 6
 (SPECIFY) _____

13. What type of salt, if any, (do you/does NAME) add to (your/his/her) food at the table? Would you say it is ordinary salt, seasoned salt, lite salt, or a salt substitute?

HAND
CARD
I4

ORDINARY SALT/SEA SALT 1
 SEASONED SALT OR OTHER
 FLAVORED SALT 2
 LITE SALT 3
 SALT SUBSTITUTE 4
 NONE 5 (Q15)
 DON'T KNOW 8 (Q15)

14. How often (do you/does NAME) add (ANSWER IN Q13) to (your/his/her) food at the table? Is it always, frequently, sometimes, or rarely?

ALWAYS 1
 FREQUENTLY 2
 SOMETIMES 3
 RARELY 4

HAND
CARD
I5

Now I'd like you to think about all of the plain drinking water that (you/NAME) had yesterday, regardless of where (you/he/she) drank it. By plain drinking water, I mean tap water or any bottled water that is not carbonated, with nothing added to it, not even lemon.

15. How many fluid ounces of plain drinking water did (you/he/she) drink yesterday?

|_|_|_|
FLUID OUNCES

NONE000 (Q18)

16. How much of this plain drinking water came from your home? Would you say all, most, some, or none?

ALL 1 (Q18)
MOST 2
SOME 3
NONE 4

17. What was the main source of plain drinking water that did not come from your home? Was it tap water, water from a drinking fountain, bottled water, or something else?

TAP WATER AND/OR DRINKING FOUNTAIN 1
BOTTLED WATER 2
OTHER SOURCE 3
(SPECIFY)
DON'T KNOW 8

18. (Are you/Is NAME) on any kind of diet either to lose weight or for some other health-related reason?

YES 1
NO 2 (Q22)

CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY AND ASK Q20 AND Q21 IN SEQUENCE FOR EACH DIET CIRCLED.

		WEIGHT LOSS OR LOW CALORIE DIET	LOW FAT OR CHOLESTEROL DIET	LOW SALT OR SODIUM DIET
19.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">HAND CARD I6</div> <p>Looking at this card, please tell me which of these diets (you are/NAME is) on.</p>	01	02	03
20.	<p>(Are you/Is NAME) on this (ANSWER IN Q19) because . . .</p> <p>A doctor or dietitian suggested or prescribed it?</p> <p>A medical condition runs in your family?</p> <p>You joined another person on his/her diet?</p> <p>You want to maintain or improve your health?</p> <p>You want to lose weight?</p> <p>Some other reason? (IF YES, SPECIFY)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u> <u>NO</u></p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u> <u>NO</u></p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u> <u>NO</u></p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p>..... 1 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>
21.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">HAND CARD I7</div> <p>Looking at this card, please tell me which of these <u>best</u> describes the source of (your/his/her) (ANSWER IN Q19). (CODE ONLY ONE)</p> <p>AN ORGANIZED WEIGHT LOSS PROGRAM</p> <p>A DOCTOR OR DIETITIAN</p> <p>SOMETHING YOU READ OR HEARD ABOUT</p> <p>SOMETHING YOU MADE UP</p> <p>SOMETHING ELSE (SPECIFY UNDER CODE 5)</p>	<p>..... 1</p> <p>..... 2</p> <p>..... 3</p> <p>..... 4</p> <p>..... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>	<p>..... 1</p> <p>..... 2</p> <p>..... 3</p> <p>..... 4</p> <p>..... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>	<p>..... 1</p> <p>..... 2</p> <p>..... 3</p> <p>..... 4</p> <p>..... 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(SPECIFY) _ _ _ </p>

22. Do you consider (yourself/NAME) to be a vegetarian?

YES 1
NO 2

23. How often, if at all, (do you/does NAME) take any vitamin or mineral supplement in pill or liquid form? Would you say every day or almost every day, every so often, or not at all?

EVERY DAY OR ALMOST
EVERY DAY 1
EVERY SO OFTEN 2
NOT AT ALL 3 (Q26)

24.

HAND
CARD
I8

Looking at this card, which of these types of supplements (do you/does NAME) usually take... a multivitamin; multivitamin with iron or other minerals; combination of Vitamin C and iron; or single vitamins or minerals? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

MULTIVITAMIN 1
MULTIVITAMIN WITH IRON
OR OTHER MINERALS 2
COMBINATION OF VITAMIN C
AND IRON 3
SINGLE VITAMINS/MINERALS 4

BOX 2

IS "4" CIRCLED IN Q24?

YES 1 (Q25)
NO 2 (Q26)

25.

HAND
CARD
I9

Looking at this card, which of these single vitamins and minerals (do you/does he/she) usually take? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

VITAMIN A 01
VITAMIN B/B COMPLEX 02
VITAMIN C 03
VITAMIN D 04
VITAMIN E 05
CALCIUM 06
FOLACIN 07
FLUORIDE 08
IRON 09
ZINC 10
SELENIUM 11
CHROMIUM 12
SOMETHING ELSE (SPECIFY) 13

26. (Do you/Does NAME) take a fish oil supplement?

YES 1
NO 2

27. (Do you/Does he/she) take a fiber supplement?

YES 1
NO 2

28. (Have you/Has NAME) ever had (your/his/her) blood cholesterol checked?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8

29. How tall (are you/is he/she) without shoes?

|__| |__|__|
FEET INCHES

30. About how much (do you/does NAME) weigh without shoes?

|__|__|__|
POUNDS

31. In general, would you say (your/his/her) health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

EXCELLENT 1
VERY GOOD 2
GOOD 3
FAIR 4
POOR 5

32. (Do you/Does NAME) have any food allergies that make it necessary to avoid certain foods?

YES 1
NO 2 (Q34)

33. What food allergies (do you/does NAME) have? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.)

WHEAT 01
COW'S MILK 02
EGGS 03
FISH OR SHELLFISH 04
CORN 05
PEANUTS 06
OTHER NUTS 07
SOY PRODUCTS 08
OTHER (SPECIFY) 09

34. Has a doctor ever told (you/NAME) that (you have/he/she has): (CIRCLE A NUMBER FOR EACH)

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Diabetes?	1	2
High blood pressure (Hypertension)?	1	2
Heart disease?	1	2
Cancer?	1	2
Osteoporosis?	1	2
High blood cholesterol?	1	2
Stroke?	1	2

35. How many hours did (you/NAME) watch television or videotapes yesterday?

|_|_|_|
OF HOURS

BOX 3

SAMPLE PERSON IS ...

LESS THAN 12 YEARS OF AGE 1 (TIME ENDED)
12 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER 2 (Q36)

36. How often do you exercise vigorously enough to work up a sweat?

DAILY 1
5-6 TIMES PER WEEK 2
2-4 TIMES PER WEEK 3
ONCE A WEEK 4
1-3 TIMES PER MONTH 5
RARELY OR NEVER 6

37. Have you smoked 100 or more cigarettes during your entire life?

YES 1
NO 2 (Q40)

38. Do you smoke cigarettes now?

YES 1
NO 2 (Q40)

39. On average, how many cigarettes per day do you smoke?

|_|_|_|
PER DAY

40. The last few questions are about alcoholic beverages, including beer, ale, wine, wine coolers, liquor such as whiskey, rum, gin, and vodka, and mixed drinks containing liquor.

During the past 12 months, that is, since last (NAME OF MONTH), have you consumed any alcoholic beverage?

YES 1
NO 2 (TIME ENDED)

41. During the past 12 months, have you consumed any:

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Beer or ale?	1	2
Wine or wine coolers?	1	2
Liquor, such as whiskey, rum, gin, or vodka, or mixed drinks containing liquor?	1	2
Any other alcoholic beverages?	1	2
(SPECIFY) _____		

|_|_|_|

THANK RESPONDENT

CODER USE ONLY.
QLIST: |_|_|_|

TIME ENDED _____ AM
PM

INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION FORM

[DO NOT READ THESE QUESTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT.]

A. WHO WAS THE MAIN RESPONDENT FOR THIS INTERVIEW?

SAMPLE PERSON 01
 MOTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 02
 FATHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 03
 WIFE OF SAMPLE PERSON 04
 HUSBAND OF SAMPLE PERSON 05
 DAUGHTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 06
 SON OF SAMPLE PERSON 07
 SISTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 08
 BROTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 09
 GRANDPARENT OF SAMPLE PERSON 10
 AUNT OF SAMPLE PERSON 11
 UNCLE OF SAMPLE PERSON 12
 SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY) 13

|_|_|

B. WHO ELSE HELPED IN RESPONDING FOR THIS INTERVIEW? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

NO ONE 00
 SAMPLE PERSON 01
 MOTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 02
 FATHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 03
 WIFE OF SAMPLE PERSON 04
 HUSBAND OF SAMPLE PERSON 05
 DAUGHTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 06
 SON OF SAMPLE PERSON 07
 SISTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 08
 BROTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 09
 GRANDPARENT OF SAMPLE PERSON 10
 AUNT OF SAMPLE PERSON 11
 UNCLE OF SAMPLE PERSON 12
 SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY) - OTHER
 THAN INTERVIEWER 13

_	_
_	_
_	_

C. DID YOU OR THE RESPONDENT HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH THIS INTAKE INTERVIEW?

YES 1
 NO 2 (BOX 4)

D. WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR THIS DIFFICULTY?

BOX 4

SAMPLE PERSON IS . . .

LESS THAN 12 1 (QF)
12 OR OLDER 2 (QE)

E. DO YOU THINK OTHER PEOPLE COULD HAVE HEARD THE ANSWERS TO Q37-41?

YES 1
NO 2

F. IS DATA RETRIEVAL NECESSARY FOR DAYCARE/BABY-SITTER/SCHOOL/OR OTHER CARETAKER?

YES 1
NO 2

[IF YES, RECORD SOURCE INFORMATION ON FOLLOW-UP CALL RECORD ON HOUSEHOLD FOLDER.]

what we eat in **AMERICA** 1994-96

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

Conducted for:

United States Department of Agriculture

Conducted by:

Westat
1650 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

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OMB #: 0586-0014

Expires: October 31, 1996

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996

DAY TWO INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE

PLACE CASE LABEL HERE

SAMPLE PERSON #: |__|__|

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

|__|__|:|__|__| AM 1
TIME STARTED PM 2

INTERVIEWER ID: |__|__|

DATE OF INTERVIEW: |__|__|-|__|__|-19 |__|__|
MO DA YR

|__|__|:|__|__| AM 1
TIME ENDED PM 2

DAY OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED:

IN PERSON 1
BY TELEPHONE 2

FIRST NAME OF
SAMPLE PERSON: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: |__|__|-|__|__|-|__|__|
MO DA YEAR

OR
AGE: |__|__| YRS 1
MOS 2

SEX: M 1 F 2

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

MC: ____ YES ____ NO

BATCH #: _____

Conducted for the United States Department of Agriculture
by Westat Inc., Rockville, MD

DAY 2

1.

HAND
CARD
I1

I'd like you to give me the list of everything (you/NAME) had to eat and drink all day yesterday, (DAY), from midnight to midnight. I'll ask you for the detailed descriptions and amounts later. Please include everything (you/NAME) ate and drank at home and away -- even snacks, coffee, and alcoholic beverages. [DO NOT INTERRUPT RESPONDENT. USE HANDCARD I1 IF NECESSARY.]

[IF INFANT OR CHILD SP:] I'd like you to give me the list of everything (NAME) had to eat and drink all day yesterday, (DAY), from midnight to midnight. I'll ask you for the detailed descriptions and amounts later. Please include everything (he/she) ate and drank at home and away, including snacks and drinks (and bottles or breast milk).

[WHEN RESPONDENT STOPS, ASK: Anything else?]

Now I'm going to ask you the specific questions about the foods and beverages you just listed. When you remember anything else (you/NAME) ate or drank as we go along, please tell me.

Use these measuring guides to help estimate amounts or any of your own cups, mugs, bowls or package labels.

WHEN ASKING ABOUT FIRST FOOD RECORDED ON QUICK LIST, GO TO 2b.

- 2a. Did (you/NAME) have (NEXT QUICK LIST ITEM) at (TIME) with (your/his/her) (OCCASION) or was that at another time? [CONFIRM IF OBVIOUS OR IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST. IF SAME TIME AND OCCASION, SKIP TO BOX 1; IF AT ANOTHER TIME, ASK Q2b.]
- 2b. About what time did (you/NAME) begin to (eat/drink) the (FOOD)? [OR CONFIRM IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST]
3. Looking at this card, please tell me what (you/NAME) would call this occasion? [OR CONFIRM IF RECORDED ON QUICK LIST]

HAND
CARD
I2

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 01 BREAKFAST | 06 FOOD AND/OR BEVERAGE BREAK |
| 02 BRUNCH | SNACK |
| 03 LUNCH | ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE |
| 04 DINNER | OTHER BEVERAGE |
| 05 SUPPER | 07 FEEDING (INFANT ONLY) |
| | 08 OTHER (SPECIFY) |

BOX 1

- STEP 1: TRANSFER QUICK LIST FOOD TO THE FOOD/DRINK COLUMN. CHECK OFF FOOD IN QUICK LIST AS IT IS TRANSFERRED.
- STEP 2 (Q4): GO TO FIB COLUMN Q4 FOR FOOD PROBES. BE SURE TO REQUEST FOOD LABELS IF RESPONDENT CANNOT ANSWER PROBES IN COLUMN Q4.
- STEP 3 (Q5): GO TO FIB COLUMN Q5 HEADING FOR AMOUNT QUESTION.
- STEP 4: RETURN TO Q2a FOR NEXT FOOD RECORDED IN QUICK LIST.

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM

Q1 Quick List of Food Items		Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD I2)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
A.	✓	a p		1.	
B.		a p		2.	
C.		a p		3.	
D.		a p		4.	
E.		a p		5.	
F.		a p		6.	
G.		a p		7.	
H.		a p		8.	
I.		a p		9.	
J.		a p		10.	
K.		a p		11.	
L.		a p		12.	
M.		a p		13.	
N.		a p		14.	
O.		a p		15.	
P.		a p		16.	
Q.		a p			
R.		a p			
S.		a p			
T.		a p			
U.		a p			
V.		a p			
W.		a p			
X.		a p			

[illegible]

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM (continued)

Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD I2)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
a p		17.	
a p		18.	
a p		19.	
a p		20.	
a p		21.	
a p		22.	
a p		23.	
a p		24.	
a p		25.	
a p		26.	
a p		27.	
a p		28.	
a p		29.	
a p		30.	
a p		31.	
a p		32.	

[illegible]

INDIVIDUAL INTAKE FORM (continued)

Q2 Time	Q3 Occ. (HAND- CARD I2)	Food/Drink and Additions	Q4 Description of Food/Drink and Ingredient Amount
a p		33.	
a p		34.	
a p		35.	
a p		36.	
a p		37.	
a p		38.	
a p		39.	
a p		40.	
a p		41.	
a p		42.	
a p		43.	
a p		44.	
a p		45.	
a p		46.	
a p		47.	
a p		48.	

[illegible]

REVIEW

6. Now let's see if I have everything. I'd like you to try to remember anything else (you/NAME) ate or drank yesterday, that you haven't already told me about, including anything (you/NAME) ate or drank while preparing a meal or while waiting to eat.

6a. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink between midnight yesterday and (your/NAME'S) (TIME) (FIRST OCCASION) ?

6b. Now at (TIME) for (THIS OCCASION) (you/NAME) had (FOODS), did (you/NAME) have anything else?

6c. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink between (your/NAME'S) (TIME) (THIS OCCASION) and (TIME) when (you/NAME) had (NEXT OCCASION)?

REPEAT 6b AND 6c FOR EACH OCCASION EXCEPT LAST OCCASION.
FOR LAST OCCASION, GO TO 6d.

6d. Now at (TIME) for (LAST OCCASION) (you/NAME) had (FOODS), did (you/NAME) have anything else?

6e. Did (you/NAME) have anything to eat or drink after (your/NAME'S) (TIME) (LAST OCCASION) but before midnight last night?

Now let's go back to the beginning of the day and find out where (you/NAME), or other people who live here, obtained the food (you/NAME) ate and where (you/NAME) ate it.

7. (Looking at this card) Where did (you/NAME) obtain (THIS FOOD/MOST OF THE INGREDIENTS FOR THIS FOOD)?

HAND
CARD
I3

- 01 STORE, SUCH AS
 SUPERMARKET, GROCERY STORE,
 OR WAREHOUSE, CONVENIENCE
 STORE, DRUG STORE, OR
 GAS STATION
 SPECIALTY STORE SUCH AS BAKERY,
 DELI, SEAFOOD, ETHNIC FOOD,
 HEALTH FOOD
 COMMISSARY
 PRODUCE STAND OR FARMER'S
 MARKET
- 02 RESTAURANT WITH WAITER/WAITRESS
 SERVICE
- 03 FAST FOOD PLACE, PIZZA PLACE
- 04 BAR, TAVERN, LOUNGE
- 05 SCHOOL CAFETERIA
- 06 OTHER CAFETERIA
- 07 VENDING MACHINE
- 08 CHILD CARE CENTER, FAMILY DAY
 CARE HOME, ADULT DAY CARE

- 09 SOUP KITCHEN, SHELTER, FOOD PANTRY
- 10 MEALS ON WHEELS
- 11 OTHER COMMUNITY FOOD PROGRAM
- 12 GROWN OR CAUGHT BY YOU OR SOMEONE
 YOU KNOW

IF FISH OR SEAFOOD, ASK: Did it come from a

- 71 Freshwater lake, pond, or river
- 72 The ocean, or
- 73 A bay, sound, or estuary?
- 74 DON'T KNOW BODY OF WATER

13 SOMEONE ELSE/GIFT

SOME OTHER PLACE (PLEASE DESCRIBE)

- 14 MAIL ORDER PURCHASE
- 15 COMMON COFFEE POT OR
 SNACK TRAY
- 16 RESIDENTIAL DINING FACILITY
- 17 OTHER (SPECIFY)
- 98 DON'T KNOW

8. Did (you/NAME) (eat/drink) this (FOOD) at your home?

IF YES, GO BACK TO Q7 FOR NEXT FOOD.
IF NO, GO TO Q9.

9. Before (you/NAME) (ate/drank) this particular (FOOD), was it ever at your home?

REPEAT Q7-9 FOR EACH FOOD.

10. Was the amount of food that (you/NAME) ate yesterday about usual, less than usual, or more than usual?

USUAL 1 (Q13)
 LESS THAN USUAL 2 (Q11)
 MORE THAN USUAL 3 (Q12)

11. What is the main reason the amount (you/NAME) ate yesterday was less than usual?

SICKNESS 01
 SHORT OF MONEY 02
 TRAVELING 03
 AT A SOCIAL OCCASION OR
 ON A SPECIAL DAY 04
 ON VACATION 05
 TOO BUSY 06
 NOT HUNGRY 07
 DIETING 08
 FASTING 09
 BORED OR STRESSED 10
 SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) 11

} (Q13)

_____ |__|__|

12. What is the main reason the amount (you/NAME) ate yesterday was more than usual?

TRAVELING 1
 AT A SOCIAL OCCASION OR
 ON A SPECIAL DAY 2
 ON VACATION 3
 VERY HUNGRY 4
 BORED OR STRESSED 5
 SOME OTHER REASON 6
 (SPECIFY) _____

|__|__|

HAND
CARD
I5

Now I'd like you to think about all of the plain drinking water that (you/NAME) had yesterday, regardless of where (you/he/she) drank it. By plain drinking water, I mean tap water or any bottled water that is not carbonated, with nothing added to it, not even lemon.

13. How many fluid ounces of plain drinking water did (you/he/she) drink yesterday?

|__|__|__|
 FLUID OUNCES

NONE 000 (Q16)

14. How much of this plain drinking water came from your home? Would you say all, most, some, or none?

ALL 1 (Q16)
 MOST 2
 SOME 3
 NONE 4

15. What was the main source of plain drinking water that did not come from your home? Was it tap water, water from a drinking fountain, bottled water, or something else?

TAP WATER AND/OR DRINKING FOUNTAIN 1
 BOTTLED WATER 2
 OTHER SOURCE 3
 (SPECIFY)
 DON'T KNOW 8

|_|_|

16. How many hours did (you/NAME) watch television or videotapes yesterday?

|_|_|_|
 # OF HOURS

17. During the past 12 months, that is, since last (NAME OF MONTH), (have you/has NAME) eaten any (FOOD) in any form?

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
Artichokes	1	2	Grapefruit, other than juice	1	2
Asparagus	1	2	Cantaloupe	1	2
Broccoli	1	2	Honeydew melon	1	2
Brussels sprouts	1	2	Watermelon	1	2
Cauliflower	1	2	Nectarines	1	2
Eggplant	1	2	Pears	1	2
Kale	1	2	Plums	1	2
Swiss chard	1	2	Rhubarb	1	2
Okra	1	2	Chicken liver	1	2
Spinach	1	2	Beef, veal or pork liver	1	2
Summer squash (thin skin)	1	2	Lamb	1	2
Winter squash (hard skin)	1	2	Shellfish	1	2
Sweet potato or yams	1	2	Fish, other than shellfish		
Turnips, other than greens	1	2	or canned fish	1	2
Avocado or guacamole	1	2	IF YES: Was any of the		
			fish you ate caught by		
			you or someone you know?	1	2

THANK RESPONDENT

CODER USE ONLY.
 QLST: |_|_|_|

TIME ENDED _____

AM
 PM

INTERVIEWER OBSERVATION FORM

[DO NOT READ THESE QUESTIONS TO THE RESPONDENT.]

A. WHO WAS THE MAIN RESPONDENT FOR THIS INTERVIEW?

SAMPLE PERSON 01
 MOTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 02
 FATHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 03
 WIFE OF SAMPLE PERSON 04
 HUSBAND OF SAMPLE PERSON 05
 DAUGHTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 06
 SON OF SAMPLE PERSON 07
 SISTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 08
 BROTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 09
 GRANDPARENT OF SAMPLE PERSON 10
 AUNT OF SAMPLE PERSON 11
 UNCLE OF SAMPLE PERSON 12
 SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY) 13

|_|_|

B. WHO ELSE HELPED IN RESPONDING FOR THIS INTERVIEW? (CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)

NO ONE 00
 SAMPLE PERSON 01
 MOTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 02
 FATHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 03
 WIFE OF SAMPLE PERSON 04
 HUSBAND OF SAMPLE PERSON 05
 DAUGHTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 06
 SON OF SAMPLE PERSON 07
 SISTER OF SAMPLE PERSON 08
 BROTHER OF SAMPLE PERSON 09
 GRANDPARENT OF SAMPLE PERSON 10
 AUNT OF SAMPLE PERSON 11
 UNCLE OF SAMPLE PERSON 12
 SOMEONE ELSE (SPECIFY) - OTHER
 THAN INTERVIEWER 13

|_|_|

|_|_|

|_|_|

C. DID YOU OR THE RESPONDENT HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH THIS INTAKE INTERVIEW?

YES 1
 NO 2 (QF)

D. WHAT WAS THE REASON FOR THIS DIFFICULTY?

BOX 4 AND QUESTION E NOT ASKED FOR DAY 2.

F. IS DATA RETRIEVAL NECESSARY FOR DAYCARE/BABY-SITTER/SCHOOL/OR OTHER CARETAKER?

YES 1
NO 2

[IF YES, RECORD SOURCE INFORMATION ON FOLLOW-UP CALL RECORD ON HOUSEHOLD FOLDER.]

what we eat in **AMERICA** 1994-96

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

Conducted for:

United States Department of Agriculture

Conducted by:

Westat
1650 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

1996

OMB #: 0586-0014
Expires: October 31, 1996**WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996****DIET AND HEALTH KNOWLEDGE
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

PLACE CASE LABEL HERE

[BE SURE TO PREPARE QUESTIONNAIRE BY MARKING
RANDOM STARTS BEFORE CONTACTING RESPONDENT.]

RANDOM START LABEL

INTRODUCTION: (ASK TO SPEAK WITH SAMPLE PERSON.)

Hello, I am (YOUR NAME) from Westat. (I/We) spoke with you recently as part of the food survey Westat is conducting for the United States Department of Agriculture. Before I begin, I just need to verify your name and age to make sure that I am interviewing the correct person. Is this (NAME OF SAMPLE PERSON)? And you are (AGE) years old? (IF NOT CORRECT SAMPLE PERSON, THANK RESPONDENT AND ATTEMPT TO SPEAK WITH CORRECT SAMPLE PERSON.)

SAMPLE PERSON #: |__|__|

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____

|__|__| : |__|__|
TIME STARTEDAM..... 1
PM..... 2

INTERVIEWER ID: |__|__|

|__|__| : |__|__|
TIME ENDEDAM..... 1
PM..... 2DATE OF INTERVIEW: |__|__| - |__|__| - 19 |__|__|
MO DAY YR

CONDUCTED:

IN PERSON 1
BY TELEPHONE 2

DAY OF INTERVIEW: _____

SP'S FIRST NAME: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: |__|__| - |__|__| - |__|__|
MO DAY YEAR

OR

AGE: |__|__| YRS ①
MOS 2

SEX: M 1 F 2

FOR HOME OFFICE USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

MC: YES NO

BATCH #: _____

TIME STARTED _____ AM
PM

SUGGESTED INTRODUCTION: [YOU MAY PARAPHRASE THE INTRODUCTION AS LONG AS THE SAME CONTENTS ARE PRESENTED.]

When I talked to you before, I said I would get back in touch with you to ask a few more questions about your opinions on your diet, health, food shopping, and related topics.

Before I begin, I would appreciate it if you could get the post card I mailed you which reminded you of the interview. It lists the answer choices and will help the interview go more quickly.

(IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT REMEMBER RECEIVING CARD OR HAS MISPLACED IT, REASSURE RESPONDENT THAT THE INTERVIEW CAN STILL TAKE PLACE AND YOU WILL SIMPLY REPEAT THE ANSWER CATEGORIES MORE FREQUENTLY. IF RESPONDENT DOES HAVE THE CARD, REFER HIM/HER TO THE APPROPRIATE CATEGORY.)

1. Let's begin by talking about the number of servings from different food groups that a person should eat each day. How many servings from the (FOOD GROUP) would you say a person of your age and sex should eat each day for good health? (DO NOT ACCEPT A RANGE OF SERVINGS.)

What about the (NEXT FOOD GROUP)?

IF ASKED, SAY: "Count as a serving whatever you consider a serving to be."

START
AT "X"

	FOOD GROUP	NUMBER OF SERVINGS	DON'T KNOW
a.	Fruit Group?	_ _	98
b.	Vegetable Group?	_ _	98
c.	Milk, Yogurt, and Cheese Group?	_ _	98
d.	Bread, Cereal, Rice, and Pasta Group?	_ _	98
e.	Meat, Poultry, Fish, Dry Beans, and Eggs Group?	_ _	98

2. Now I am going to read some statements about what people eat. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement: (READ STATEMENT).

What about (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement?"

START
AT "X"

		CATEGORY A			
STATEMENT		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a.	Choosing a healthy diet is just a matter of knowing what foods are good and what foods are bad.	4	3	2	1
b.	Eating a variety of foods each day probably gives you all the vitamins and minerals you need.	4	3	2	1
c.	Some people are born to be fat and some thin; there is not much you can do to change this.	4	3	2	1
d.	Starchy foods, like bread, potatoes, and rice, make people fat.	4	3	2	1
e.	There are so many recommendations about healthy ways to eat, it's hard to know what to believe.	4	3	2	1
f.	What you eat can make a big difference in your chance of getting a disease, like heart disease or cancer.	4	3	2	1
g.	The things I eat and drink now are healthy so there is no reason for me to make changes.	4	3	2	1
STATEMENT		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree

3. Next, let's talk about your own diet. Compared to what is healthy, do you think your diet is too low, too high, or about right in (STATEMENT)?

What about (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Would you say your diet is too low, too high, or about right in that?"

IF NEEDED, SAY: "The question is asking about nutrients from foods, not from vitamin pills."

START
AT "X"

		CATEGORY B			
STATEMENT		Too Low	Too High	About Right	DON'T KNOW
a.	Calories?	1	2	3	8
b.	Calcium?	1	2	3	8
c.	Iron?	1	2	3	8
d.	Vitamin C?	1	2	3	8
e.	Protein?	1	2	3	8
f.	Fat?	1	2	3	8
g.	Saturated fat?	1	2	3	8
h.	Cholesterol?	1	2	3	8
i.	Salt or sodium?	1	2	3	8
j.	Fiber?	1	2	3	8
k.	Sugar and sweets?	1	2	3	8
STATEMENT		Too Low	Too High	About Right	DON'T KNOW

4. To you personally, is it very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to (STATEMENT)?

To you personally, how important is it to (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Is that very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to you personally?"

IF NEEDED, SAY: "The question is not asking about your actual eating habits, it is asking about the importance of the statement to you personally."

	STATEMENT	CATEGORY C				
		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	DON'T KNOW
START AT "X"	a. Use salt or sodium only in moderation?	4	3	2	1	8
	b. Choose a diet low in saturated fat?	4	3	2	1	8
	c. Choose a diet with plenty of fruits and vegetables?	4	3	2	1	8
	d. Use sugars only in moderation?	4	3	2	1	8
	e. Choose a diet with adequate fiber?	4	3	2	1	8
	f. Eat a variety of foods?	4	3	2	1	8
	g. Maintain a healthy weight?	4	3	2	1	8
	h. Choose a diet low in fat?	4	3	2	1	8
	i. Choose a diet low in cholesterol?	4	3	2	1	8
	j. Choose a diet with plenty of breads, cereals, rice, and pasta?	4	3	2	1	8
	k. Eat at least two servings of dairy products daily?	4	3	2	1	8
	STATEMENT	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	DON'T KNOW

START AT "X"

5. Have you heard about any health problems caused by (BEHAVIOR)?

(ASK QUESTIONS 5A - 5G AND 6 UNTIL COMPLETE, THEN GO TO QUESTION 7.)

6. What health problems are these? Any other problems? (DO NOT READ PROBLEMS) (CIRCLE CODE IN THE APPROPRIATE ROW BELOW)

01 - Arteriosclerosis/Atherosclerosis	09 - Edema	15 - Obesity/Overweight
02 - Arthritis	10 - Fatigue	03 - Osteoporosis
03 - Bone problems/Rickets	15 - Fat/Overweight	14 - Renal disease
04 - Breathing problems	01 - Hardening of the arteries	16 - Stroke
05 - Cancer (All types)	01 - Heart problems/Heart attack	10 - Tiredness
07 - Cavities/Caries	11 - High blood cholesterol	07 - Tooth problems
01 - Clogged arteries	12 - High blood pressure	09 - Water (fluid) retention
06 - Colitis/Colon problems	08 - High blood sugar	17 - HEALTH PROBLEMS
06 - Constipation	13 - Hyperactivity	00 - NOT SPECIFIED
01 - Coronary disease	12 - Hypertension	00 - Other disease/problem (SPECIFY)
08 - Diabetes	06 - Irregularity	
06 - Digestive problems	14 - Kidney disease	
06 - Diverticulosis	10 - Lack of energy	

a. Eating too much fat? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5b)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
b. Not eating enough fiber? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5c)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
c. Eating too much salt or sodium? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5d)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
d. Not eating enough calcium? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5e)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
e. Eating too much cholesterol? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5f)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
f. Eating too much sugar? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5g)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)
g. Being overweight? YES 1 (Q6) NO 2 (Q5a)	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	00 (SPECIFY)

5

7. Do you consider yourself to be . . .

overweight, 1
 underweight, or 2
 about right? 3

8. Based on your knowledge, which has more saturated fat: (READ EACH PAIR STARTING AT "X" AND THEN WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS.)

PAIRS	
START AT "X"	a. Liver, or 1 T-bone steak? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	b. Butter, or 1 Margarine? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	c. Egg white, or 1 Egg yolk? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	d. Skim milk, or 1 Whole milk? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8

9. Which has more fat: (READ EACH PAIR STARTING AT "X" AND THEN WAIT FOR AN ANSWER. DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS.)

PAIRS	
START AT "X"	a. Regular hamburger, or 1 Ground round? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	b. Loin pork chops, or 1 Pork spare ribs? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	c. Hot dogs, or 1 Ham? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	d. Peanuts, or 1 Popcorn? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	e. Yogurt, or 1 Sour cream? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8
	f. Porterhouse steak, or 1 Round steak? 2 THE SAME 3 DON'T KNOW 8

DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS FOR Q10-14.

10. Which kind of fat is more likely to be a liquid rather than a solid . . .

saturated fats, 1
 polyunsaturated fats, or 2
 are they equally likely to be liquids? 3
 DON'T KNOW 8

11. If a food has no cholesterol is it also . . .

low in saturated fat, 1
 high in saturated fat, or 2
 could it be either high or
 low in saturated fat? 3
 DON'T KNOW 8

12. Is cholesterol found in . . .

vegetables and vegetable oils, 1
 animal products like meat and
 dairy products, or 2
 all foods containing fat or oil? 3
 DON'T KNOW 8

13. If a product is labeled as containing only vegetable oil is it . . .

low in saturated fat, 1
 high in saturated fat, or 2
 could it be either high or low
 in saturated fat? 3
 DON'T KNOW 8

14. If a food product is labeled "light," does that mean that compared to a similar product not labeled "light" it is lower in calories, lower in fat, or lower in calories and/or fat, or does it mean something else?

LOWER IN CALORIES 1
 LOWER IN FAT 2
 LOWER IN CALORIES AND/OR FAT 3
 SOMETHING ELSE 4
 DON'T KNOW 8

15. Now think about buying food. When you buy food, how important is (FACTOR) – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

What about (NEXT FACTOR)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "How important is (FACTOR) – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important when you buy food?"

		CATEGORY C				
FACTOR		Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Too Important	Not At All Important	DON'T KNOW
START AT "X"	a. How safe the food is to eat?	4	3	2	1	8
	b. Nutrition?	4	3	2	1	8
	c. Price?	4	3	2	1	8
	d. How well the food keeps?	4	3	2	1	8
	e. How easy the food is to prepare?	4	3	2	1	8
	f. Taste?	4	3	2	1	8

16. Now think about food labels. When you buy foods, do you use (SECTION) often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

What about (NEXT SECTION)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Do you use (SECTION) often, sometimes, rarely, or never?"

	SECTION	CATEGORY D					
		Often (Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never	NEVER SEEN	DON'T KNOW
START AT "X"	a. The list of ingredients?	1	2	3	4	5	8
	b. The short phrases on the label like "low-fat" or "light" or "good source of fiber"?	1	2	3	4	5	8
	c. The nutrition panel that tells the amount of calories, protein, fat, and such in a serving of the food?	1	2	3	4	5	8
	d. The information about the size of a serving?	1	2	3	4	5	8
	e. Statements on the label that describe health benefits of nutrients or foods?	1	2	3	4	5	8

BOX 1

IN Q16 ABOVE, IS CODE 4, 5, OR 8 CIRCLED FOR EVERY ITEM (a-e)?

YES 1 (Q24, PAGE 16)
NO 2 (Q17)

17. When you look for nutrition information on the food label, would you say you often, sometimes, rarely, or never look for information about (STATEMENT)?

What about (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Would you say you often, sometimes, rarely, or never look for information about that?"

START
AT "X"

STATEMENT	CATEGORY D			
	Often (Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never
a. Calories?	1	2	3	4
b. Salt or sodium?	1	2	3	4
c. Total fat?	1	2	3	4
d. Saturated fat?	1	2	3	4
e. Cholesterol?	1	2	3	4
f. Vitamins or minerals?	1	2	3	4
g. Fiber?	1	2	3	4
h. Sugars?	1	2	3	4

18. Now think about the types of food products you buy using food labels. When you buy (FOOD PRODUCT), do you look for nutrition information on the food label often, sometimes, rarely, or never?

What about (NEXT FOOD PRODUCT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "And when you buy (FOOD PRODUCT), do you look for nutrition information on the food label often, sometimes, rarely, or never?"

START
AT "X"

FOOD PRODUCT	CATEGORY D				NEVER SEEN	DO NOT BUY
	Often (Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never		
a. Dessert items like cookies or cake mixes?	1	2	3	4	5	6
b. Snack items like chips, popcorn, or pretzels?	1	2	3	4	5	6
c. Frozen dinners or main dishes?	1	2	3	4	5	6
d. Breakfast cereals?	1	2	3	4	5	6
e. Cheese?	1	2	3	4	5	6
f. Fresh fruits or vegetables?	1	2	3	4	5	6
g. Salad dressings?	1	2	3	4	5	6
h. Table spreads like butter or margarine?	1	2	3	4	5	6
i. Raw meat, poultry, or fish?	1	2	3	4	5	6
j. Processed meat products like hot dogs and bologna?	1	2	3	4	5	6
FOOD PRODUCT	Often (Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never	NEVER SEEN	DO NOT BUY

19. Now think about the types of nutrition information on food labels. Do you think (SECTION) is very easy to understand, somewhat easy, or not too easy to understand?

What about (NEXT SECTION)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Would you say that is very easy to understand, somewhat easy, or not too easy to understand?"

	SECTION	CATEGORY E			NEVER SEEN	DON'T KNOW
		Very Easy	Somewhat Easy	Not Too Easy		
START AT "X"	a. The list of ingredients?	1	2	3	4	8
	b. A short phrase like "low-fat" or "light" or "good source of fiber"?	1	2	3	4	8
	c. The number of calories in a serving?	1	2	3	4	8
	d. The number of calories <u>from fat</u> in a serving?	1	2	3	4	8
	e. The number of grams or milligrams of nutrients like fat and sodium in a serving?	1	2	3	4	8
	f. The percent of the daily value for each nutrient?	1	2	3	4	8
	g. A description like "lean" or "extra lean" on meats?	1	2	3	4	8
	SECTION	Very Easy	Somewhat Easy	Not Too Easy	NEVER SEEN	DON'T KNOW

20. If a food label says a food is (DESCRIPTION), would you say you are very confident, somewhat confident, or not too confident that the description is a reliable basis for choosing foods?

What about (NEXT DESCRIPTION)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "How confident are you that the description is reliable? Would you say very confident, somewhat confident, or not too confident?"

	DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY F			DON'T KNOW
		Very Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Too Confident	
START AT "X"	a. Low-fat?	1	2	3	8
	b. Low-cholesterol?	1	2	3	8
	c. A good source of fiber?	1	2	3	8
	d. Light?	1	2	3	8
	e. Healthy?	1	2	3	8
	f. Extra lean?	1	2	3	8

21. As far as you know, does the government define and enforce the meaning of the phrase (PHRASE) on food labels? (DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS.)

What about the phrase (NEXT PHRASE)?

START
AT "X"

	PHRASE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
a.	Low-cholesterol?	1	2	8
b.	Light?	1	2	8
c.	Extra lean?	1	2	8

22. Now think about the section of the food label that tells the amount of calories, protein, and fat in a serving of the food. If it showed that one serving of the food contained (AMOUNT OF NUTRIENT), would you consider that to be a low amount or a high amount? (DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS.)

What about (NEXT AMOUNT OF NUTRIENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Would you consider that to be a low amount or a high amount for one serving of food?"

START
AT "X"

	AMOUNT OF NUTRIENT	Low	High	DON'T KNOW
a.	100 milligrams of sodium?	1	2	8
b.	20 grams of fat?	1	2	8
c.	15 milligrams of cholesterol?	1	2	8
d.	5 grams of fiber?	1	2	8
e.	10 grams of saturated fat?	1	2	8

23. Now I am going to read some statements. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement: (READ STATEMENT)

What about (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement?"

START
AT "X"

STATEMENT	CATEGORY A				NO OPINION
	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
a. The nutrition information on food labels is useful to me.	4	3	2	1	0
b. I feel confident that I know how to use food labels to choose a healthy diet.	4	3	2	1	0
c. The nutrition information on food labels is hard to interpret.	4	3	2	1	0
d. Reading food labels takes more time than I can spare.	4	3	2	1	0
e. I read food labels because good health is important to me.	4	3	2	1	0
f. I would like to learn more about how to use food labels to choose a nutritious diet.	4	3	2	1	0
g. Reading food labels makes it easier to choose foods.	4	3	2	1	0
h. Sometimes I try new foods because of the information on the food label.	4	3	2	1	0
i. When I use food labels, I make better food choices.	4	3	2	1	0
j. Using food labels to choose foods is better than just relying on my own knowledge about what is in them.	4	3	2	1	0
STATEMENT	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	NO OPINION

GO TO Q26, PAGE 17

24. Now I am going to read some statements about food labels. Please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement: (READ STATEMENT)

What about (NEXT STATEMENT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the statement?"

	STATEMENT	CATEGORY A				NO OPINION
		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
START AT "X"	a. I feel confident that I know how to use food labels to choose a healthy diet.	4	3	2	1	0
	b. The nutrition information on food labels is hard to interpret.	4	3	2	1	0
	c. Reading food labels takes more time than I can spare.	4	3	2	1	0
	d. I would like to learn more about how to use food labels to choose a nutritious diet.	4	3	2	1	0
	e. Using food labels to choose foods would be better than just relying on my own knowledge about what is in them.	4	3	2	1	0
	STATEMENT	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	NO OPINION

25. As far as you know, does the government define and enforce the meaning of the phrase (PHRASE) on food labels? (DO NOT PROBE "DON'T KNOW" ANSWERS.)

What about the phrase (NEXT PHRASE)?

	PHRASE	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
START AT "X"	a. Low-cholesterol?	1	2	8
	b. Light?	1	2	8
	c. Extra lean?	1	2	8

26. Now think about the foods you eat. Would you say you always, sometimes, rarely, or never (HABIT)?

What about (NEXT HABIT)?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "Do you always, sometimes, rarely, or never (HABIT)?"

HABIT	CATEGORY G				DOES NOT EAT THIS FOOD
	Always (Almost Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never	
a. Eat lower-fat luncheon meats <u>instead</u> of regular luncheon meats? (IF NEEDED, SAY: "Examples of lower-fat luncheon meats are deli ham and turkey. Examples of regular luncheon meats are bologna and salami.")	1	2	3	4	0
b. Use skim or 1% milk <u>instead</u> of 2% or whole milk?	1	2	3	4	0
c. Eat special, low-fat cheeses, when you eat cheese?	1	2	3	4	0
d. Eat ice milk, frozen yogurt, or sherbet <u>instead</u> of ice cream?	1	2	3	4	0
e. Use low-calorie <u>instead</u> of regular salad dressing?	1	2	3	4	0
f. Have fruit for dessert when you eat dessert?	1	2	3	4	0
g. Eat fish or poultry <u>instead</u> of meat? (IF NEEDED, SAY: "Meat refers to beef, pork, or lamb.")	1	2	3	4	0
HABIT	Always (Almost Always)	Some- times	Rarely	Never	DOES NOT EAT THIS FOOD

FOR QUESTIONS 27-31 USE CATEGORY G

27. When you eat baked or boiled potatoes, how often do you add butter, margarine, or sour cream? Would you say always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DO NOT EAT BAKED OR BOILED
 POTATOES 0

28. When you eat other cooked vegetables, do you always, sometimes, rarely, or never eat them with butter or margarine added?

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DO NOT EAT COOKED VEGETABLES 0 (Q30)

29. When you eat other cooked vegetables, do you always, sometimes, rarely, or never eat them with cheese or another creamy sauce added?

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4

30. When you eat chicken, do you always, sometimes, rarely, or never eat it fried?

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DO NOT EAT CHICKEN 0 (Q32)

31. When you eat chicken, do you always, sometimes, rarely, or never remove the skin?

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4

32. Would you describe the amount of butter or margarine you usually spread on breads and muffins as . . .

none, 1
 light, 2
 moderate, or 3
 generous? 4

33. About how many times in a week do you eat (FOOD) – less than once a week, 1-3, 4-6, or 7 or more times?

IF ASKED, SAY: "A 'time' is any single eating occasion."

FOOD *	Less than once a week (Never)	1-3	4-6	7 or More
a. Bakery products like cakes, cookies, or donuts?	1	2	3	4
b. Chips, such as potato or corn chips?	1	2	3	4

34. And at your main meal, about how many times in a week do you eat beef, pork, or lamb. Would you say less than once a week, 1-2, 3-4, or 5-7 times?

LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK/NEVER 1
 1-2 TIMES 2
 3-4 TIMES 3
 5-7 TIMES 4
 DO NOT EAT MEAT 0 (Q37)

35. When you eat meat, do you usually eat . . .

IF ASKED, SAY: "The question is asking about meats, like beef, pork, or lamb."

small, 1
 medium, or 2
 large portions? 3
 DO NOT EAT MEAT 0 (Q37)

36. When you eat meat and there is visible fat, do you trim the fat always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

CATEGORY G

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 NEVER EAT MEAT WITH VISIBLE FAT 0

37. How many eggs do you usually eat in a week – less than one, 1-2, 3-4, or 5 or more?

IF ASKED, SAY: "The question is asking about plain eggs, not egg substitutes or eggs in mixed dishes or baked goods."

LESS THAN ONE/NONE 1
 1-2 2
 3-4 3
 5 OR MORE 4

38. Before you eat fresh fruits and vegetables, do you or does someone else wash them always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

CATEGORY G

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DON'T KNOW 8
 DO NOT EAT FRESH FRUITS/
 VEGETABLES 0 (Q42)

39. When you eat fresh fruits with peels that can be eaten, do you eat the peel always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

CATEGORY G

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DON'T KNOW 8

40. When you eat fresh vegetables with peels that can be eaten, do you eat the peel always, sometimes, rarely, or never?

CATEGORY G

ALWAYS (ALMOST ALWAYS) 1
 SOMETIMES 2
 RARELY 3
 NEVER 4
 DON'T KNOW 8

41. Do you eat the outer leaves of leafy vegetables like lettuce and cabbage? Would you say yes or no?

IF NEEDED, SAY: "What
 do you do most of the
 time?"

YES 1
 NO 2
 DON'T KNOW 8
 DO NOT EAT LEAFY VEGETABLES 0

42. Are you the person most responsible for planning or preparing the meals in your household?

YES 1
 NO 2
 DON'T KNOW 8

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

TIME ENDED _____ AM
 PM

what we eat in **AMERICA** 1994-96

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

Conducted for:

United States Department of Agriculture

Conducted by:

Westat
1650 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

**3.B Final Response Rates for the CSFII/DHKS 1994-96
by PSU and Questionnaire Type**

Final Response Rates for CSFII/DHKS by PSU and Questionnaire Type

PSU	PSU LOCATION	SCREENER %	HHQ %	DAY 1 INTAKE %	DAY 2 INTAKE %	DHKS %
101	BOSTON, MA	98.6	87.1	83.6	78.6	92.4
103	SPRINGFIELD, MA	99.0	88.3	81.3	79.8	96.1
104	PROVIDENCE, RI	98.2	87.5	80.7	74.6	92.9
105	NEWPORT, RI	98.3	85.0	82.4	81.0	97.6
106	NASSAU/SUFFOLK, NY	99.3	83.2	74.9	68.8	91.5
107	KINGS/RICHMOND, NY	98.3	81.6	79.7	76.6	88.1
108	NEW YORK/QUEENS, NY	95.0	75.0	67.0	61.4	93.5
109	BRONX/PUTNAM, NY	98.6	85.6	74.5	69.8	94.6
112	BERGEN/PASSAIC, NJ	96.9	89.1	80.6	77.1	95.7
115	ATLANTIC CITY, NJ	99.6	86.6	83.5	81.4	94.7
116	PHILADELPHIA, PA/CAMDEN, NJ	98.6	80.3	70.2	64.1	85.3
118	HARRISBURG, PA	99.6	88.5	81.8	79.3	96.7
119	PITTSBURGH, PA	98.3	86.9	80.5	77.6	93.3
202	YOUNGSTOWN/WARREN, OH	99.8	89.6	86.1	85.5	97.4
204	CLEVELAND, OH	97.5	84.2	74.1	68.0	90.7
205	CINCINNATI, OH/DEARBORN, IN (COVINGTON, KY)	99.2	89.0	81.8	78.7	95.1
207	DETROIT, MI	98.1	83.2	80.2	74.4	91.9
210	GARY/HAMMOND, IN	98.2	87.7	81.5	75.7	91.5
211	CHICAGO, IL (CITY)	90.5	80.0	63.5	56.6	80.0
212	COOK/DU PAGE/MCHENRY, IL (CHICAGO)	98.0	82.9	78.2	77.4	94.0
214	KNOX/MERCER, IL	99.0	88.3	84.0	81.4	99.1
215	PEORIA, IL	99.3	88.7	81.9	77.9	95.7
216	ST LOUIS, MO/E. ST. LOUIS, IL	97.0	88.1	80.1	74.3	85.7
217	PIKE/RALLS, MO	99.2	94.3	94.9	93.8	96.7

Final Response Rates for CSFII/DHKS by PSU and Questionnaire Type

PSU	PSU LOCATION	SCREENER %	HHQ %	DAY 1 INTAKE %	DAY 2 INTAKE %	DHKS %
218	HOWARD/SALINE, MO	99.4	89.1	86.9	83.9	91.5
220	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL, MN/WI	99.1	84.5	79.0	72.7	98.2
221	IOWA CITY, IA	100.0	88.8	80.4	76.4	92.6
224	CHEYENNE/ROOKS, KS	99.6	84.9	82.8	77.6	94.4
301	WASHINGTON, DC/MD/VA	99.4	84.8	78.7	73.1	82.6
303	BALTIMORE, MD	99.0	85.1	78.0	72.3	79.2
305	CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA	98.7	90.6	89.2	88.9	95.8
306	NORFOLK/VIRGINIA BEACH, VA	99.6	86.8	82.6	78.1	85.5
307	JOHNSON CITY, TN/BRISTOL, VA	99.7	88.7	84.3	79.2	88.6
310	GREENSBORO/WINSTON-SALEM, NC	99.8	91.0	85.8	82.5	90.8
312	FAYETTEVILLE, NC	99.0	73.9	73.7	66.0	86.6
313	NASHVILLE, TN	99.0	84.3	81.9	79.0	93.9
314	CHATTANOOGA, TN/DADE, GA	99.4	91.5	90.2	87.8	98.6
315	ATLANTA, GA	99.1	84.3	82.3	77.2	86.3
316	GREENE/LINCOLN, GA	99.6	89.0	85.2	79.9	91.8
318	TALLAHASSEE, FL	99.7	77.7	75.6	72.6	91.7
321	MIAMI/FORT LAUDERDALE, FL	99.8	78.4	73.3	69.7	80.6
325	FRANKLIN/MADISON, AR	98.9	91.7	87.6	84.8	93.2
326	POPE, AR	99.3	95.4	94.8	93.6	98.6
329	DALLAS, TX	98.9	87.5	85.4	81.5	90.7
330	ANDERSON, TX	99.4	92.3	89.1	87.0	95.7
331	AUSTIN, TX	98.3	81.5	76.9	70.2	85.6
333	HOUSTON, TX	95.2	76.4	71.1	69.1	92.3
334	BIG SPRING, TX	99.2	79.5	74.9	73.7	98.2
401	SEATTLE, WA	95.3	85.8	78.5	73.8	86.5
402	PORTLAND, OR	98.2	82.0	72.3	68.1	91.9

Final Response Rates for CSFII/DHKS by PSU and Questionnaire Type

PSU	PSU LOCATION	SCREENER %	HHQ %	DAY 1 INTAKE %	DAY 2 INTAKE %	DHKS %
403	MISSOULA, MT	99.3	92.0	91.8	90.7	97.2
404	BOISE CITY, ID	99.5	87.1	83.8	78.6	89.3
407	SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND, CA	96.9	85.5	84.4	76.4	77.9
408	SAN JOSE, CA	98.1	82.7	78.5	72.9	84.1
409	MERCED, CA	93.9	81.3	78.4	71.4	84.2
411	RIVERSIDE/SAN BERNARDINO, CA	99.3	83.0	70.0	61.4	87.7
412	LOS ANGELES CITY, CA	96.4	85.5	79.7	73.2	86.8
413	LOS ANGELES/LONG BEACH, CA	99.0	83.8	84.6	83.3	93.1
414	ANAHEIM/SANTA ANA, CA	97.8	78.7	64.6	60.8	73.7
415	SAN DIEGO, CA	97.4	75.0	78.4	76.5	92.7
418	PHOENIX, AZ	96.8	84.3	78.6	73.1	86.3
420	CIBOLA/VALENCIA, NM	96.2	90.7	87.8	82.3	89.3
TOTALS		98.5	86.0	81.3	77.2	91.6

3.C Evaluation Form for Taped Interviews

1996

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

TAPE RECORDED INTERVIEW EVALUATION FORM

Affix mini-label or record Household ID:

Interviewer Name: _____ Interviewer ID: _____

Supervisor: _____

Evaluator: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Type of Questionnaires Observed:

- ☐ Household Questionnaire
- ☐ Day 1 Intake → Number Evaluated: _____
- ☐ Day 2 Intake → Number Evaluated: _____
- ☐ Diet and Health Knowledge Survey Questionnaire

3.D In-Person Observation Form

WHAT WE EAT IN AMERICA: 1994-1996
CONTINUING SURVEY OF FOOD INTAKES BY INDIVIDUALS

IN-PERSON OBSERVATION FORM

Affix mini-label or record Household ID:

Interviewer Name: _____ Interviewer ID: _____

Supervisor: _____

Observer: _____

Date: _____/_____/_____

Type of Questionnaires Observed:

- ☐ Screener
- ☐ Household Questionnaire
- ☐ Day 1 Intake → Number Observed: _____
- ☐ Day 2 Intake → Number Observed: _____
- ☐ Diet and Health Knowledge Survey Questionnaire

A. CONTACTING THE RESPONDENT

A1. Characterize the interviewer's interaction with the respondent during the introduction.

Unprofessional	1	2	3	4	5	Professional
Unprepared	1	2	3	4	5	Prepared
Unorganized	1	2	3	4	5	Organized
Unfriendly	1	2	3	4	5	Friendly

A2. Did the interviewer make the contact on an appropriate day of the week (according to the day intervals)?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

A3. Was it necessary for the interviewer to use advance or outreach materials?

YES 1
NO 2 (B1)

A4. Did the interviewer use these materials effectively?

YES 1 (B1)
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

B. SCREENER

☐ IF NO SCREENER OBSERVED, CHECK HERE AND GO TO SECTION C.

B1. Did the interviewer complete the Enumeration Table correctly?

YES 1
NO 2

B2. Did the interviewer use the hand cards while completing the Enumeration Table?

YES 1
NO 2

B3. Did the interviewer correctly complete Sampling Boxes 1 and 3?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

B4. Did the interviewer select the correct income hand card for the household?

YES 1
NO 2
INCOME NOT NEEDED 3

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

B5. Were Sample Persons selected from the household?

YES 1
NO 2 (B7)

B6. Did the interviewer select the correct sample person(s) from the household?

YES 1
NO 2 } (B8)

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

B7. Did the interviewer "walk away" gracefully?

YES 1
NO 2

B8. Did the interviewer administer the Missed DU procedure correctly?

YES 1
NO 2
NOT REQUIRED 3

B9. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE SCREENER. _____

B10. OVERALL EVALUATION OF SCREENER INTERVIEW.

Unacceptable 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent

C. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

☐ IF NO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE OBSERVED, CHECK HERE AND GO TO SECTION D.

C1. Did the interviewer make a smooth transition to the Household Questionnaire?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C2. Did the interviewer select the respondent by asking to speak to the person with the most knowledge of food preparation and purchasing for the household?

YES 1
NO 2
ALREADY KNOWN 3

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C3. There are a number of places throughout the Household Questionnaire where the interviewer needs to transfer information from the Screener (e.g., occupation questions, school lunch questions, child care questions, etc.).

Did the interviewer refer to the Screener and correctly transfer the information?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C4. Did the interviewer use the hand cards correctly by selecting the proper card, presenting it to the respondent, and taking the cards back after the question was answered?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C5. Did the interviewer select the correct income card at Q47?

YES 1
NO 2
Q46 NOT ASKED 3

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C6. Did the interviewer ask the correct income questions?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C7. Did the interviewer read the income questions in a calm, nonthreatening way?

YES 1
NO 2

C8. If the respondent refused to answer any or all of the income questions, did the interviewer accept the refusal in a pleasant professional manner?

YES 1
NO 2
NO REFUSALS 3

C9. Did the interviewer appropriately answer any questions the respondent had?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

C10. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. _____

C11. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW.

Unacceptable 1 2 3 4 5 Excellent

D. DAY 1 OR DAY 2 INTAKE

☐ IF NO INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE OBSERVED, CHECK HERE AND GO TO SECTION E.

D1. Did the interviewer make a smooth transition to the Intake?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D2. Did the interviewer select an appropriate proxy respondent?

YES 1
NO 2
PROXY NOT NEEDED 3

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D3. Did the interviewer use the Intake timeline to demonstrate what day of the week and hours of the day constituted the intake day?

YES 1
NO 2
NOT NECESSARY 3

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D4. Did the interviewer allow the respondent to recall food items for the Quick List without interference?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D5. Did the interviewer ask the Intake questions in the proper sequence?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D6. Throughout the Intake Questionnaire, the interviewer has to use a variety of materials. Considering the hand cards, FIB and measuring aids, did the interviewer properly use the materials in a organized, effective manner?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D7. Did the interviewer always refer to the FIB for probes?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D8. Please rate the interviewer's skill in using the FIB.

EXCELLENT 1
GOOD 2
FAIR 3
POOR 4

D9. Did the interviewer always probe thoroughly?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D10. Did the interviewer appropriately answer any questions the respondent had?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

D11. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE. _____

D12. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE INTAKE QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW.

Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	5	Excellent
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

E. DIET AND HEALTH KNOWLEDGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

☐ IF NO DHKS QUESTIONNAIRE OBSERVED, CHECK HERE AND GO TO SECTION F.

- E1. Did the interviewer have the questionnaire properly set up at the start of the interview? That is, had he/she checked a box for each of the random start questions?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

- E2. Did the interviewer conduct the DHKS in person or by telephone?

IN PERSON 1
BY TELEPHONE 2 (E4)

- E3. Was it appropriate for the interview to be conducted in person?

YES 1 } (E5)
NO 2 }

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

- E4. Did the interviewer have an acceptable telephone technique?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

- E5. Did the interviewer appropriately answer any questions the respondent had?

YES 1
NO 2

IF NO, EXPLAIN: _____

E6. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE DHKS QUESTIONNAIRE. _____

E7. OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE DHKS QUESTIONNAIRE INTERVIEW.

Unacceptable	1	2	3	4	5	Excellent
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

F. OBSERVATIONS TO BE RECORDED AFTER THE INTERVIEW

F1. How well did the interviewer:

a. Handle the respondent's questions?

Rambling	1	2	3	4	5	Clear
Uninformative	1	2	3	4	5	Informative

b. Maintain the flow and pace of the interview?

Poorly	1	2	3	4	5	Very well
--------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

c. Read the questions as written?

Poorly	1	2	3	4	5	Very well
--------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

d. Probe (without leading)?

Poorly	1	2	3	4	5	Very well
--------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

e. Accurately record answers?

Poorly	1	2	3	4	5	Very well
--------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

f. Complete Household Call Record entries?

Poorly	1	2	3	4	5	Very well
--------	---	---	---	---	---	-----------

F2. At any time during the interview, did you have to make suggestions or otherwise intervene?

YES	1
NO	2 (F5)

F3. How many times did you intervene?

NUMBER OF TIMES

F4. Please describe at what point in the interview you intervened including a description of the problem the interviewer was having.

F5. What are the interviewer's strong points?

F6. What areas, if any, need improvement?

F7. Other comments:

4.A General Edit Forms for Non-Intake Questionnaires

General Edit of Household Folder, Screener, and Household Questionnaire/NIRF

Interviewer ID: _____

Week ending: _____

Page _____ of _____

Item Description [Check if problem.]	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel
HHF recording attempts incomplete							
Screener Cover incomplete							
Q1 ≠ Enumeration Table							
Enumeration incomplete/incorrect							
Q11 and Q12 (DOB and Age) inconsistent							
Screener R not identified							
Q's 14, 14a, 14b inappropriately skipped							
Q14 Hand Card number missing							
Q14 Wrong Hand Card							
Box 1 incorrect							
Box 3 incorrect							
SP selection incorrect							
Q's 20 & 21 inappropriately skipped							
Box 6 incorrect							
Box 8 incorrect							
Sp selection incorrect							
HHQ Cover incomplete							
Q's 10-16 person list incorrect							
Q's 10-16 names/line letter incorrect							
Q47 Hand Card number missing							
Q47 Wrong Hand Card							
NIRF inappropriately skipped							
Total Errors							

Comments: _____

General Edit of DHKS Folder, DHKS Questionnaire/NIRF

Interviewer ID: _____

Week ending: _____

Page _____ of _____

Item Description [Check if problem.]	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel	Minilabel
DHKSF recording of attempts incomplete							
DHKS Cover incomplete							
Random start skipped							
NIRF inappropriately skipped							
Total Errors							

Comments: _____

4. B Survey Net Adjudication Report

Date: 5/03/95

CODER ID : _____

VERIFIER ID: _____

Survey Net Discrepancy Report
Coder vs Verifier
COVER SHEET

Page: 1

ADJUDICATOR:

DATE: __/__/__

ID	SP	Intake Date	Date Coded	Date Verified	Variable Name	Coder Entry (44 chars display only)	Verifier Entry (44 chars display only)	Result
								1 2 3
								1 2 3
								1 2 3

Summary

File	#Input	#Processed
------	--------	------------

Coded Selected Verified

Verifier File: _____
Coder File: _____

Number of Errors: _____

4.C Survey Net Error Rate Calculation

Survey Net Error Rate Calculation

The two error rates calculated for Survey Net coders are the cover sheet error rate and the food data error rate. The calculations used for the error rates are shown below:

1. **Cover sheet error rate** = $100 \times (\text{number of cover sheet fields with errors} \div \text{total number of cover sheet fields})$

Total number of cover sheet fields = 17

2. **Food data error rate** = $100 \times (\text{number of food fields with errors} \div \text{number of food fields entered})$

Number of food fields entered = the number of foods entered $\times 17$

Cover sheet fields

1. Household ID
2. Subject ID
3. Date of Intake
4. Date of interview
5. Day of week of interview
6. First name of respondent
7. Date of birth
8. Age
9. Sex
10. Interviewer ID
11. Time interview started – day, month, year
12. AM/PM
13. Time interview ended – day, month, year
14. AM/PM
15. Sample year
16. Day 1 or 2
17. Coder ID

Food fields

1. Time
2. AM/PM
3. What called
4. Line number
5. Combination type
Combination number
6. Food code

7. Modified food
Modified food description
8. Unknown food category
Unknown food description
9. How many
10. Measure
11. Unknown amount
Unknown amount description
12. What called other
Where obtained other
13. Where obtained
14. Food eaten at home
15. Food brought into the home
16. Notepad
Request review
17. Salt

**5. Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments
and CPS Control Totals, by ARS Subset**

Attachment 5.1
Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments and
CPS Control Totals for 1994, by ARS Subset

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1 (new)	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	1,195	56,109,981	77.3 %	69,090,994	69,090,997	78.8 %	1.23
2	2 (non-MSA)	454	16,435,964	22.7 %	18,573,444	18,573,440	21.2 %	1.13
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0 %	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0 %	1.21

DIM12 (new)	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	305	13,723,850	18.9 %	17,566,643	17,566,644	20.0 %	1.28
2	2 Midwest	390	16,516,345	22.8 %	20,409,460	20,409,459	23.3 %	1.24
3	3 South	579	26,339,398	36.3 %	30,230,682	30,230,680	34.5 %	1.15
4	4 West	375	15,966,352	22.0 %	19,457,652	19,457,654	22.2 %	1.22
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0 %	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0 %	1.21

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,058	42,818,000	59.0 %	53,526,325	53,526,302	61.1 %	1.25
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	323	15,852,860	21.9 %	17,597,803	17,597,810	20.1 %	1.11
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	128	6,756,655	9.3 %	8,680,536	8,680,549	9.9 %	1.28
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	140	7,118,431	9.8 %	7,859,773	7,859,777	9.0 %	1.10
Total			1,649	72,545,945	100.0 %	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0 %	1.21

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	412	18,245,932	25.2 %	25,283,428	25,283,442	28.8 %	1.39
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,034	46,041,065	63.5 %	52,305,908	52,305,892	59.7 %	1.14
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	203	8,258,948	11.4 %	10,075,101	10,075,103	11.5 %	1.22
Total			1,649	72,545,945	100.0 %	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0 %	1.21

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,545	66,539,981	91.7%	81,267,772	81,267,770	92.7%	1.22
2	1 (yes)	104	6,005,964	8.3%	6,396,666	6,396,667	7.3%	1.07
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

DIM5	HAVEJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	580	18,319,351	25.3%	26,478,584	26,478,525	30.2%	1.45
2	1 (yes)	1,069	54,226,594	74.7%	61,185,853	61,185,912	69.8%	1.13
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	156	3,808,283	5.2%	4,572,819	4,572,820	5.2%	1.20
2	2 (76-130%)	228	5,617,979	7.7%	7,120,843	7,120,844	8.1%	1.27
3	3 (131-300%)	540	25,027,137	34.5%	28,000,522	28,000,514	31.9%	1.12
4	4 (301%+)	725	38,092,547	52.5%	47,970,253	47,970,259	54.7%	1.26
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,510	68,726,357	94.7%	82,025,630	82,025,625	93.6%	1.19
2	1 (yes)	139	3,819,588	5.3%	5,638,807	5,638,812	6.4%	1.48
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	274	13,767,341	19.0%	17,768,206	17,768,207	20.3%	1.29
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	136	4,489,494	6.2%	6,556,230	6,556,231	7.5%	1.46
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	71	1,849,771	2.5%	2,669,630	2,669,630	3.0%	1.44
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	305	20,042,354	27.6%	23,152,149	23,152,149	26.4%	1.16
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	434	19,426,146	26.8%	22,670,938	22,670,937	25.9%	1.17
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	429	12,970,841	17.9%	14,847,285	14,847,284	16.9%	1.14
Total			1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM9 (new)	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,477	64,814,735	89.3%	78,419,902	78,419,903	89.5%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	172	7,731,211	10.7%	9,244,535	9,244,534	10.5%	1.20
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21
DIM13 (new)	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,497	66,519,105	91.7%	79,524,332	79,524,332	90.7%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	152	6,026,841	8.3%	8,140,105	8,140,105	9.3%	1.35
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21
DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	373	15,385,865	21.2%	21,916,109	21,916,109	25.0%	1.42
2	2 (Spring)	420	18,650,168	25.7%	21,916,109	21,916,109	25.0%	1.18
3	3 (Summer)	438	20,329,408	28.0%	21,916,110	21,916,109	25.0%	1.08
4	4 (Fall)	418	18,180,504	25.1%	21,916,109	21,916,109	25.0%	1.21
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21
DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	284	12,403,435	17.1%	12,523,492	12,523,491	14.3%	1.01
2	2 (Monday)	269	11,120,898	15.3%	12,523,491	12,523,491	14.3%	1.13
3	3 (Tuesday)	234	10,345,722	14.3%	12,523,491	12,523,491	14.3%	1.21
4	4 (Wednesday)	194	8,555,994	11.8%	12,523,490	12,523,491	14.3%	1.46
5	5 (Thursday)	165	7,611,348	10.5%	12,523,491	12,523,491	14.3%	1.65
6	6 (Friday)	292	12,878,433	17.8%	12,523,492	12,523,491	14.3%	0.97
7	7 (Saturday)	211	9,630,115	13.3%	12,523,491	12,523,491	14.3%	1.30
Total		1,649	72,545,945	100.0%	87,664,437	87,664,437	100.0%	1.21

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1 (new)	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	1,215	64,861,774	77.0%	74,919,992	74,920,030	78.7%	1.16
2	2 (non-MSA)	427	19,368,768	23.0%	20,281,217	20,281,179	21.3%	1.05
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM12 (new)	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	306	15,688,410	18.6%	19,685,798	19,685,799	20.7%	1.25
2	2 Midwest	422	20,864,209	24.8%	22,383,173	22,383,178	23.5%	1.07
3	3 South	581	30,868,968	36.6%	33,189,840	33,189,842	34.9%	1.08
4	4 West	333	16,808,955	20.0%	19,942,399	19,942,391	20.9%	1.19
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,007	47,709,784	56.6%	54,505,481	54,506,862	57.3%	1.14
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	338	19,212,093	22.8%	20,650,117	20,649,674	21.7%	1.07
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	141	8,153,771	9.7%	10,444,905	10,444,403	11.0%	1.28
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	156	9,154,894	10.9%	9,600,706	9,600,271	10.1%	1.05
Total			1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	351	18,757,262	22.3%	22,062,703	22,062,595	23.2%	1.18
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	923	49,544,265	58.8%	53,357,430	53,357,195	56.0%	1.08
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	368	15,929,015	18.9%	19,781,077	19,781,419	20.8%	1.24
Total			1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,476	73,234,832	86.9%	84,991,730	84,992,079	89.3%	1.16
2	1 (yes)	166	10,995,710	13.1%	10,209,479	10,209,130	10.7%	0.93
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM5	HAVEJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	804	35,650,678	42.3%	42,384,241	42,385,196	44.5%	1.19
2	1 (yes)	838	48,579,864	57.7%	52,816,968	52,816,013	55.5%	1.09
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	197	6,843,966	8.1%	8,479,615	8,479,573	8.9%	1.24
2	2 (76-130%)	217	7,577,299	9.0%	10,476,973	10,477,066	11.0%	1.38
3	3 (131-300%)	549	29,958,177	35.6%	30,969,945	30,970,034	32.5%	1.03
4	4 (301%+)	679	39,851,100	47.3%	45,274,676	45,274,536	47.6%	1.14
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,457	77,242,381	91.7%	85,346,849	85,347,070	89.6%	1.10
2	1 (yes)	185	6,988,161	8.3%	9,854,360	9,854,140	10.4%	1.41
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	291	16,784,760	19.9%	18,627,645	18,627,631	19.6%	1.11
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	143	4,916,714	5.8%	6,845,433	6,845,428	7.2%	1.39
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	93	3,723,079	4.4%	4,887,770	4,887,770	5.1%	1.31
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	275	20,257,704	24.1%	22,794,207	22,794,198	23.9%	1.13
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	448	22,200,111	26.4%	23,712,503	23,712,522	24.9%	1.07
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	392	16,348,173	19.4%	18,333,652	18,333,661	19.3%	1.12
Total			1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM9 (new)	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,428	72,588,626	86.2%	83,742,215	83,742,214	88.0%	1.15
2	1 (yes)	214	11,641,916	13.8%	11,458,994	11,458,995	12.0%	0.98
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM13 (new)	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,492	77,093,943	91.5%	87,166,480	87,166,480	91.6%	1.13
2	1 (yes)	150	7,136,599	8.5%	8,034,729	8,034,729	8.4%	1.13
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,209	100.0%	1.13

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	395	19,467,912	23.1%	23,800,300	23,800,302	25.0%	1.22
2	2 (Spring)	399	20,431,068	24.3%	23,800,300	23,800,302	25.0%	1.16
3	3 (Summer)	433	23,209,939	27.6%	23,800,299	23,800,302	25.0%	1.03
4	4 (Fall)	415	21,121,623	25.1%	23,800,310	23,800,302	25.0%	1.13
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,208	100.0%	1.13

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	301	15,068,463	17.9%	13,600,174	13,600,173	14.3%	0.90
2	2 (Monday)	266	13,571,329	16.1%	13,600,172	13,600,173	14.3%	1.00
3	3 (Tuesday)	238	11,939,333	14.2%	13,600,172	13,600,173	14.3%	1.14
4	4 (Wednesday)	193	9,654,724	11.5%	13,600,173	13,600,173	14.3%	1.41
5	5 (Thursday)	163	8,891,860	10.6%	13,600,171	13,600,173	14.3%	1.53
6	6 (Friday)	280	14,605,994	17.3%	13,600,173	13,600,173	14.3%	0.93
7	7 (Saturday)	201	10,498,839	12.5%	13,600,175	13,600,173	14.3%	1.30
Total		1,642	84,230,542	100.0%	95,201,209	95,201,208	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	942	15,842,541	77.7%	19,833,488	19,833,484	81.2%	1.25
2	2 (non-MSA)	285	4,541,659	22.3%	4,606,805	4,606,809	18.8%	1.01
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	208	3,503,027	17.2%	4,588,209	4,588,209	18.8%	1.31
2	2 Midwest	298	4,949,474	24.3%	5,815,338	5,815,335	23.8%	1.17
3	3 South	403	6,634,886	32.5%	8,201,632	8,201,630	33.6%	1.24
4	4 West	318	5,296,814	26.0%	5,835,114	5,835,119	23.9%	1.10
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	681	11,066,011	54.3%	13,497,786	13,497,810	55.2%	1.22
2	1 (yes)	546	9,318,189	45.7%	10,942,508	10,942,483	44.8%	1.17
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	167	2,858,976	14.0%	3,321,837	3,321,819	13.6%	1.16
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	877	14,591,866	71.6%	17,529,408	17,529,496	71.7%	1.20
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	183	2,933,358	14.4%	3,589,048	3,588,979	14.7%	1.22
Total			1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM5	HEADJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	553	9,082,176	44.6%	11,369,615	11,369,535	46.5%	1.25
2	1 (yes)	674	11,302,024	55.4%	13,070,678	13,070,758	53.5%	1.16
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	255	3,952,451	19.4%	4,575,003	4,574,918	18.7%	1.16
2	2 (76-130%)	175	2,706,821	13.3%	3,401,673	3,401,650	13.9%	1.26
3	3 (131-300%)	435	7,580,151	37.2%	8,557,287	8,557,324	35.0%	1.13
4	4 (301%+)	362	6,144,778	30.1%	7,906,330	7,906,401	32.3%	1.29
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	893	15,215,741	74.6%	18,334,944	18,334,962	75.0%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	334	5,168,459	25.4%	6,105,349	6,105,332	25.0%	1.18
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM8	OWNHOME	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	540	8,768,651	43.0%	11,331,324	11,331,311	46.4%	1.29
2	1 (yes)	687	11,615,549	57.0%	13,108,969	13,108,983	53.6%	1.13
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	1 (0-2 yrs)	311	4,505,882	22.1%	6,237,967	6,237,955	25.5%	1.38
2	1 (M)	2 (3-5 yrs)	299	5,644,612	27.7%	6,258,218	6,258,221	25.6%	1.11
3	2 (F)	1 (0-2 yrs)	314	4,578,360	22.5%	5,962,548	5,962,552	24.4%	1.30
4	2 (F)	2 (3-5 yrs)	303	5,655,346	27.7%	5,981,561	5,981,566	24.5%	1.06
Total			1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,048	17,449,251	85.6%	20,412,314	20,412,310	83.5%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	179	2,934,949	14.4%	4,027,979	4,027,983	16.5%	1.37
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,030	17,065,789	83.7%	20,721,303	20,721,303	84.8%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	197	3,318,411	16.3%	3,718,990	3,718,990	15.2%	1.12
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	309	5,103,324	25.0%	6,110,073	6,110,073	25.0%	1.20
2	2 (Spring)	298	4,832,633	23.7%	6,110,072	6,110,073	25.0%	1.26
3	3 (Summer)	317	5,261,662	25.8%	6,110,073	6,110,073	25.0%	1.16
4	4 (Fall)	303	5,186,582	25.4%	6,110,075	6,110,073	25.0%	1.18
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	205	3,359,368	16.5%	3,491,470	3,491,470	14.3%	1.04
2	2 (Monday)	179	3,055,226	15.0%	3,491,472	3,491,470	14.3%	1.14
3	3 (Tuesday)	211	3,477,351	17.1%	3,491,469	3,491,470	14.3%	1.00
4	4 (Wednesday)	147	2,463,210	12.1%	3,491,473	3,491,470	14.3%	1.42
5	5 (Thursday)	139	2,320,585	11.4%	3,491,469	3,491,470	14.3%	1.50
6	6 (Friday)	196	3,246,953	15.9%	3,491,471	3,491,470	14.3%	1.08
7	7 (Saturday)	150	2,461,507	12.1%	3,491,469	3,491,470	14.3%	1.42
Total		1,227	20,384,200	100.0%	24,440,293	24,440,293	100.0%	1.20

ARS Subset 4 (children 6-19 years old)
Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	782	35,167,730	75.5 %	40,409,847	40,409,882	77.4 %	1.15
2	2 (non-MSA)	289	11,394,382	24.5 %	11,791,465	11,791,431	22.6 %	1.03
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0 %	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0 %	1.12

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	150	6,504,943	14.0 %	9,649,874	9,649,878	18.5 %	1.48
2	2 Midwest	285	11,941,987	25.6 %	12,576,503	12,576,495	24.1 %	1.05
3	3 South	361	16,562,481	35.6 %	18,185,011	18,185,004	34.8 %	1.10
4	4 West	275	11,552,702	24.8 %	11,789,926	11,789,936	22.6 %	1.02
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0 %	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0 %	1.12

DIM14	KID5	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	768	34,310,829	73.7 %	38,035,548	38,035,548	72.9 %	1.11
2	1 (yes)	303	12,251,283	26.3 %	14,165,764	14,165,764	27.1 %	1.16
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0 %	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0 %	1.12

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	60	2,839,662	6.1 %	3,598,723	3,598,715	6.9 %	1.27
2	1 (yes)	1,011	43,722,450	93.9 %	48,602,590	48,602,598	93.1 %	1.11
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0 %	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0 %	1.12

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	269	13,163,966	28.3 %	13,466,808	13,466,818	25.8 %	1.02
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	663	28,174,549	60.5 %	30,667,213	30,667,255	58.7 %	1.09
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	139	5,223,597	11.2 %	8,067,292	8,067,239	15.5 %	1.54
Total			1,071	46,562,111	100.0 %	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0 %	1.12

ARS Subset 4 (children 6-19 years old)
Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM5	HEADJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	368	15,185,444	32.6%	18,632,878	18,632,794	35.7%	1.23
2	1 (yes)	703	31,376,668	67.4%	33,568,435	33,568,519	64.3%	1.07
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75 %)	173	5,863,627	12.6%	7,512,710	7,512,731	14.4%	1.28
2	2 (76-130 %)	124	4,418,544	9.5%	6,306,186	6,306,194	12.1%	1.43
3	3 (131-300 %)	407	18,361,062	39.4%	18,436,763	18,436,769	35.3%	1.00
4	4 (301 % +)	367	17,918,878	38.5%	19,945,653	19,945,618	38.2%	1.11
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	887	39,984,410	85.9%	43,155,739	43,155,714	82.7%	1.08
2	1 (yes)	184	6,577,702	14.1%	9,045,574	9,045,599	17.3%	1.38
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

DIM8	OWNHOME	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	349	13,422,737	28.8%	17,632,268	17,632,281	33.8%	1.31
2	1 (yes)	722	33,139,375	71.2%	34,569,044	34,569,031	66.2%	1.04
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	3 (6-11 yrs)	254	9,938,185	21.3%	11,860,822	11,860,832	22.7%	1.19
2	1 (M)	4 (12-19 yrs)	286	14,157,596	30.4%	14,775,578	14,775,576	28.3%	1.04
3	2 (F)	3 (6-11 yrs)	260	9,595,325	20.6%	11,296,815	11,296,811	21.6%	1.18
4	2 (F)	4 (12-19 yrs)	271	12,871,005	27.6%	14,268,098	14,268,094	27.3%	1.11
Total			1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

ARS Subset 4 (children 6-19 years old)

Comparison of Weighted CSFII and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
DIM9	BLACK							
1	0 (no)	929	39,723,989	85.3%	43,938,676	43,938,676	84.2%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	142	6,838,123	14.7%	8,262,636	8,262,637	15.8%	1.21
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,313	100.0%	1.12

		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
DIM13	HISPANIC							
1	0 (no)	912	40,253,457	86.5%	45,486,408	45,486,405	87.1%	1.13
2	1 (yes)	159	6,308,654	13.5%	6,714,905	6,714,908	12.9%	1.06
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
DIM10	SEASON							
1	1 (Winter)	292	12,349,285	26.5%	13,050,329	13,050,328	25.0%	1.06
2	2 (Spring)	251	10,512,143	22.6%	13,050,331	13,050,328	25.0%	1.24
3	3 (Summer)	281	13,179,153	28.3%	13,050,330	13,050,328	25.0%	0.99
4	4 (Fall)	247	10,521,531	22.6%	13,050,323	13,050,328	25.0%	1.24
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
DIM11	DAY_ITK							
1	1 (Sunday)	160	6,781,498	14.6%	7,457,330	7,457,330	14.3%	1.10
2	2 (Monday)	175	7,401,596	15.9%	7,457,332	7,457,330	14.3%	1.01
3	3 (Tuesday)	166	7,087,783	15.2%	7,457,329	7,457,330	14.3%	1.05
4	4 (Wednesday)	161	6,578,128	14.1%	7,457,332	7,457,330	14.3%	1.13
5	5 (Thursday)	114	5,541,731	11.9%	7,457,331	7,457,330	14.3%	1.35
6	6 (Friday)	171	7,347,977	15.8%	7,457,331	7,457,330	14.3%	1.01
7	7 (Saturday)	124	5,823,398	12.5%	7,457,328	7,457,330	14.3%	1.28
Total		1,071	46,562,111	100.0%	52,201,312	52,201,312	100.0%	1.12

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	P	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)		639	53,442,853	76.9%	69,090,997	78.8%	1.29
2	2 (non-MSA)		263	16,047,767	23.1%	18,573,440	21.2%	1.16
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM12 (new)	REGION		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast		162	11,633,521	16.7%	17,566,644	20.0%	1.51
2	2 Midwest		218	16,119,590	23.2%	20,409,459	23.3%	1.27
3	3 South		317	25,601,340	36.8%	30,230,680	34.5%	1.18
4	4 West		205	16,136,170	23.2%	19,457,654	22.2%	1.21
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	589	41,307,057	59.4%	53,526,302	61.1%	1.30
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	168	14,790,831	21.3%	17,597,810	20.1%	1.19
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	75	7,204,574	10.4%	8,680,549	9.9%	1.20
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	70	6,188,159	8.9%	7,859,777	9.0%	1.27
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	158	15,353,988	22.1%	25,283,442	28.8%	1.65
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	565	45,798,652	65.9%	52,305,892	59.7%	1.14
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	179	8,337,980	12.0%	10,075,103	11.5%	1.21
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		848	62,989,308	90.6%	81,267,770	92.7%	1.29
2	1 (yes)		54	6,501,312	9.4%	6,396,667	7.3%	0.98
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26
DIM5	HAVEJOB		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		314	17,110,248	24.6%	26,478,525	30.2%	1.55
2	1 (yes)		588	52,380,372	75.4%	61,185,912	69.8%	1.17
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26
DIM6	POVGRP		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)		86	3,787,634	5.5%	4,572,820	5.2%	1.21
2	2 (76-130%)		142	5,496,247	7.9%	7,120,844	8.1%	1.30
3	3 (131-300%)		283	23,939,585	34.5%	28,000,514	31.9%	1.17
4	4 (301%+)		391	36,267,154	52.2%	47,970,259	54.7%	1.32
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26
DIM7	STAMP12		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		815	65,436,764	94.2%	82,025,625	93.6%	1.25
2	1 (yes)		87	4,053,856	5.8%	5,638,812	6.4%	1.39
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26
DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	145	13,876,468	20.0%	17,768,207	20.3%	1.28
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	91	4,307,493	6.2%	6,556,231	7.5%	1.52
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	47	1,814,216	2.6%	2,669,630	3.0%	1.47
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	159	19,062,149	27.4%	23,152,149	26.4%	1.21
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	236	18,626,180	26.8%	22,670,937	25.9%	1.22
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	224	11,804,115	17.0%	14,847,284	16.9%	1.26
Total			902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM9 (new)	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	800	60,787,042	87.5%	78,419,903	89.5%	1.29
2	1 (yes)	102	8,703,578	12.5%	9,244,534	10.5%	1.06
Total		902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM13 (new)	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	822	63,858,914	91.9%	79,524,332	90.7%	1.25
2	1 (yes)	80	5,631,705	8.1%	8,140,105	9.3%	1.45
Total		902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	194	14,646,621	21.1%	21,916,109	25.0%	1.50
2	2 (Spring)	235	19,091,770	27.5%	21,916,109	25.0%	1.15
3	3 (Summer)	246	19,464,317	28.0%	21,916,109	25.0%	1.13
4	4 (Fall)	227	16,287,912	23.4%	21,916,109	25.0%	1.35
Total		902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	149	11,626,777	16.7%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.08
2	2 (Monday)	140	10,124,544	14.6%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.24
3	3 (Tuesday)	134	10,232,938	14.7%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.22
4	4 (Wednesday)	113	9,127,974	13.1%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.37
5	5 (Thursday)	86	7,059,892	10.2%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.77
6	6 (Friday)	158	11,881,445	17.1%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.05
7	7 (Saturday)	122	9,437,049	13.6%	12,523,491	14.3%	1.33
Total		902	69,490,620	100.0%	87,664,437	100.0%	1.26

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)		722	66,390,267	75.9%	74,920,030	78.7%	1.13
2	2 (non-MSA)		255	21,064,782	24.1%	20,281,179	21.3%	0.96
Total			977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM12 (new)	REGION		DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast		201	18,231,443	20.8%	19,685,799	20.7%	1.08
2	2 Midwest		286	24,052,768	27.5%	22,383,178	23.5%	0.93
3	3 South		328	29,491,362	33.7%	33,189,842	34.9%	1.13
4	4 West		162	15,679,476	17.9%	19,942,391	20.9%	1.27
Total			977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	619	49,740,840	56.9%	54,506,862	57.3%	1.10
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	199	20,513,060	23.5%	20,649,674	21.7%	1.01
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	73	8,046,033	9.2%	10,444,403	11.0%	1.30
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	86	9,155,116	10.5%	9,600,271	10.1%	1.05
Total			977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	150	19,237,979	22.0%	22,062,595	23.2%	1.15
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	491	51,680,608	59.1%	53,357,195	56.0%	1.03
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	336	16,536,462	18.9%	19,781,419	20.8%	1.20
Total			977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	881	75,847,311	86.7%	84,992,079	89.3%	1.12
2	1 (yes)	96	11,607,738	13.3%	10,209,130	10.7%	0.88
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM5	HAVEJOB	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	484	37,174,780	42.5%	42,385,196	44.5%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	493	50,280,269	57.5%	52,816,013	55.5%	1.05
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM6	POVGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75 %)	146	7,355,428	8.4%	8,479,573	8.9%	1.15
2	2 (76-130 %)	138	7,579,340	8.7%	10,477,066	11.0%	1.38
3	3 (131-300 %)	313	30,428,899	34.8%	30,970,034	32.5%	1.02
4	4 (301% +)	380	42,091,382	48.1%	45,274,536	47.6%	1.08
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM7	STAMP12	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	848	79,900,271	91.4%	85,347,070	89.6%	1.07
2	1 (yes)	129	7,554,778	8.6%	9,854,140	10.4%	1.30
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	180	18,439,110	21.1%	18,627,631	19.6%	1.01
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	95	4,644,101	5.3%	6,845,428	7.2%	1.47
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	66	3,500,949	4.0%	4,887,770	5.1%	1.40
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	138	20,265,701	23.2%	22,794,198	23.9%	1.12
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	261	23,493,634	26.9%	23,712,522	24.9%	1.01
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	237	17,111,553	19.6%	18,333,661	19.3%	1.07
Total			977	87,455,049	100.0%	95,201,209	100.0%	1.09

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females 20+ years old)

Comparison of Weighted DHKS and CPS Totals by Raking Variables (Continued)

DIM9 (new)	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	847	76,529,592	87.5 %	83,742,214	88.0 %	1.09
2	1 (yes)	130	10,925,457	12.5 %	11,458,995	12.0 %	1.05
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0 %	95,201,209	100.0 %	1.09
DIM13 (new)	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	895	80,583,289	92.1 %	87,166,480	91.6 %	1.08
2	1 (yes)	82	6,871,760	7.9 %	8,034,728	8.4 %	1.17
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0 %	95,201,208	100.0 %	1.09
DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	239	20,498,795	23.4 %	23,800,302	25.0 %	1.16
2	2 (Spring)	231	19,761,687	22.6 %	23,800,302	25.0 %	1.20
3	3 (Summer)	255	23,901,960	27.3 %	23,800,302	25.0 %	1.00
4	4 (Fall)	252	23,292,607	26.6 %	23,800,302	25.0 %	1.02
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0 %	95,201,208	100.0 %	1.09
DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	March 1994 CPS	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	180	15,382,366	17.6 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	0.88
2	2 (Monday)	155	13,326,115	15.2 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	1.02
3	3 (Tuesday)	145	11,836,194	13.5 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	1.15
4	4 (Wednesday)	110	9,724,149	11.1 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	1.40
5	5 (Thursday)	97	10,212,706	11.7 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	1.33
6	6 (Friday)	170	16,458,408	18.8 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	0.83
7	7 (Saturday)	120	10,515,111	12.0 %	13,600,173	14.3 %	1.29
Total		977	87,455,049	100.0 %	95,201,208	100.0 %	1.09

Attachment 5.2
Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments and
CPS Control Totals for 1995, by ARS Subset

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	1,262	57,091,636	76.5%	67,698,170	67,698,174	76.6%	1.19
2	0 (nonMSA)	441	17,581,986	23.5%	20,734,565	20,734,560	23.4%	1.18
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	322	14,498,071	19.4%	17,477,790	17,477,789	19.8%	1.21
2	2 Midwest	391	16,469,992	22.1%	20,503,010	20,503,005	23.2%	1.24
3	3 South	653	26,686,771	35.7%	30,782,294	30,782,291	34.8%	1.15
4	4 West	337	17,018,788	22.8%	19,669,641	19,669,650	22.2%	1.16
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,198	45,872,888	61.4%	54,179,230	54,179,174	61.3%	1.18
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	294	14,974,244	20.1%	18,077,577	18,077,600	20.4%	1.21
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	110	8,247,277	11.0%	8,493,932	8,493,952	9.6%	1.03
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	101	5,579,212	7.5%	7,681,995	7,682,009	8.7%	1.38
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	386	17,378,272	23.3%	24,550,061	24,550,072	27.8%	1.41
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,094	47,668,525	63.8%	53,022,459	53,022,445	60.0%	1.11
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	223	9,626,825	12.9%	10,860,215	10,860,218	12.3%	1.13
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,622	69,089,457	92.5%	82,028,145	82,028,143	92.8%	1.19
2	1 (yes)		81	5,584,164	7.5%	6,404,589	6,404,592	7.2%	1.15
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM5	HAVEJOB		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		655	19,526,551	26.1%	25,565,099	25,565,043	28.9%	1.31
2	1 (yes)		1,048	55,147,071	73.9%	62,867,635	62,867,691	71.1%	1.14
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM6	POVGRP		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		105	3,345,033	4.5%	4,400,735	4,400,741	5.0%	1.32
2	2&3 (76-130%)		219	5,473,304	7.3%	6,729,590	6,729,590	7.6%	1.23
3	4 (131-300%)		574	26,282,350	35.2%	27,414,883	27,414,875	31.0%	1.04
4	5&6 (301%+)		805	39,572,935	53.0%	49,887,527	49,887,529	56.4%	1.26
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM7	STAMP12		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,586	71,089,642	95.2%	82,975,465	82,975,465	93.8%	1.17
2	1 (yes)		117	3,583,980	4.8%	5,457,270	5,457,269	6.2%	1.52
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	185	14,394,139	19.3%	17,339,252	17,339,253	19.6%	1.20
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	158	6,112,486	8.2%	6,694,600	6,694,602	7.6%	1.10
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	126	2,703,795	3.6%	2,753,097	2,753,097	3.1%	1.02
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	226	18,216,380	24.4%	23,269,706	23,269,706	26.3%	1.28
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	480	19,987,209	26.8%	23,416,198	23,416,197	26.5%	1.17
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	528	13,259,614	17.8%	14,959,882	14,959,879	16.9%	1.13
Total			1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,531	67,886,160	90.9%	79,032,736	79,032,737	89.4%	1.16
2	1 (yes)	172	6,787,461	9.1%	9,399,999	9,399,998	10.6%	1.38
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,567	67,228,625	90.0%	80,107,656	80,107,656	90.6%	1.19
2	1 (yes)	136	7,444,996	10.0%	8,325,079	8,325,079	9.4%	1.12
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	370	18,389,417	24.6%	22,108,182	22,108,184	25.0%	1.20
2	2 (Spring)	415	18,799,242	25.2%	22,108,184	22,108,184	25.0%	1.18
3	3 (Summer)	480	19,136,522	25.6%	22,108,186	22,108,184	25.0%	1.16
4	4 (Fall)	438	18,348,441	24.6%	22,108,183	22,108,184	25.0%	1.20
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	304	12,889,564	17.3%	12,633,247	12,633,248	14.3%	0.98
2	2 (Monday)	221	10,651,668	14.3%	12,633,246	12,633,248	14.3%	1.19
3	3 (Tuesday)	258	10,669,232	14.3%	12,633,249	12,633,248	14.3%	1.18
4	4 (Wednesday)	190	8,535,212	11.4%	12,633,248	12,633,248	14.3%	1.48
5	5 (Thursday)	205	8,578,627	11.5%	12,633,248	12,633,248	14.3%	1.47
6	6 (Friday)	309	13,314,658	17.8%	12,633,248	12,633,248	14.3%	0.95
7	7 (Saturday)	216	10,034,660	13.4%	12,633,247	12,633,248	14.3%	1.26
Total		1,703	74,673,622	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	1,233	65,615,261	77.1%	73,656,445	73,656,438	76.7%	1.12
2	0 (nonMSA)	409	19,434,343	22.9%	22,362,476	22,362,483	23.3%	1.15
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	321	16,499,846	19.4%	19,513,203	19,513,206	20.3%	1.18
2	2 Midwest	400	20,403,334	24.0%	22,384,528	22,384,538	23.3%	1.10
3	3 South	605	29,858,454	35.1%	33,954,509	33,954,516	35.4%	1.14
4	4 West	316	18,287,969	21.5%	20,166,681	20,166,660	21.0%	1.10
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,110	48,730,240	57.3%	55,170,307	55,171,149	57.5%	1.13
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	294	19,249,650	22.6%	21,322,312	21,322,003	22.2%	1.11
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	122	9,311,875	10.9%	10,155,414	10,155,118	10.6%	1.09
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	116	7,757,838	9.1%	9,370,887	9,370,652	9.8%	1.21
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	321	17,760,176	20.9%	21,717,249	21,717,169	22.6%	1.22
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	921	50,411,080	59.3%	54,210,350	54,210,245	56.5%	1.08
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	400	16,878,348	19.8%	20,091,321	20,091,507	20.9%	1.19
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM4	FH40		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,535	76,216,068	89.6%	85,634,770	85,634,995	89.2%	1.12
2	1 (yes)		107	8,833,536	10.4%	10,384,151	10,383,926	10.8%	1.18
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM5	HAVEJOB		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		860	35,912,961	42.2%	42,026,023	42,026,548	43.8%	1.17
2	1 (yes)		782	49,136,643	57.8%	53,992,897	53,992,372	56.2%	1.10
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM6	POVGRP		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		139	5,656,091	6.7%	7,858,696	7,858,693	8.2%	1.39
2	2&3 (76-130%)		244	8,611,517	10.1%	10,008,872	10,008,904	10.4%	1.16
3	4 (131-300%)		567	30,732,856	36.1%	30,685,813	30,685,843	32.0%	1.00
4	5&6 (301%+)		692	40,049,139	47.1%	47,465,541	47,465,481	49.4%	1.19
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM7	STAMP12		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,479	77,992,261	91.7%	86,712,234	86,712,310	90.3%	1.11
2	1 (yes)		163	7,057,342	8.3%	9,306,687	9,306,611	9.7%	1.32
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	174	14,536,088	17.1%	18,187,587	18,187,573	18.9%	1.25
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	137	6,156,499	7.2%	7,084,366	7,084,362	7.4%	1.15
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	161	4,793,797	5.6%	4,800,422	4,800,419	5.0%	1.00
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	237	19,482,896	22.9%	22,877,350	22,877,347	23.8%	1.17
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	458	23,851,913	28.0%	24,424,852	24,424,862	25.4%	1.02
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	475	16,228,412	19.1%	18,644,344	18,644,357	19.4%	1.15
Total			1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,449	76,239,828	89.6%	84,363,322	84,363,306	87.9%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	193	8,809,775	10.4%	11,655,599	11,655,614	12.1%	1.32
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,513	77,523,469	91.2%	87,719,176	87,719,176	91.4%	1.13
2	1 (yes)	129	7,526,135	8.8%	8,299,745	8,299,745	8.6%	1.10
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	402	21,943,499	25.8%	24,004,731	24,004,730	25.0%	1.09
2	2 (Spring)	416	21,785,907	25.6%	24,004,731	24,004,730	25.0%	1.10
3	3 (Summer)	425	21,111,243	24.8%	24,004,729	24,004,730	25.0%	1.14
4	4 (Fall)	399	20,208,954	23.8%	24,004,730	24,004,730	25.0%	1.19
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	256	13,459,548	15.8%	13,716,989	13,716,989	14.3%	1.02
2	2 (Monday)	255	13,625,123	16.0%	13,716,993	13,716,989	14.3%	1.01
3	3 (Tuesday)	269	13,446,477	15.8%	13,716,987	13,716,989	14.3%	1.02
4	4 (Wednesday)	185	9,657,457	11.4%	13,716,985	13,716,989	14.3%	1.42
5	5 (Thursday)	186	9,264,711	10.9%	13,716,989	13,716,989	14.3%	1.48
6	6 (Friday)	282	14,225,747	16.7%	13,716,990	13,716,989	14.3%	0.96
7	7 (Saturday)	209	11,370,542	13.4%	13,716,987	13,716,989	14.3%	1.21
Total		1,642	85,049,604	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.13

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	833	15,556,284	75.3%	19,141,468	19,141,481	78.3%	1.23
2	0 (nonMSA)	266	5,104,410	24.7%	5,313,633	5,313,620	21.7%	1.04
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	196	3,599,809	17.4%	4,562,938	4,562,939	18.7%	1.27
2	2 Midwest	254	4,829,505	23.4%	5,715,530	5,715,536	23.4%	1.18
3	3 South	395	7,094,374	34.3%	8,384,956	8,384,958	34.3%	1.18
4	4 West	254	5,137,006	24.9%	5,791,677	5,791,668	23.7%	1.13
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	622	11,340,275	54.9%	13,395,090	13,395,074	54.8%	1.18
2	1 (yes)	477	9,320,419	45.1%	11,060,011	11,060,027	45.2%	1.19
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	161	2,940,939	14.2%	3,197,404	3,197,400	13.1%	1.09
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	802	15,026,601	72.7%	17,733,513	17,733,545	72.5%	1.18
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	136	2,693,153	13.0%	3,524,184	3,524,156	14.4%	1.31
Total			1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM5	HEADJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	507	9,405,461	45.5%	10,856,871	10,856,851	44.4%	1.15
2	1 (yes)	592	11,255,232	54.5%	13,598,230	13,598,250	55.6%	1.21
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	187	3,540,594	17.1%	4,372,753	4,372,666	17.9%	1.24
2	2&3 (76-130%)	177	3,297,799	16.0%	3,247,480	3,247,457	13.3%	0.98
3	4 (131-300%)	428	8,085,612	39.1%	8,573,149	8,573,188	35.1%	1.06
4	5&6 (301%+)	307	5,736,688	27.8%	8,261,718	8,261,790	33.8%	1.44
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	824	15,524,848	75.1%	18,764,192	18,764,203	76.7%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	275	5,135,846	24.9%	5,690,909	5,690,898	23.3%	1.11
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM8	OWNHOME	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	492	9,313,230	45.1%	10,875,863	10,875,861	44.5%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	607	11,347,464	54.9%	13,579,238	13,579,240	55.5%	1.20
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	1 (0-2 yrs)	316	4,677,609	22.6%	6,147,921	6,147,921	25.1%	1.31
2	1 (M)	2 (3-5 yrs)	272	6,128,001	29.7%	6,355,617	6,355,616	26.0%	1.04
3	2 (F)	1 (0-2 yrs)	318	5,068,197	24.5%	5,843,339	5,843,336	23.9%	1.15
4	2 (F)	2 (3-5 yrs)	193	4,786,887	23.2%	6,108,225	6,108,227	25.0%	1.28
Total			1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	944	17,870,012	86.5%	20,432,552	20,432,550	83.6%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	155	2,790,682	13.5%	4,022,549	4,022,551	16.4%	1.44
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	912	16,917,144	81.9%	20,550,348	20,550,348	84.0%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	187	3,743,550	18.1%	3,904,753	3,904,753	16.0%	1.04
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	272	5,347,353	25.9%	6,113,775	6,113,775	25.0%	1.14
2	2 (Spring)	316	6,170,894	29.9%	6,113,777	6,113,775	25.0%	0.99
3	3 (Summer)	269	4,850,514	23.5%	6,113,776	6,113,775	25.0%	1.26
4	4 (Fall)	242	4,291,932	20.8%	6,113,773	6,113,775	25.0%	1.42
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	189	3,461,984	16.8%	3,493,585	3,493,586	14.3%	1.01
2	2 (Monday)	189	3,635,530	17.6%	3,493,587	3,493,586	14.3%	0.96
3	3 (Tuesday)	191	3,643,852	17.6%	3,493,587	3,493,586	14.3%	0.96
4	4 (Wednesday)	149	2,823,717	13.7%	3,493,584	3,493,586	14.3%	1.24
5	5 (Thursday)	102	2,061,779	10.0%	3,493,586	3,493,586	14.3%	1.69
6	6 (Friday)	165	2,919,668	14.1%	3,493,586	3,493,586	14.3%	1.20
7	7 (Saturday)	114	2,114,163	10.2%	3,493,586	3,493,586	14.3%	1.65
Total		1,099	20,660,694	100.0%	24,455,101	24,455,101	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	634	32,545,856	73.3%	40,128,273	40,128,337	75.7%	1.23
2	0 (nonMSA)	248	11,874,283	26.7%	12,915,342	12,915,277	24.3%	1.09
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	156	7,956,493	17.9%	9,684,904	9,684,907	18.3%	1.22
2	2 Midwest	209	9,975,233	22.5%	12,855,881	12,855,872	24.2%	1.29
3	3 South	334	17,510,262	39.4%	18,744,159	18,744,145	35.3%	1.07
4	4 West	183	8,978,151	20.2%	11,758,670	11,758,690	22.2%	1.31
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM14	KID5	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	624	32,708,395	73.6%	38,870,746	38,870,746	73.3%	1.19
2	1 (yes)	258	11,711,745	26.4%	14,172,869	14,172,869	26.7%	1.21
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	44	2,598,995	5.9%	3,582,156	3,582,149	6.8%	1.38
2	1 (yes)	838	41,821,144	94.1%	49,461,458	49,461,465	93.2%	1.18
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	166	8,855,300	19.9%	13,627,405	13,627,449	25.7%	1.54
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	563	28,249,642	63.6%	31,180,085	31,180,127	58.8%	1.10
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	153	7,315,198	16.5%	8,236,123	8,236,039	15.5%	1.13
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HEADJOB		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		287	14,156,643	31.9%	17,854,370	17,854,315	33.7%	1.26
2	1 (yes)		595	30,263,497	68.1%	35,189,245	35,189,299	66.3%	1.16
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM6	POVGRP		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		109	4,660,044	10.5%	7,029,043	7,029,141	13.3%	1.51
2	2&3 (76-130%)		105	4,494,683	10.1%	6,162,046	6,162,078	11.6%	1.37
3	4 (131-300%)		341	17,869,524	40.2%	18,294,149	18,294,115	34.5%	1.02
4	5&6 (301%+)		327	17,395,888	39.2%	21,558,376	21,558,280	40.6%	1.24
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM7	STAMP12		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		732	37,753,748	85.0%	44,183,731	44,183,670	83.3%	1.17
2	1 (yes)		150	6,666,391	15.0%	8,859,883	8,859,944	16.7%	1.33
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM8	OWNHOME		CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		283	13,250,239	29.8%	17,726,178	17,726,227	33.4%	1.34
2	1 (yes)		599	31,169,900	70.2%	35,317,436	35,317,388	66.6%	1.13
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	3 (6-11 yrs)	233	9,695,103	21.8%	11,981,260	11,981,290	22.6%	1.24
2	1 (M)	4 (12-19 yrs)	196	11,605,002	26.1%	15,082,519	15,082,486	28.4%	1.30
3	2 (F)	3 (6-11 yrs)	245	10,365,194	23.3%	11,365,567	11,365,579	21.4%	1.10
4	2 (F)	4 (12-19 yrs)	208	12,754,840	28.7%	14,614,268	14,614,260	27.6%	1.15
Total			882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	730	37,275,720	83.9%	44,596,960	44,596,964	84.1%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	152	7,144,419	16.1%	8,446,655	8,446,650	15.9%	1.18
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	756	38,416,888	86.5%	46,082,112	46,082,097	86.9%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	126	6,003,251	13.5%	6,961,502	6,961,517	13.1%	1.16
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	190	10,282,481	23.1%	13,260,908	13,260,904	25.0%	1.29
2	2 (Spring)	227	11,064,972	24.9%	13,260,908	13,260,904	25.0%	1.20
3	3 (Summer)	224	11,406,996	25.7%	13,260,895	13,260,904	25.0%	1.16
4	4 (Fall)	241	11,665,691	26.3%	13,260,903	13,260,904	25.0%	1.14
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	136	7,011,880	15.8%	7,577,662	7,577,659	14.3%	1.08
2	2 (Monday)	142	7,622,557	17.2%	7,577,662	7,577,659	14.3%	0.99
3	3 (Tuesday)	135	6,508,031	14.7%	7,577,647	7,577,659	14.3%	1.16
4	4 (Wednesday)	114	5,692,275	12.8%	7,577,658	7,577,659	14.3%	1.33
5	5 (Thursday)	109	5,242,487	11.8%	7,577,661	7,577,659	14.3%	1.45
6	6 (Friday)	147	7,244,268	16.3%	7,577,663	7,577,659	14.3%	1.05
7	7 (Saturday)	99	5,098,641	11.5%	7,577,661	7,577,659	14.3%	1.49
Total		882	44,420,139	100.0%	53,043,614	53,043,614	100.0%	1.19

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	721	55,056,194	75.9%	67,698,242	67,698,174	76.6%	1.23
2	0 (nonMSA)	266	17,445,583	24.1%	20,734,493	20,734,560	23.4%	1.19
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM12	REGION	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	205	14,966,411	20.6%	17,477,788	17,477,789	19.8%	1.17
2	2 Midwest	234	17,062,455	23.5%	20,503,012	20,503,005	23.2%	1.20
3	3 South	376	26,695,632	36.8%	30,782,297	30,782,291	34.8%	1.15
4	4 West	172	13,777,279	19.0%	19,669,637	19,669,650	22.2%	1.43
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	702	43,697,643	60.3%	54,180,136	54,179,174	61.3%	1.24
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	173	15,734,562	21.7%	18,077,338	18,077,600	20.4%	1.15
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	55	7,649,521	10.6%	8,493,566	8,493,952	9.6%	1.11
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	57	5,420,051	7.5%	7,681,694	7,682,009	8.7%	1.42
Total			987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	177	16,802,757	23.2%	24,549,895	24,550,072	27.8%	1.46
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	612	46,464,911	64.1%	53,022,458	53,022,445	60.0%	1.14
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	198	9,234,109	12.7%	10,860,382	10,860,218	12.3%	1.18
Total			987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM4	FH40	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	948	67,213,519	92.7%	82,028,198	82,028,143	92.8%	1.22
2	1 (yes)	39	5,288,258	7.3%	6,404,536	6,404,592	7.2%	1.21
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	382	17,638,399	24.3%	25,564,544	25,565,043	28.9%	1.45
2	1 (yes)	605	54,863,378	75.7%	62,868,191	62,867,691	71.1%	1.15
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM6	POVGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)	67	2,698,942	3.7%	4,400,637	4,400,741	5.0%	1.63
2	2&3 (76-130%)	141	5,487,798	7.6%	6,729,555	6,729,590	7.6%	1.23
3	4 (131-300%)	322	26,600,599	36.7%	27,414,831	27,414,875	31.0%	1.03
4	5&6 (301%+)	457	37,714,439	52.0%	49,887,712	49,887,529	56.4%	1.32
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM7	STAMP12	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	918	69,379,407	95.7%	82,975,424	82,975,465	93.8%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	69	3,122,370	4.3%	5,457,310	5,457,269	6.2%	1.75
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	101	12,826,259	17.7%	17,339,187	17,339,253	19.6%	1.35
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	107	6,746,606	9.3%	6,694,542	6,694,602	7.6%	0.99
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	86	2,692,345	3.7%	2,753,089	2,753,097	3.1%	1.02
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	100	17,208,122	23.7%	23,269,691	23,269,706	26.3%	1.35
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	283	19,655,510	27.1%	23,416,333	23,416,197	26.5%	1.19
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	310	13,372,935	18.4%	14,959,892	14,959,879	16.9%	1.12
Total			987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM9	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	892	65,598,908	90.5%	79,032,717	79,032,737	89.4%	1.20
2	1 (yes)	95	6,902,869	9.5%	9,400,018	9,399,998	10.6%	1.36
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	913	66,092,612	91.2%	80,107,656	80,107,656	90.6%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	74	6,409,165	8.8%	8,325,079	8,325,079	9.4%	1.30
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	208	18,360,456	25.3%	22,108,153	22,108,184	25.0%	1.20
2	2 (Spring)	237	18,102,103	25.0%	22,108,202	22,108,184	25.0%	1.22
3	3 (Summer)	283	17,894,237	24.7%	22,108,181	22,108,184	25.0%	1.24
4	4 (Fall)	259	18,144,981	25.0%	22,108,199	22,108,184	25.0%	1.22
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	174	12,720,551	17.5%	12,633,245	12,633,248	14.3%	0.99
2	2 (Monday)	125	9,631,270	13.3%	12,633,236	12,633,248	14.3%	1.31
3	3 (Tuesday)	155	11,703,056	16.1%	12,633,254	12,633,248	14.3%	1.08
4	4 (Wednesday)	117	8,580,569	11.8%	12,633,258	12,633,248	14.3%	1.47
5	5 (Thursday)	117	8,333,663	11.5%	12,633,220	12,633,248	14.3%	1.52
6	6 (Friday)	182	13,103,639	18.1%	12,633,258	12,633,248	14.3%	0.96
7	7 (Saturday)	117	8,429,028	11.6%	12,633,263	12,633,248	14.3%	1.50
Total		987	72,501,777	100.0%	88,432,735	88,432,735	100.0%	1.22

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	728	65,973,124	76.7%	73,656,470	73,656,438	76.7%	1.12
2	0 (nonMSA)	251	20,049,859	23.3%	22,362,450	22,362,483	23.3%	1.12
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM12	REGION	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	196	15,872,889	18.5%	19,513,209	19,513,206	20.3%	1.23
2	2 Midwest	233	19,472,073	22.6%	22,384,545	22,384,538	23.3%	1.15
3	3 South	356	30,163,525	35.1%	33,954,520	33,954,516	35.4%	1.13
4	4 West	194	20,514,497	23.8%	20,166,646	20,166,660	21.0%	0.98
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	686	47,970,658	55.8%	55,170,252	55,171,149	57.5%	1.15
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	162	18,910,547	22.0%	21,322,353	21,322,003	22.2%	1.13
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	66	10,254,839	11.9%	10,155,428	10,155,118	10.6%	0.99
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	65	8,886,939	10.3%	9,370,887	9,370,652	9.8%	1.05
Total			979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	121	15,821,950	18.4%	21,717,134	21,717,169	22.6%	1.37
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	484	52,492,764	61.0%	54,210,421	54,210,245	56.5%	1.03
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	374	17,708,269	20.6%	20,091,366	20,091,507	20.9%	1.13
Total			979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM4	FH40	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	915	77,012,308	89.5%	85,634,691	85,634,995	89.2%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	64	9,010,675	10.5%	10,384,230	10,383,926	10.8%	1.15
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	524	35,990,694	41.8%	42,026,024	42,026,548	43.8%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	455	50,032,289	58.2%	53,992,896	53,992,372	56.2%	1.08
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM6	POVGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)	100	5,697,189	6.6%	7,858,688	7,858,693	8.2%	1.38
2	2&3 (76-130%)	172	8,921,539	10.4%	10,008,873	10,008,904	10.4%	1.12
3	4 (131-300%)	335	30,497,571	35.5%	30,685,818	30,685,843	32.0%	1.01
4	5&6 (301%+)	372	40,906,684	47.6%	47,465,542	47,465,481	49.4%	1.16
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM7	STAMP12	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	868	78,873,901	91.7%	86,712,167	86,712,310	90.3%	1.10
2	1 (yes)	111	7,149,083	8.3%	9,306,754	9,306,611	9.7%	1.30
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	105	14,879,576	17.3%	18,187,575	18,187,573	18.9%	1.22
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	90	5,854,113	6.8%	7,084,371	7,084,362	7.4%	1.21
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	121	4,627,722	5.4%	4,800,424	4,800,419	5.0%	1.04
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	114	20,301,057	23.6%	22,877,308	22,877,347	23.8%	1.13
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	263	24,658,292	28.7%	24,424,868	24,424,862	25.4%	0.99
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	286	15,702,223	18.3%	18,644,374	18,644,357	19.4%	1.19
Total			979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM9	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post-raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	851	77,763,858	90.4%	84,363,310	84,363,306	87.9%	1.08
2	1 (yes)	128	8,259,126	9.6%	11,655,611	11,655,614	12.1%	1.41
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	907	77,249,568	89.8%	87,719,176	87,719,176	91.4%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	72	8,773,415	10.2%	8,299,745	8,299,745	8.6%	0.95
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	242	23,300,307	27.1%	24,004,739	24,004,730	25.0%	1.03
2	2 (Spring)	237	20,405,043	23.7%	24,004,730	24,004,730	25.0%	1.18
3	3 (Summer)	257	20,963,219	24.4%	24,004,728	24,004,730	25.0%	1.15
4	4 (Fall)	243	21,354,414	24.8%	24,004,723	24,004,730	25.0%	1.12
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	151	13,037,921	15.2%	13,716,982	13,716,989	14.3%	1.05
2	2 (Monday)	163	15,347,986	17.8%	13,716,987	13,716,989	14.3%	0.89
3	3 (Tuesday)	157	12,709,112	14.8%	13,716,990	13,716,989	14.3%	1.08
4	4 (Wednesday)	116	9,745,321	11.3%	13,717,002	13,716,989	14.3%	1.41
5	5 (Thursday)	107	9,709,379	11.3%	13,716,988	13,716,989	14.3%	1.41
6	6 (Friday)	163	13,973,422	16.2%	13,716,980	13,716,989	14.3%	0.98
7	7 (Saturday)	122	11,499,844	13.4%	13,716,991	13,716,989	14.3%	1.19
Total		979	86,022,983	100.0%	96,018,921	96,018,921	100.0%	1.12

Attachment 5.3
Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments and
CPS Control Totals for 1996, by ARS Subset

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)		CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)		1,307	60,303,664	80.5%	71,860,445	71,860,440	80.7%	1.19
2	0 (nonMSA)		397	14,570,482	19.5%	17,240,723	17,240,728	19.3%	1.18
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM12	REGION		CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast		279	13,169,554	17.6%	17,519,582	17,519,581	19.7%	1.33
2	2 Midwest		423	17,177,864	22.9%	20,703,849	20,703,847	23.2%	1.21
3	3 South		598	25,661,569	34.3%	30,922,105	30,922,104	34.7%	1.20
4	4 West		404	18,865,158	25.2%	19,955,633	19,955,636	22.4%	1.06
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,090	45,009,033	60.1%	54,718,153	54,718,144	61.4%	1.22
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	301	15,049,152	20.1%	18,232,249	18,232,256	20.5%	1.21
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	166	8,519,256	11.4%	8,597,659	8,597,660	9.6%	1.01
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	147	6,296,703	8.4%	7,553,107	7,553,108	8.5%	1.20
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	372	16,063,710	21.5%	24,489,716	24,489,722	27.5%	1.52
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,090	48,717,736	65.1%	53,558,811	53,558,801	60.1%	1.10
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	242	10,092,699	13.5%	11,052,640	11,052,645	12.4%	1.10
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM4	FH40		CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,598	69,042,854	92.2%	82,659,511	82,659,512	92.8%	1.20
2	1 (yes)		106	5,831,291	7.8%	6,441,658	6,441,656	7.2%	1.10
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	515	16,701,771	22.3%	25,904,039	25,903,984	29.1%	1.55
2	1 (yes)	1,189	58,172,375	77.7%	63,197,129	63,197,184	70.9%	1.09
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	127	3,064,795	4.1%	4,085,742	4,085,743	4.6%	1.33
2	2&3 (76-130%)	217	5,484,382	7.3%	6,711,342	6,711,342	7.5%	1.22
3	4 (131-300%)	512	23,423,553	31.3%	27,051,544	27,051,537	30.4%	1.15
4	5&6 (301%+)	848	42,901,416	57.3%	51,252,540	51,252,546	57.5%	1.19
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,583	71,554,029	95.6%	83,829,906	83,829,905	94.1%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	121	3,320,116	4.4%	5,271,262	5,271,263	5.9%	1.59
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	312	14,394,297	19.2%	17,152,688	17,152,690	19.3%	1.19
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	119	4,941,342	6.6%	6,893,841	6,893,840	7.7%	1.40
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	65	1,489,097	2.0%	2,615,870	2,615,869	2.9%	1.76
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	368	19,318,730	25.8%	23,094,390	23,094,390	25.9%	1.20
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	423	21,711,389	29.0%	24,121,135	24,121,134	27.1%	1.11
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	417	13,019,291	17.4%	15,223,244	15,223,244	17.1%	1.17
Total			1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,534	68,211,740	91.1%	79,648,092	79,648,093	89.4%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	170	6,662,406	8.9%	9,453,076	9,453,075	10.6%	1.42
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,543	68,343,090	91.3%	80,526,627	80,526,627	90.4%	1.18
2	1 (yes)	161	6,531,056	8.7%	8,574,541	8,574,541	9.6%	1.31
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	359	15,043,990	20.1%	22,275,292	22,275,292	25.0%	1.48
2	2 (Spring)	491	20,704,129	27.7%	22,275,293	22,275,292	25.0%	1.08
3	3 (Summer)	492	21,962,025	29.3%	22,275,292	22,275,292	25.0%	1.01
4	4 (Fall)	362	17,164,001	22.9%	22,275,291	22,275,292	25.0%	1.30
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

DIM11	DAY ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	266	11,156,354	14.9%	12,728,738	12,728,738	14.3%	1.14
2	2 (Monday)	222	9,842,855	13.1%	12,728,739	12,728,738	14.3%	1.29
3	3 (Tuesday)	238	11,083,614	14.8%	12,728,738	12,728,738	14.3%	1.15
4	4 (Wednesday)	217	9,252,776	12.4%	12,728,739	12,728,738	14.3%	1.38
5	5 (Thursday)	187	8,400,256	11.2%	12,728,738	12,728,738	14.3%	1.52
6	6 (Friday)	326	14,262,825	19.0%	12,728,739	12,728,738	14.3%	0.89
7	7 (Saturday)	248	10,875,465	14.5%	12,728,738	12,728,738	14.3%	1.17
Total		1,704	74,874,145	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.19

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	1,196	68,223,045	80.7%	78,255,414	78,255,483	80.8%	1.15
2	0 (nonMSA)	336	16,345,184	19.3%	18,561,148	18,561,079	19.2%	1.14
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	269	15,754,710	18.6%	19,471,273	19,471,275	20.1%	1.24
2	2 Midwest	352	18,924,981	22.4%	22,590,208	22,590,212	23.3%	1.19
3	3 South	557	29,893,726	35.3%	34,420,566	34,420,569	35.6%	1.15
4	4 West	354	19,994,812	23.6%	20,334,515	20,334,505	21.0%	1.02
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM2	KID5	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	859	46,396,977	54.9%	56,012,961	56,013,813	57.9%	1.21
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	349	19,816,698	23.4%	21,408,253	21,407,979	22.1%	1.08
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	169	10,032,875	11.9%	10,074,113	10,073,812	10.4%	1.00
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	155	8,321,680	9.8%	9,321,234	9,320,959	9.6%	1.12
Total			1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	292	15,548,651	18.4%	21,802,309	21,802,197	22.5%	1.40
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	898	51,496,298	60.9%	54,887,897	54,887,798	56.7%	1.07
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	342	17,523,280	20.7%	20,126,356	20,126,567	20.8%	1.15
Total			1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM4	FH40	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,385	75,373,146	89.1%	86,138,875	86,139,095	89.0%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	147	9,195,084	10.9%	10,677,687	10,677,467	11.0%	1.16
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	664	34,211,032	40.5%	41,993,587	41,993,978	43.4%	1.23
2	1 (yes)	868	50,357,198	59.5%	54,822,975	54,822,584	56.6%	1.09
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	170	6,200,560	7.3%	7,099,350	7,099,351	7.3%	1.14
2	2&3 (76-130%)	225	8,542,041	10.1%	10,158,507	10,158,551	10.5%	1.19
3	4 (131-300%)	435	25,893,829	30.6%	30,715,152	30,715,168	31.7%	1.19
4	5&6 (301%+)	702	43,931,800	51.9%	48,843,552	48,843,492	50.4%	1.11
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,335	77,191,084	91.3%	87,932,464	87,932,538	90.8%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	197	7,377,146	8.7%	8,884,098	8,884,024	9.2%	1.20
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	269	14,939,350	17.7%	17,996,870	17,996,861	18.6%	1.20
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	148	6,031,709	7.1%	7,286,621	7,286,619	7.5%	1.21
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	79	3,877,369	4.6%	4,659,686	4,659,682	4.8%	1.20
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	290	20,117,891	23.8%	22,757,893	22,757,898	23.5%	1.13
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	432	23,802,383	28.1%	25,177,067	25,177,070	26.0%	1.06
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	314	15,799,528	18.7%	18,938,426	18,938,431	19.6%	1.20
Total			1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,323	74,554,882	88.2%	85,022,701	85,022,695	87.8%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	209	10,013,348	11.8%	11,793,861	11,793,867	12.2%	1.18
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,395	77,821,613	92.0%	88,250,791	88,250,791	91.2%	1.13
2	1 (yes)	137	6,746,617	8.0%	8,565,771	8,565,771	8.8%	1.27
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	291	16,525,159	19.5%	24,204,142	24,204,140	25.0%	1.46
2	2 (Spring)	422	23,855,021	28.2%	24,204,142	24,204,140	25.0%	1.01
3	3 (Summer)	461	24,010,424	28.4%	24,204,137	24,204,140	25.0%	1.01
4	4 (Fall)	358	20,177,626	23.9%	24,204,141	24,204,140	25.0%	1.20
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	227	12,117,594	14.3%	13,830,937	13,830,937	14.3%	1.14
2	2 (Monday)	230	12,726,303	15.0%	13,830,937	13,830,937	14.3%	1.09
3	3 (Tuesday)	215	12,470,635	14.7%	13,830,935	13,830,937	14.3%	1.11
4	4 (Wednesday)	202	10,909,629	12.9%	13,830,938	13,830,937	14.3%	1.27
5	5 (Thursday)	188	10,440,750	12.3%	13,830,938	13,830,937	14.3%	1.32
6	6 (Friday)	255	14,425,114	17.1%	13,830,937	13,830,937	14.3%	0.96
7	7 (Saturday)	215	11,478,205	13.6%	13,830,939	13,830,937	14.3%	1.20
Total		1,532	84,568,230	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.14

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	792	17,739,897	85.7%	19,919,698	19,919,713	81.8%	1.12
2	0 (nonMSA)	152	2,970,623	14.3%	4,443,772	4,443,757	18.2%	1.50
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	173	3,722,022	18.0%	4,506,478	4,506,477	18.5%	1.21
2	2 Midwest	200	4,416,003	21.3%	5,409,563	5,409,554	22.2%	1.22
3	3 South	350	7,609,466	36.7%	8,289,086	8,289,079	34.0%	1.09
4	4 West	221	4,963,030	24.0%	6,158,343	6,158,360	25.3%	1.24
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	545	11,717,893	56.6%	13,362,265	13,362,274	54.8%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	399	8,992,628	43.4%	11,001,205	11,001,196	45.2%	1.22
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	120	2,506,856	12.1%	3,294,222	3,294,225	13.5%	1.31
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	708	15,645,292	75.5%	17,571,435	17,571,487	72.1%	1.12
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	116	2,558,373	12.4%	3,497,813	3,497,758	14.4%	1.37
Total			944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM5	HEADJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	399	8,342,221	40.3%	10,743,673	10,743,621	44.1%	1.29
2	1 (yes)	545	12,368,300	59.7%	13,619,797	13,619,849	55.9%	1.10
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	140	2,913,143	14.1%	4,056,874	4,056,863	16.7%	1.39
2	2&3 (76-130%)	159	3,101,983	15.0%	3,184,414	3,184,416	13.1%	1.03
3	4 (131-300%)	335	7,373,851	35.6%	8,769,239	8,769,238	36.0%	1.19
4	5&6 (301%+)	310	7,321,543	35.4%	8,352,943	8,352,953	34.3%	1.14
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	729	16,210,412	78.3%	18,911,290	18,911,290	77.6%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	215	4,500,109	21.7%	5,452,180	5,452,180	22.4%	1.21
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM8	OWNHOME	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	379	7,818,422	37.8%	10,710,274	10,710,300	44.0%	1.37
2	1 (yes)	565	12,892,099	62.2%	13,653,196	13,653,170	56.0%	1.06
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	1 (0-2 yrs)	272	4,903,017	23.7%	6,121,871	6,121,875	25.1%	1.25
2	1 (M)	2 (3-5 yrs)	170	6,378,684	30.8%	6,338,165	6,338,160	26.0%	0.99
3	2 (F)	1 (0-2 yrs)	261	4,103,075	19.8%	5,814,798	5,814,802	23.9%	1.42
4	2 (F)	2 (3-5 yrs)	241	5,325,745	25.7%	6,088,637	6,088,633	25.0%	1.14
Total			944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	787	17,366,819	83.9%	20,360,304	20,360,312	83.6%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	157	3,343,702	16.1%	4,003,166	4,003,159	16.4%	1.20
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	789	17,381,863	83.9%	20,312,983	20,312,983	83.4%	1.17
2	1 (yes)	155	3,328,658	16.1%	4,050,487	4,050,487	16.6%	1.22
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	205	4,455,559	21.5%	6,090,868	6,090,868	25.0%	1.37
2	2 (Spring)	263	5,975,526	28.9%	6,090,870	6,090,868	25.0%	1.02
3	3 (Summer)	264	5,551,422	26.8%	6,090,868	6,090,868	25.0%	1.10
4	4 (Fall)	212	4,728,014	22.8%	6,090,864	6,090,868	25.0%	1.29
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	153	3,222,271	15.6%	3,480,499	3,480,496	14.3%	1.08
2	2 (Monday)	144	3,114,159	15.0%	3,480,493	3,480,496	14.3%	1.12
3	3 (Tuesday)	130	2,848,176	13.8%	3,480,498	3,480,496	14.3%	1.22
4	4 (Wednesday)	102	2,200,556	10.6%	3,480,498	3,480,496	14.3%	1.58
5	5 (Thursday)	127	2,751,044	13.3%	3,480,496	3,480,496	14.3%	1.27
6	6 (Friday)	156	3,670,776	17.7%	3,480,491	3,480,496	14.3%	0.95
7	7 (Saturday)	132	2,903,539	14.0%	3,480,495	3,480,496	14.3%	1.20
Total		944	20,710,521	100.0%	24,363,470	24,363,470	100.0%	1.18

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	830	39,187,068	83.3%	42,770,367	42,770,398	79.3%	1.09
2	0 (nonMSA)	178	7,845,129	16.7%	11,182,650	11,182,619	20.7%	1.43
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM12	REGION	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	189	8,846,469	18.8%	10,022,431	10,022,426	18.6%	1.13
2	2 Midwest	219	10,461,243	22.2%	13,190,118	13,190,110	24.4%	1.26
3	3 South	320	14,750,196	31.4%	18,578,223	18,578,216	34.4%	1.26
4	4 West	280	12,974,290	27.6%	12,162,246	12,162,265	22.5%	0.94
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM14	KID5	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	728	34,809,099	74.0%	39,794,015	39,794,015	73.8%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	280	12,223,099	26.0%	14,159,003	14,159,003	26.2%	1.16
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM2	KID17	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	47	2,237,533	4.8%	3,705,280	3,705,272	6.9%	1.66
2	1 (yes)	961	44,794,664	95.2%	50,247,737	50,247,746	93.1%	1.12
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	195	9,627,202	20.5%	13,884,822	13,884,846	25.7%	1.44
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	655	30,841,737	65.6%	31,652,802	31,652,804	58.7%	1.03
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	158	6,563,257	14.0%	8,415,394	8,415,367	15.6%	1.28
Total			1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HEADJOB	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	358	16,110,744	34.3%	17,888,269	17,888,215	33.2%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	650	30,921,454	65.7%	36,064,749	36,064,802	66.8%	1.17
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM6	POVGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	167	5,962,411	12.7%	6,558,521	6,558,586	12.2%	1.10
2	2&3 (76-130%)	153	5,647,902	12.0%	6,673,145	6,673,182	12.4%	1.18
3	4 (131-300%)	306	15,760,555	33.5%	18,437,615	18,437,593	34.2%	1.17
4	5&6 (301%+)	382	19,661,329	41.8%	22,283,737	22,283,657	41.3%	1.13
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM7	STAMP12	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	824	40,244,833	85.6%	45,406,170	45,406,112	84.2%	1.13
2	1 (yes)	184	6,787,365	14.4%	8,546,847	8,546,905	15.8%	1.26
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM8	OWNHOME	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	348	14,124,024	30.0%	18,064,247	18,064,276	33.5%	1.28
2	1 (yes)	660	32,908,173	70.0%	35,888,770	35,888,742	66.5%	1.09
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	3 (6-11 yrs)	265	11,180,013	23.8%	12,146,162	12,146,171	22.5%	1.09
2	1 (M)	4 (12-19 yrs)	255	11,994,975	25.5%	15,398,675	15,398,665	28.5%	1.28
3	2 (F)	3 (6-11 yrs)	235	10,941,714	23.3%	11,575,982	11,575,982	21.5%	1.06
4	2 (F)	4 (12-19 yrs)	253	12,915,494	27.5%	14,832,199	14,832,201	27.5%	1.15
Total			1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM9	BLACK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	833	39,837,893	84.7%	45,323,796	45,323,802	84.0%	1.14
2	1 (yes)	175	7,194,304	15.3%	8,629,222	8,629,216	16.0%	1.20
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM13	HISPANIC	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	816	38,739,897	82.4%	46,716,244	46,716,242	86.6%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	192	8,292,300	17.6%	7,236,773	7,236,775	13.4%	0.87
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM10	SEASON	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Winter)	212	8,918,691	19.0%	13,488,255	13,488,254	25.0%	1.51
2	2 (Spring)	311	13,510,346	28.7%	13,488,259	13,488,254	25.0%	1.00
3	3 (Summer)	270	13,021,560	27.7%	13,488,250	13,488,254	25.0%	1.04
4	4 (Fall)	215	11,581,600	24.6%	13,488,253	13,488,254	25.0%	1.16
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DIM11	DAY_ITK	CSFII sample size (Day 1)	Pre-raked CSFII estimate	CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	165	7,891,405	16.8%	7,707,575	7,707,574	14.3%	0.98
2	2 (Monday)	134	6,180,558	13.1%	7,707,577	7,707,574	14.3%	1.25
3	3 (Tuesday)	129	6,138,490	13.1%	7,707,578	7,707,574	14.3%	1.26
4	4 (Wednesday)	121	5,693,375	12.1%	7,707,576	7,707,574	14.3%	1.35
5	5 (Thursday)	127	5,925,080	12.6%	7,707,566	7,707,574	14.3%	1.30
6	6 (Friday)	173	8,094,321	17.2%	7,707,572	7,707,574	14.3%	0.95
7	7 (Saturday)	159	7,108,969	15.1%	7,707,574	7,707,574	14.3%	1.08
Total		1,008	47,032,197	100.0%	53,953,018	53,953,018	100.0%	1.15

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	751	57,430,574	79.6%	71,860,454	71,860,440	80.7%	1.25
2	0 (nonMSA)	257	14,711,518	20.4%	17,240,714	17,240,728	19.3%	1.17
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM12	REGION	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	173	12,849,158	17.8%	17,519,588	17,519,581	19.7%	1.36
2	2 Midwest	260	16,527,064	22.9%	20,703,859	20,703,847	23.2%	1.25
3	3 South	344	25,753,668	35.7%	30,922,109	30,922,104	34.7%	1.20
4	4 West	231	17,012,202	23.6%	19,955,613	19,955,636	22.4%	1.17
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	667	42,374,490	58.7%	54,718,575	54,718,144	61.4%	1.29
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	162	14,902,047	20.7%	18,232,077	18,232,256	20.5%	1.22
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	97	8,910,712	12.4%	8,597,525	8,597,660	9.6%	0.96
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	82	5,954,843	8.3%	7,552,991	7,553,108	8.5%	1.27
Total			1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	151	13,878,694	19.2%	24,489,700	24,489,722	27.5%	1.76
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	637	48,369,034	67.0%	53,558,821	53,558,801	60.1%	1.11
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	220	9,894,364	13.7%	11,052,648	11,052,645	12.4%	1.12
Total			1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM4	FH40	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	949	66,562,800	92.3%	82,659,548	82,659,512	92.8%	1.24
2	1 (yes)	59	5,579,292	7.7%	6,441,620	6,441,656	7.2%	1.15
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	320	15,384,957	21.3%	25,904,223	25,903,984	29.1%	1.68
2	1 (yes)	688	56,757,135	78.7%	63,196,945	63,197,184	70.9%	1.11
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM6	POVGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)	81	2,957,441	4.1%	4,085,701	4,085,743	4.6%	1.38
2	2&3 (76-130%)	133	5,358,747	7.4%	6,711,302	6,711,342	7.5%	1.25
3	4 (131-300%)	291	22,178,297	30.7%	27,051,552	27,051,537	30.4%	1.22
4	5&6 (301%+)	503	41,647,607	57.7%	51,252,613	51,252,546	57.5%	1.23
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM7	STAMP12	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	935	69,072,954	95.7%	83,829,926	83,829,905	94.1%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	73	3,069,138	4.3%	5,271,242	5,271,263	5.9%	1.72
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	170	12,776,065	17.7%	17,152,661	17,152,690	19.3%	1.34
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	78	4,980,495	6.9%	6,893,847	6,893,840	7.7%	1.38
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	49	1,468,272	2.0%	2,615,868	2,615,869	2.9%	1.78
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	199	17,828,994	24.7%	23,094,402	23,094,390	25.9%	1.30
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	241	22,492,250	31.2%	24,121,139	24,121,134	27.1%	1.07
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	271	12,596,016	17.5%	15,223,251	15,223,244	17.1%	1.21
Total			1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM9	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	921	66,020,642	91.5%	79,648,082	79,648,093	89.4%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	87	6,121,450	8.5%	9,453,086	9,453,075	10.6%	1.54
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	921	66,606,344	92.3%	80,526,627	80,526,627	90.4%	1.21
2	1 (yes)	87	5,535,748	7.7%	8,574,541	8,574,541	9.6%	1.55
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	235	15,310,669	21.2%	22,275,297	22,275,292	25.0%	1.45
2	2 (Spring)	306	21,755,331	30.2%	22,275,295	22,275,292	25.0%	1.02
3	3 (Summer)	274	20,088,473	27.8%	22,275,301	22,275,292	25.0%	1.11
4	4 (Fall)	193	14,987,619	20.8%	22,275,275	22,275,292	25.0%	1.49
Total		1,008	72,142,092	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	165	11,511,191	16.0%	12,728,739	12,728,738	14.3%	1.11
2	2 (Monday)	129	9,240,947	12.8%	12,728,736	12,728,738	14.3%	1.38
3	3 (Tuesday)	122	9,428,568	13.1%	12,728,744	12,728,738	14.3%	1.35
4	4 (Wednesday)	126	9,113,173	12.6%	12,728,734	12,728,738	14.3%	1.40
5	5 (Thursday)	112	7,612,720	10.6%	12,728,736	12,728,738	14.3%	1.67
6	6 (Friday)	206	14,042,438	19.5%	12,728,746	12,728,738	14.3%	0.91
7	7 (Saturday)	148	11,193,054	15.5%	12,728,733	12,728,738	14.3%	1.14
Total		1,008	72,142,091	100.0%	89,101,168	89,101,168	100.0%	1.24

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM1	PS_MSA (METRO)	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	705	70,068,659	80.7%	78,255,597	78,255,483	80.8%	1.12
2	0 (nonMSA)	207	16,744,590	19.3%	18,560,965	18,561,079	19.2%	1.11
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM12	REGION	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	175	17,239,587	19.9%	19,471,266	19,471,275	20.1%	1.13
2	2 Midwest	221	20,602,613	23.7%	22,590,192	22,590,212	23.3%	1.10
3	3 South	318	28,680,165	33.0%	34,420,553	34,420,569	35.6%	1.20
4	4 West	198	20,290,884	23.4%	20,334,550	20,334,505	21.0%	1.00
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM2	KID5	KID17	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	537	48,406,785	55.8%	56,014,518	56,013,813	57.9%	1.16
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	208	20,579,152	23.7%	21,407,803	21,407,979	22.1%	1.04
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	88	9,805,542	11.3%	10,073,528	10,073,812	10.4%	1.03
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	79	8,021,770	9.2%	9,320,712	9,320,959	9.6%	1.16
Total			912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	119	15,773,979	18.2%	21,802,076	21,802,197	22.5%	1.38
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	474	53,201,499	61.3%	54,887,809	54,887,798	56.7%	1.03
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	319	17,837,771	20.5%	20,126,676	20,126,567	20.8%	1.13
Total			912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM4	FH40	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	826	77,246,815	89.0%	86,139,260	86,139,095	89.0%	1.12
2	1 (yes)	86	9,566,434	11.0%	10,677,302	10,677,467	11.0%	1.12
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	404	34,370,635	39.6%	41,994,266	41,993,978	43.4%	1.22
2	1 (yes)	508	52,442,615	60.4%	54,822,296	54,822,584	56.6%	1.05
Total		912	86,813,250	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM6	POVGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)	117	5,986,954	6.9%	7,099,479	7,099,351	7.3%	1.19
2	2&3 (76-130%)	147	8,420,141	9.7%	10,158,681	10,158,551	10.5%	1.21
3	4 (131-300%)	252	26,907,690	31.0%	30,715,211	30,715,168	31.7%	1.14
4	5&6 (301%+)	396	45,498,464	52.4%	48,843,191	48,843,492	50.4%	1.07
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM7	STAMP12	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	776	79,492,317	91.6%	87,932,549	87,932,538	90.8%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	136	7,320,933	8.4%	8,884,013	8,884,024	9.2%	1.21
Total		912	86,813,250	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	156	16,285,442	18.8%	17,996,888	17,996,861	18.6%	1.11
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	104	6,498,472	7.5%	7,286,618	7,286,619	7.5%	1.12
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	64	3,964,823	4.6%	4,659,675	4,659,682	4.8%	1.18
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	154	21,273,372	24.5%	22,757,912	22,757,898	23.5%	1.07
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	234	22,414,682	25.8%	25,177,054	25,177,070	26.0%	1.12
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	200	16,376,459	18.9%	18,938,414	18,938,431	19.6%	1.16
Total			912	86,813,250	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM9	BLACK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	778	76,395,974	88.0%	85,022,699	85,022,695	87.8%	1.11
2	1 (yes)	134	10,417,275	12.0%	11,793,863	11,793,867	12.2%	1.13
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DHKS Weights

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (Continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	839	79,885,914	92.0%	88,250,791	88,250,791	91.2%	1.10
2	1 (yes)	73	6,927,335	8.0%	8,565,771	8,565,771	8.8%	1.24
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM10	SEASON	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Winter)	168	16,439,240	18.9%	24,204,150	24,204,140	25.0%	1.47
2	2 (Spring)	237	23,052,023	26.6%	24,204,133	24,204,140	25.0%	1.05
3	3 (Summer)	289	26,379,193	30.4%	24,204,142	24,204,140	25.0%	0.92
4	4 (Fall)	218	20,942,793	24.1%	24,204,137	24,204,140	25.0%	1.16
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

DIM11	DAY_ITK	DHKS sample size (resp.)	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	March 1996 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	133	11,967,288	13.8%	13,830,939	13,830,937	14.3%	1.16
2	2 (Monday)	154	14,801,163	17.0%	13,830,932	13,830,937	14.3%	0.93
3	3 (Tuesday)	133	13,722,016	15.8%	13,830,935	13,830,937	14.3%	1.01
4	4 (Wednesday)	116	11,089,089	12.8%	13,830,937	13,830,937	14.3%	1.25
5	5 (Thursday)	115	10,695,812	12.3%	13,830,944	13,830,937	14.3%	1.29
6	6 (Friday)	148	13,735,196	15.8%	13,830,937	13,830,937	14.3%	1.01
7	7 (Saturday)	113	10,802,685	12.4%	13,830,940	13,830,937	14.3%	1.28
Total		912	86,813,249	100.0%	96,816,562	96,816,562	100.0%	1.12

Attachment 5.4
Variables Used in Calibration Adjustments and
CPS Control Totals for the Combined 1994-96 Sample, by ARS Subset

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Adjusted March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	3,694	169,890,806	76.5%	68,898,952	68,898,952	77.9%	0.41
2	0 (nonMSA)	1,362	52,202,906	23.5%	19,500,495	19,500,495	22.1%	0.37
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

DIM12	REGION	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	906	41,391,475	18.6%	17,521,339	17,521,338	19.8%	0.42
2	2 Midwest	1,204	50,164,202	22.6%	20,538,774	20,538,770	23.2%	0.41
3	3 South	1,830	78,687,737	35.4%	30,645,028	30,645,025	34.7%	0.39
4	4 West	1,116	51,850,299	23.3%	19,694,307	19,694,313	22.3%	0.38
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,446	100.0%	0.40

DIM2	KID5	KID17	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	3,346	133,699,922	60.2%	54,141,247	54,141,206	61.2%	0.40
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	918	45,876,256	20.7%	17,969,205	17,969,222	20.3%	0.39
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	404	23,523,188	10.6%	8,590,705	8,590,720	9.7%	0.37
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	388	18,994,346	8.6%	7,698,289	7,698,298	8.7%	0.41
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,170	51,687,915	23.3%	24,774,399	24,774,412	28.0%	0.48
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	3,218	142,427,326	64.1%	52,962,399	52,962,379	59.9%	0.37
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	668	27,978,472	12.6%	10,662,649	10,662,655	12.1%	0.38
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

DIM4	FH40	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	4,765	204,672,293	92.2%	81,985,143	81,985,142	92.7%	0.40
2	1 (yes)	291	17,421,420	7.8%	6,414,304	6,414,305	7.3%	0.37
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,750	54,547,673	24.6%	25,982,595	25,982,517	29.4%	0.48
2	1 (yes)		3,306	167,546,040	75.4%	62,416,852	62,416,929	70.6%	0.37
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40
DIM6	POVGRP		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		389	10,522,991	4.7%	4,282,608	4,282,611	4.8%	0.41
2	2&3 (76-130%)		671	16,831,862	7.6%	6,782,844	6,782,844	7.7%	0.40
3	4 (131-300%)		1,617	74,011,184	33.3%	27,216,219	27,216,210	30.8%	0.37
4	5&6 (301%+)		2,379	120,727,675	54.4%	50,117,776	50,117,781	56.7%	0.42
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40
DIM7	STAMP12		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		4,679	211,370,029	95.2%	82,943,668	82,943,665	93.8%	0.39
2	1 (yes)		377	10,723,684	4.8%	5,455,778	5,455,782	6.2%	0.51
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40
DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	771	42,555,776	19.2%	17,420,048	17,420,050	19.7%	0.41
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	413	15,543,321	7.0%	6,714,891	6,714,891	7.6%	0.43
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	262	6,042,663	2.7%	2,679,532	2,679,532	3.0%	0.44
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	899	57,577,464	25.9%	23,172,081	23,172,082	26.2%	0.40
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	1,337	61,124,744	27.5%	23,402,757	23,402,756	26.5%	0.38
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	1,374	39,249,745	17.7%	15,010,138	15,010,136	17.0%	0.38
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40
DIM9	BLACK		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		4,542	200,912,635	90.5%	79,033,576	79,033,577	89.4%	0.39
2	1 (yes)		514	21,181,078	9.5%	9,365,870	9,365,869	10.6%	0.44
Total			5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	4,607	202,090,819	91.0%	80,052,872	80,052,872	90.6%	0.40
2	1 (yes)	449	20,002,893	9.0%	8,346,575	8,346,575	9.4%	0.42
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	854	36,449,354	16.4%	12,628,492	12,628,492	14.3%	0.35
2	2 (Monday)	712	31,615,421	14.2%	12,628,492	12,628,492	14.3%	0.40
3	3 (Tuesday)	730	32,098,568	14.5%	12,628,492	12,628,492	14.3%	0.39
4	4 (Wednesday)	601	26,343,982	11.9%	12,628,492	12,628,492	14.3%	0.48
5	5 (Thursday)	557	24,590,231	11.1%	12,628,493	12,628,492	14.3%	0.51
6	6 (Friday)	927	40,455,916	18.2%	12,628,493	12,628,492	14.3%	0.31
7	7 (Saturday)	675	30,540,241	13.8%	12,628,492	12,628,492	14.3%	0.41
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

DIM18	Year/Season	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1994/Winter	373	15,385,865	6.9%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.48
2	1994/Spring	420	18,650,168	8.4%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.39
3	1994/Summer	438	20,329,408	9.2%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.36
4	1994/Fall	418	18,180,504	8.2%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.41
5	1995/Winter	370	18,389,417	8.3%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.40
6	1995/Spring	415	18,799,242	8.5%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.39
7	1995/Summer	480	19,136,522	8.6%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.38
8	1995/Fall	438	18,348,441	8.3%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.40
9	1996/Winter	359	15,043,990	6.8%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.49
10	1996/Spring	491	20,704,129	9.3%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.36
11	1996/Summer	492	21,962,025	9.9%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.34
12	1996/Fall	362	17,164,001	7.7%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.43
Total		5,056	222,093,712	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Adjusted March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	3,585	195,425,221	77.0%	74,941,112	74,941,112	78.1%	0.38
2	0 (nonMSA)	1,231	58,423,154	23.0%	21,071,119	21,071,119	21.9%	0.36
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM12	REGION	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	896	47,942,967	18.9%	19,556,760	19,556,760	20.4%	0.41
2	2 Midwest	1,174	60,192,524	23.7%	22,452,641	22,452,643	23.4%	0.37
3	3 South	1,743	90,621,148	35.7%	33,854,975	33,854,976	35.3%	0.37
4	4 West	1,003	55,091,736	21.7%	20,147,854	20,147,852	21.0%	0.37
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM2	KID5	KID17	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	2,976	142,837,002	56.3%	55,230,512	55,230,608	57.5%	0.39
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	981	58,278,441	23.0%	21,126,585	21,126,552	22.0%	0.36
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	432	27,498,521	10.8%	10,224,478	10,224,444	10.6%	0.37
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	427	25,234,412	9.9%	9,430,656	9,430,627	9.8%	0.37
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	964	52,066,089	20.5%	21,860,663	21,860,654	22.8%	0.42
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	2,742	151,451,643	59.7%	54,151,759	54,151,746	56.4%	0.36
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	1,110	50,330,643	19.8%	19,999,808	19,999,831	20.8%	0.40
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM4	FH40	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	4,396	224,824,046	88.6%	85,588,698	85,588,723	89.1%	0.38
2	1 (yes)	420	29,024,329	11.4%	10,423,532	10,423,508	10.9%	0.36
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		2,328	105,774,671	41.7%	42,134,185	42,135,241	43.9%	0.40
2	1 (yes)		2,488	148,073,705	58.3%	53,877,045	53,876,990	56.1%	0.36
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,011,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM6	POVGRP		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		504	18,747,893	7.4%	7,696,702	7,696,701	8.0%	0.41
2	2&3 (76-130%)		699	25,206,600	9.9%	10,130,170	10,130,176	10.6%	0.40
3	4 (131-300%)		1,546	86,355,085	34.0%	30,555,977	30,555,982	31.8%	0.35
4	5&6 (301%+)		2,067	123,538,797	48.7%	47,629,381	47,629,372	49.6%	0.39
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM7	STAMP12		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		4,271	232,425,726	91.6%	86,663,962	86,663,972	90.3%	0.37
2	1 (yes)		545	21,422,650	8.4%	9,348,268	9,348,258	9.7%	0.44
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	734	46,260,197	18.2%	18,270,690	18,270,688	19.0%	0.39
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	428	17,104,922	6.7%	7,072,137	7,072,136	7.4%	0.41
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	333	12,394,245	4.9%	4,782,624	4,782,623	5.0%	0.39
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	802	59,858,492	23.6%	22,809,814	22,809,815	23.8%	0.38
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	1,338	69,854,406	27.5%	24,438,150	24,438,151	25.5%	0.35
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	1,181	48,376,113	19.1%	18,638,815	18,638,816	19.4%	0.39
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM9	BLACK		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		4,200	223,383,337	88.0%	84,376,072	84,376,072	87.9%	0.38
2	1 (yes)		616	30,465,039	12.0%	11,636,158	11,636,159	12.1%	0.38
Total			4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	4,400	232,439,025	91.6%	87,712,149	87,712,149	91.4%	0.38
2	1 (yes)	416	21,409,350	8.4%	8,300,081	8,300,081	8.6%	0.39
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.38

DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	784	40,645,605	16.0%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.34
2	2 (Monday)	751	39,922,755	15.7%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.34
3	3 (Tuesday)	722	37,856,445	14.9%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.36
4	4 (Wednesday)	580	30,221,810	11.9%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.45
5	5 (Thursday)	537	28,597,321	11.3%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.48
6	6 (Friday)	817	43,256,854	17.0%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.32
7	7 (Saturday)	625	33,347,586	13.1%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.41
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,230	100.0%	0.38

DIM18	Year/Season	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1994/Winter	395	19,467,912	7.7%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.41
2	1994/Spring	399	20,431,068	8.0%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.39
3	1994/Summer	433	23,209,939	9.1%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.34
4	1994/Fall	415	21,121,623	8.3%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.38
5	1995/Winter	402	21,943,499	8.6%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.36
6	1995/Spring	416	21,785,907	8.6%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.37
7	1995/Summer	425	21,111,243	8.3%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.38
8	1995/Fall	399	20,208,954	8.0%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.40
9	1996/Winter	291	16,525,159	6.5%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.48
10	1996/Spring	422	23,855,021	9.4%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.34
11	1996/Summer	461	24,010,424	9.5%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.33
12	1996/Fall	358	20,177,626	7.9%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.40
Total		4,816	253,848,375	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,230	100.0%	0.38

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Adjusted March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)		2,537	48,318,367	78.2%	19,397,970	19,397,970	79.4%	0.40
2	0 (nonMSA)		733	13,437,047	21.8%	5,021,652	5,021,652	20.6%	0.37
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM12	REGION		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast		577	10,824,858	17.5%	4,552,542	4,552,542	18.6%	0.42
2	2 Midwest		752	14,194,981	23.0%	5,646,807	5,646,808	23.1%	0.40
3	3 South		1,148	21,338,726	34.6%	8,291,887	8,291,889	34.0%	0.39
4	4 West		793	15,396,849	24.9%	5,928,385	5,928,382	24.3%	0.39
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM2	KID17		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,848	34,124,179	55.3%	13,418,394	13,418,386	54.9%	0.39
2	1 (yes)		1,422	27,631,236	44.7%	11,001,228	11,001,235	45.1%	0.40
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	448	8,306,771	13.5%	3,271,152	3,271,148	13.4%	0.39
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	2,387	45,263,759	73.3%	17,611,485	17,611,509	72.1%	0.39
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	435	8,184,884	13.3%	3,536,985	3,536,964	14.5%	0.43
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM5	HEADJOB		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,459	26,829,859	43.4%	10,990,017	10,990,002	45.0%	0.41
2	1 (yes)		1,811	34,925,556	56.6%	13,429,605	13,429,619	55.0%	0.38
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM6	POVGRP	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)	582	10,417,453	16.9%	4,301,281	4,301,220	17.6%	0.41
2	2&3 (76-130%)	509	9,058,808	14.7%	3,280,818	3,280,800	13.4%	0.36
3	4 (131-300%)	1,194	22,990,967	37.2%	8,618,440	8,618,464	35.3%	0.37
4	5&6 (301%+)	985	19,288,186	31.2%	8,219,082	8,219,138	33.7%	0.43
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM7	STAMP12	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,446	46,951,000	76.0%	18,670,129	18,670,151	76.5%	0.40
2	1 (yes)	824	14,804,414	24.0%	5,749,493	5,749,470	23.5%	0.39
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM8	OWNHOME	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	1,411	25,900,303	41.9%	10,972,499	10,972,491	44.9%	0.42
2	1 (yes)	1,859	35,855,111	58.1%	13,447,122	13,447,131	55.1%	0.38
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	1 (0-2 yrs)	899	14,086,507	22.8%	6,169,251	6,169,250	25.3%	0.44
2	1 (M)	2 (3-5 yrs)	741	18,151,297	29.4%	6,317,333	6,317,332	25.9%	0.35
3	2 (F)	1 (0-2 yrs)	893	13,749,632	22.3%	5,873,563	5,873,564	24.1%	0.43
4	2 (F)	2 (3-5 yrs)	737	15,767,978	25.5%	6,059,475	6,059,475	24.8%	0.38
Total			3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM9	BLACK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,779	52,686,082	85.3%	20,401,728	20,401,724	83.5%	0.39
2	1 (yes)	491	9,069,333	14.7%	4,017,894	4,017,897	16.5%	0.44
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 3 (children 0-5 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,731	51,364,796	83.2%	20,528,211	20,528,211	84.1%	0.40
2	1 (yes)	539	10,390,618	16.8%	3,891,410	3,891,410	15.9%	0.37
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	547	10,043,623	16.3%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.35
2	2 (Monday)	512	9,804,915	15.9%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.36
3	3 (Tuesday)	532	9,969,379	16.1%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.35
4	4 (Wednesday)	398	7,487,483	12.1%	3,488,518	3,488,517	14.3%	0.47
5	5 (Thursday)	368	7,133,408	11.6%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.49
6	6 (Friday)	517	9,837,398	15.9%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.35
7	7 (Saturday)	396	7,479,209	12.1%	3,488,517	3,488,517	14.3%	0.47
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

DIM18	Year/Season	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1994/Winter	309	5,103,324	8.3%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.40
2	1994/Spring	298	4,832,633	7.8%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.42
3	1994/Summer	317	5,261,662	8.5%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.39
4	1994/Fall	303	5,186,582	8.4%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.39
5	1995/Winter	272	5,347,353	8.7%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.38
6	1995/Spring	316	6,170,894	10.0%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.33
7	1995/Summer	269	4,850,514	7.9%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.42
8	1995/Fall	242	4,291,932	6.9%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.47
9	1996/Winter	205	4,455,559	7.2%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.46
10	1996/Spring	263	5,975,526	9.7%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.34
11	1996/Summer	264	5,551,422	9.0%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.37
12	1996/Fall	212	4,728,014	7.7%	2,034,968	2,034,968	8.3%	0.43
Total		3,270	61,755,414	100.0%	24,419,621	24,419,621	100.0%	0.40

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Adjusted March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (MSA)	2,180	103,380,379	74.9%	40,748,511	40,748,512	76.8%	0.39
2	0 (nonMSA)	781	34,634,068	25.1%	12,317,470	12,317,469	23.2%	0.36
Total		2,961	138,014,447	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM12	REGION	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 Northeast	495	23,307,904	16.9%	9,785,742	9,785,737	18.4%	0.42
2	2 Midwest	713	32,378,462	23.5%	12,874,165	12,874,159	24.3%	0.40
3	3 South	1,015	48,822,939	35.4%	18,502,460	18,502,455	34.9%	0.38
4	4 West	738	33,505,142	24.3%	11,903,614	11,903,631	22.4%	0.36
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM14	KID5	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,120	101,828,322	73.8%	38,900,101	38,900,103	73.3%	0.38
2	1 (yes)	841	36,186,126	26.2%	14,165,881	14,165,878	26.7%	0.39
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM2	KID17	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	151	7,676,190	5.6%	3,628,724	3,628,712	6.8%	0.47
2	1 (yes)	2,810	130,338,257	94.4%	49,437,258	49,437,270	93.2%	0.38
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	630	31,646,468	22.9%	13,659,683	13,659,704	25.7%	0.43
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,881	87,265,928	63.2%	31,166,689	31,166,729	58.7%	0.36
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	450	19,102,052	13.8%	8,239,609	8,239,549	15.5%	0.43
Total			2,961	138,014,447	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM5	HEADJOB		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		1,013	45,452,830	32.9%	18,125,175	18,125,108	34.2%	0.40
2	1 (yes)		1,948	92,561,618	67.1%	34,940,807	34,940,873	65.8%	0.38
Total			2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM6	POVGRP		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (0-75%)		449	16,472,880	11.9%	6,970,099	6,970,111	13.1%	0.42
2	2&3 (76-130%)		382	14,561,129	10.6%	6,353,642	6,353,654	12.0%	0.44
3	4 (131-300%)		1,052	51,913,499	37.6%	18,347,843	18,347,848	34.6%	0.35
4	5&6 (301%+)		1,078	55,066,939	39.9%	21,394,398	21,394,368	40.3%	0.39
Total			2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM7	STAMP12		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		2,443	117,982,990	85.5%	44,248,526	44,248,499	83.4%	0.38
2	1 (yes)		518	20,031,458	14.5%	8,817,456	8,817,483	16.6%	0.44
Total			2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM8	OWNHOME		3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)		980	40,797,000	29.6%	17,807,573	17,807,594	33.6%	0.44
2	1 (yes)		1,981	97,217,448	70.4%	35,258,408	35,258,387	66.4%	0.36
Total			2,961	138,014,447	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DIM4	SEX	AGEGRP	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (M)	3 (6-11 yrs)	752	30,813,302	22.3%	11,996,086	11,996,097	22.6%	0.39
2	1 (M)	4 (12-19 yrs)	737	37,757,574	27.4%	15,085,587	15,085,576	28.4%	0.40
3	2 (F)	3 (6-11 yrs)	740	30,902,233	22.4%	11,412,792	11,412,791	21.5%	0.37
4	2 (F)	4 (12-19 yrs)	732	38,541,339	27.9%	14,571,517	14,571,518	27.5%	0.38
Total			2,961	138,014,447	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

ARS Subset 4 (persons, 6-19 years old)
Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM9	BLACK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,492	116,837,602	84.7%	44,619,808	44,619,814	84.1%	0.38
2	1 (yes)	469	21,176,845	15.3%	8,446,173	8,446,168	15.9%	0.40
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38
DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	0 (no)	2,484	117,410,242	85.1%	46,094,920	46,094,915	86.9%	0.39
2	1 (yes)	477	20,604,206	14.9%	6,971,062	6,971,067	13.1%	0.34
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38
DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1 (Sunday)	461	21,684,783	15.7%	7,580,854	7,580,854	14.3%	0.35
2	2 (Monday)	451	21,204,711	15.4%	7,580,854	7,580,854	14.3%	0.36
3	3 (Tuesday)	430	19,734,304	14.3%	7,580,855	7,580,854	14.3%	0.38
4	4 (Wednesday)	396	17,963,779	13.0%	7,580,856	7,580,854	14.3%	0.42
5	5 (Thursday)	350	16,709,297	12.1%	7,580,854	7,580,854	14.3%	0.45
6	6 (Friday)	491	22,686,566	16.4%	7,580,854	7,580,854	14.3%	0.33
7	7 (Saturday)	382	18,031,008	13.1%	7,580,854	7,580,854	14.3%	0.42
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38
DIM18	Year/Season	3-year CSFII sample size (Day 1 resp.)	Pre-raked 3-year CSFII estimate	3-year CSFII percent	Final (post- raked) CSFII estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to CSFII
1	1994/Winter	292	12,349,285	8.9%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.36
2	1994/Spring	251	10,512,143	7.6%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.42
3	1994/Summer	281	13,179,153	9.5%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.34
4	1994/Fall	247	10,521,531	7.6%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.42
5	1995/Winter	190	10,282,481	7.5%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.43
6	1995/Spring	227	11,064,972	8.0%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.40
7	1995/Summer	224	11,406,996	8.3%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.39
8	1995/Fall	241	11,665,691	8.5%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.38
9	1996/Winter	212	8,918,691	6.5%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.50
10	1996/Spring	311	13,510,346	9.8%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.33
11	1996/Summer	270	13,021,560	9.4%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.34
12	1996/Fall	215	11,581,600	8.4%	4,422,165	4,422,165	8.3%	0.38
Total		2,961	138,014,448	100.0%	53,065,981	53,065,981	100.0%	0.38

DHKS: ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Adjusted March 1995 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	2,071	162,435,114	75.9%	68,898,959	68,898,952	77.9%	0.42
2	0 (nonMSA)	826	51,699,375	24.1%	19,500,488	19,500,495	22.1%	0.38
Total		2,897	214,134,488	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM12	REGION	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	540	39,449,090	18.4%	17,521,338	17,521,338	19.8%	0.44
2	2 Midwest	712	49,709,109	23.2%	20,538,785	20,538,770	23.2%	0.41
3	3 South	1,037	78,050,639	36.4%	30,645,043	30,645,025	34.7%	0.39
4	4 West	608	46,925,650	21.9%	19,694,281	19,694,313	22.3%	0.42
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,446	100.0%	0.41

DIM2	KID5	KID17	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,958	127,379,190	59.5%	54,141,644	54,141,206	61.2%	0.43
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	503	45,427,439	21.2%	17,969,050	17,969,222	20.3%	0.40
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	227	23,764,806	11.1%	8,590,575	8,590,720	9.7%	0.36
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	209	17,563,053	8.2%	7,698,177	7,698,298	8.7%	0.44
Total			2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	486	46,035,440	21.5%	24,774,372	24,774,412	28.0%	0.54
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,814	140,632,596	65.7%	52,962,409	52,962,379	59.9%	0.38
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	597	27,466,453	12.8%	10,662,666	10,662,655	12.1%	0.39
Total			2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM4	FH40	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,745	196,765,627	91.9%	81,985,181	81,985,142	92.7%	0.42
2	1 (yes)	152	17,368,861	8.1%	6,414,266	6,414,305	7.3%	0.37
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DHKS: ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	1,016	50,133,603	23.4%	25,982,603	25,982,517	29.4%	0.52
2	1 (yes)	1,881	164,000,885	76.6%	62,416,844	62,416,929	70.6%	0.38
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM6	POVGRP	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)	236	10,062,544	4.7%	4,282,562	4,282,611	4.8%	0.43
2	2&3 (76-130%)	416	16,502,556	7.7%	6,782,808	6,782,844	7.7%	0.41
3	4 (131-300%)	891	71,106,544	33.2%	27,216,219	27,216,210	30.8%	0.38
4	5&6 (301%+)	1,354	116,462,845	54.4%	50,117,858	50,117,781	56.7%	0.43
Total		2,897	214,134,488	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM7	STAMP12	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,668	203,889,124	95.2%	82,943,677	82,943,665	93.8%	0.41
2	1 (yes)	229	10,245,364	4.8%	5,455,770	5,455,782	6.2%	0.53
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	416	39,478,791	18.4%	17,420,019	17,420,050	19.7%	0.44
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	276	16,034,594	7.5%	6,714,880	6,714,891	7.6%	0.42
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	182	5,974,833	2.8%	2,679,531	2,679,532	3.0%	0.45
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	458	54,099,265	25.3%	23,172,084	23,172,082	26.2%	0.43
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	760	60,773,940	28.4%	23,402,779	23,402,756	26.5%	0.39
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	805	37,773,066	17.6%	15,010,153	15,010,136	17.0%	0.40
Total			2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM9	BLACK	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,613	192,406,591	89.9%	79,033,571	79,033,577	89.4%	0.41
2	1 (yes)	284	21,727,897	10.1%	9,365,876	9,365,869	10.6%	0.43
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DHKS: ARS Subset 1 (males, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,656	196,557,871	91.8%	80,052,874	80,052,872	90.6%	0.41
2	1 (yes)	241	17,576,618	8.2%	8,346,573	8,346,575	9.4%	0.47
Total		2,897	214,134,489	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	488	35,858,520	16.7%	12,628,498	12,628,492	14.3%	0.35
2	2 (Monday)	394	28,996,761	13.5%	12,628,488	12,628,492	14.3%	0.44
3	3 (Tuesday)	411	31,364,562	14.6%	12,628,495	12,628,492	14.3%	0.40
4	4 (Wednesday)	356	26,821,716	12.5%	12,628,490	12,628,492	14.3%	0.47
5	5 (Thursday)	315	23,006,275	10.7%	12,628,495	12,628,492	14.3%	0.55
6	6 (Friday)	546	39,027,522	18.2%	12,628,493	12,628,492	14.3%	0.32
7	7 (Saturday)	387	29,059,132	13.6%	12,628,487	12,628,492	14.3%	0.43
Total		2,897	214,134,488	100.0%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.41

DIM18	Year/Season	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1994/Winter	194	14,646,621	6.8%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.50
2	1994/Spring	235	19,091,770	8.9%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.39
3	1994/Summer	246	19,464,317	9.1%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.38
4	1994/Fall	227	16,287,912	7.6%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.45
5	1995/Winter	208	18,360,456	8.6%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.40
6	1995/Spring	237	18,102,103	8.5%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.41
7	1995/Summer	283	17,894,237	8.4%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.41
8	1995/Fall	259	16,144,981	7.5%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.46
9	1996/Winter	235	15,310,669	7.2%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.48
10	1996/Spring	306	21,755,331	10.2%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.34
11	1996/Summer	274	20,088,473	9.4%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.37
12	1996/Fall	193	14,987,619	7.0%	7,366,621	7,366,621	8.3%	0.49
Total		2,897	212,134,489	99.1%	88,399,447	88,399,447	100.0%	0.42

DHKS: ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables

DIM15	PS_MSA (METRO)	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (MSA)	2,121	199,182,043	76.5%	74,941,111	74,941,112	78.1%	0.38
2	0 (nonMSA)	747	61,109,239	23.5%	21,071,120	21,071,119	21.9%	0.34
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM12	REGION	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 Northeast	572	51,343,919	19.7%	19,556,765	19,556,760	20.4%	0.38
2	2 Midwest	740	64,127,453	24.6%	22,452,640	22,452,643	23.4%	0.35
3	3 South	1,002	88,335,052	33.9%	33,854,971	33,854,976	35.3%	0.38
4	4 West	554	56,484,857	21.7%	20,147,855	20,147,852	21.0%	0.36
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM2	KID5	KID17	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	1,842	146,118,283	56.1%	55,229,920	55,230,608	57.5%	0.38
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	569	60,002,759	23.1%	21,126,794	21,126,552	22.0%	0.35
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	227	28,106,414	10.8%	10,224,680	10,224,444	10.6%	0.36
4	1 (yes)	1 (yes)	230	26,063,826	10.0%	9,430,836	9,430,627	9.8%	0.36
Total			2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM3	ADULT1	ADULT2	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	0 (no)	390	50,833,908	19.5%	21,860,706	21,860,654	22.8%	0.43
2	0 (no)	1 (yes)	1,449	157,374,871	60.5%	54,151,837	54,151,746	56.4%	0.34
3	1 (yes)	0 (no)	1,029	52,082,502	20.0%	19,999,688	19,999,831	20.8%	0.38
Total			2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM4	FH40	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,622	230,106,434	88.4%	85,588,531	85,588,723	89.1%	0.37
2	1 (yes)	246	30,184,847	11.6%	10,423,700	10,423,508	10.9%	0.35
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DHKS: ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM5	HAVEJOB		3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		1,412	107,536,109	41.3%	42,134,888	42,135,241	43.9%	0.39
2	1 (yes)		1,456	152,755,173	58.7%	53,877,342	53,876,990	56.1%	0.35
Total			2,868	260,291,282	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM6	POVGRP		3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (0-75%)		360	18,945,514	7.3%	7,696,696	7,696,701	8.0%	0.41
2	2&3 (76-130%)		467	25,423,320	9.8%	10,130,130	10,130,176	10.6%	0.40
3	4 (131-300%)		900	87,680,170	33.7%	30,555,946	30,555,982	31.8%	0.35
4	5&6 (301%+)		1,141	128,242,278	49.3%	47,629,459	47,629,372	49.6%	0.37
Total			2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM7	STAMP12		3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		2,492	238,266,488	91.5%	86,663,908	86,663,972	90.3%	0.36
2	1 (yes)		376	22,024,794	8.5%	9,348,322	9,348,258	9.7%	0.42
Total			2,868	260,291,282	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM8	OWNHOME	AGEGRP	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	5&6 (20-39)	441	49,604,128	19.1%	18,270,693	18,270,688	19.0%	0.37
2	0 (no)	7 (40-59)	289	16,996,687	6.5%	7,072,140	7,072,136	7.4%	0.42
3	0 (no)	8&9 (60+)	251	12,093,494	4.6%	4,782,627	4,782,623	5.0%	0.40
4	1 (yes)	5&6 (20-39)	406	61,840,130	23.8%	22,809,806	22,809,815	23.8%	0.37
5	1 (yes)	7 (40-59)	758	70,566,608	27.1%	24,438,148	24,438,151	25.5%	0.35
6	1 (yes)	8&9 (60+)	723	49,190,235	18.9%	18,638,816	18,638,816	19.4%	0.38
Total			2,868	260,291,282	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM9	BLACK		3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)		2,476	230,689,424	88.6%	84,376,071	84,376,072	87.9%	0.37
2	1 (yes)		392	29,601,858	11.4%	11,636,160	11,636,159	12.1%	0.39
Total			2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DHKS: ARS Subset 2 (females, 20+ years old)

Comparison of weighted CSFII and CPS totals by raking variables (continued)

DIM13	HISPANIC	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	0 (no)	2,641	237,718,771	91.3%	87,712,149	87,712,149	91.4%	0.37
2	1 (yes)	227	22,572,510	8.7%	8,300,081	8,300,081	8.6%	0.37
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,231	100.0%	0.37

DIM11	DAY_ITK	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1 (Sunday)	464	40,387,575	15.5%	13,716,031	13,716,033	14.3%	0.34
2	2 (Monday)	472	43,475,264	16.7%	13,716,036	13,716,033	14.3%	0.32
3	3 (Tuesday)	435	38,267,322	14.7%	13,716,031	13,716,033	14.3%	0.36
4	4 (Wednesday)	342	30,558,559	11.7%	13,716,033	13,716,033	14.3%	0.45
5	5 (Thursday)	319	30,617,898	11.8%	13,716,031	13,716,033	14.3%	0.45
6	6 (Friday)	481	44,167,025	17.0%	13,716,034	13,716,033	14.3%	0.31
7	7 (Saturday)	355	32,817,640	12.6%	13,716,034	13,716,033	14.3%	0.42
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,230	100.0%	0.37

DIM18	Year/Season	3-year DHKS sample size	Pre-raked DHKS estimate	DHKS percent	Final (post- raked) DHKS estimate	Average March 1994-96 CPS (MARSUWT)	CPS percent	Ratio CPS to DHKS
1	1994/Winter	239	20,498,795	7.9%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.39
2	1994/Spring	231	19,761,687	7.6%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.40
3	1994/Summer	255	23,901,960	9.2%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.33
4	1994/Fall	252	23,292,607	8.9%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.34
5	1995/Winter	242	23,300,307	9.0%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.34
6	1995/Spring	237	20,405,043	7.8%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.39
7	1995/Summer	257	20,963,219	8.1%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.38
8	1995/Fall	243	21,354,414	8.2%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.37
9	1996/Winter	168	16,439,240	6.3%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.49
10	1996/Spring	237	23,052,023	8.9%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.35
11	1996/Summer	289	26,379,193	10.1%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.30
12	1996/Fall	218	20,942,793	8.0%	8,001,019	8,001,019	8.3%	0.38
Total		2,868	260,291,281	100.0%	96,012,231	96,012,230	100.0%	0.37

